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No. 2604.

JANUARY 4, 1930.

Vol. CXII.

## J. F. MACFARLAN & CO.

ALKALOIDS of every description  
CHLOROFORM AND ETHER for ANÆSTHESIA  
FINE PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMICALS

109 Abbeyhill, EDINBURGH

32 Bethnal Green Road, LONDON, E.1

Works: Abbeyhill and Northfield, Edinburgh

## JOHNSON & SONS

Manufacturing Chemists, Ltd.

*for*

SCALES



BRAND

PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMICALS  
GALENICALS  
COUNTER SPECIALITIES

SEND US YOUR ENQUIRIES

Head Office and Works: HENDON, LONDON, N.W.4

Manchester Office: 12 QUEEN STREET, DEANS GATE

FOR  
**CHEMICALS**  
at the  
**BRITISH INDUSTRIES FAIR**  
— 1930 —  
VISIT THE  
GROUND FLOOR ANNEXE to the MAIN HALL  
**OLYMPIA, W.14**



This Preliminary Announcement is made by

**THE ASSOCIATION OF  
BRITISH CHEMICAL MANUFACTURERS**

THROUGH THE COURTESY OF

**W. J. BUSH & CO. Ltd.**

**Ash Grove Works, HACKNEY, E.8**

**STAND NO. B 89 AND B 96**



# “DULCIFLOR”

## BRAND

(REGISTERED TRADE MARK)

COMPOUND  
FLORAL OILS  
FOR SOAPS

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PERFUMERY OTTOS

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SYNTHETIC PERFUMES

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TOILET WATER  
CONCENTRATES

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*Samples on request*

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STAND No. A 113  
(Foodstuffs Section).

SOLE MANUFACTURERS

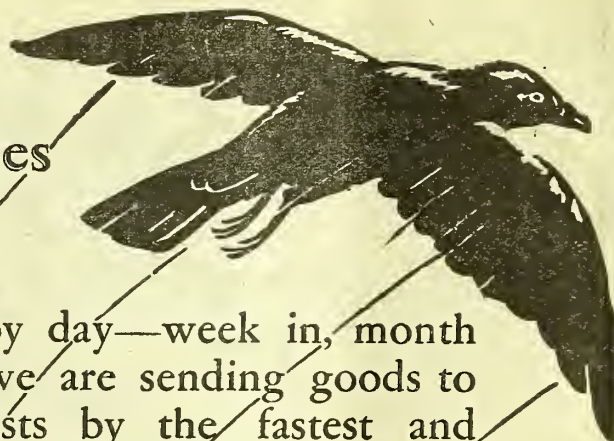
## STEVENSON & HOWELL Ltd.

*Standard Works* SOUTHWARK ST. London, S.E.1

Telephone : 4833 HOP (3 lines).

Telegraphic Address : "Distiller, Telew, London."

—as the crow flies



Day by day—week in, month out—we are sending goods to Chemists by the fastest and shortest possible routes.

Our inside organisation keeps pace with our delivery services, and enables us to deal with all orders at high speed.

PROPRIETARY ARTICLES  
DRUGGISTS' SUNDRIES  
PHOTOGRAPHIC GOODS  
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SURGICAL DRESSINGS  
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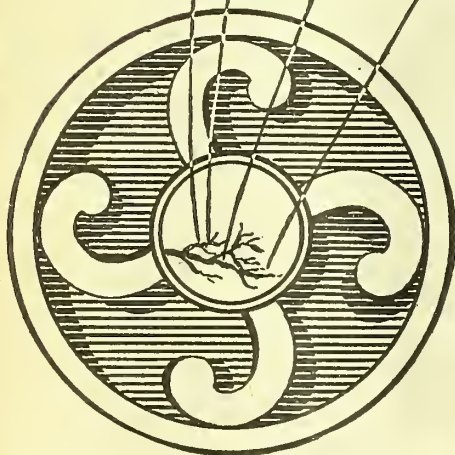


*Sanger's*  
LIMITED

258, EUSTON ROAD  
LONDON — N.W.1

and at

OLD INFIRMARY BUILDINGS  
NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE.

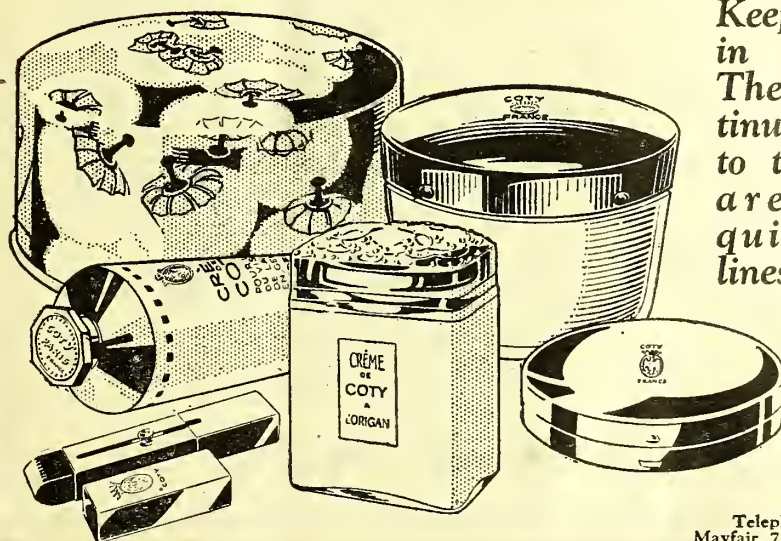




# Keep COTY *on view!*

**T**HE passing of the Festive Season should not lessen the demand for perfumes and cosmetics. In fact, the first few weeks of the year offer greater opportunities for increased sales.

The bad weather which is usually prevalent during the early part of the year does its best to spoil complexions. Then is your opportunity to sell Coty Creations to women — especially the Face Creams, the Face Powder and the Compacts. In view of the large number of Dances, Theatre Parties, Dinners, etc., which take place soon after Christmas, you should have no difficulty in selling Coty Creations when advising women to take care of their skins if they want to look their best.



*Keep Coty Products  
in your windows.  
They are being con-  
tinuously advertised  
to the public, and  
are easily the  
quickest selling  
lines in the trade.*

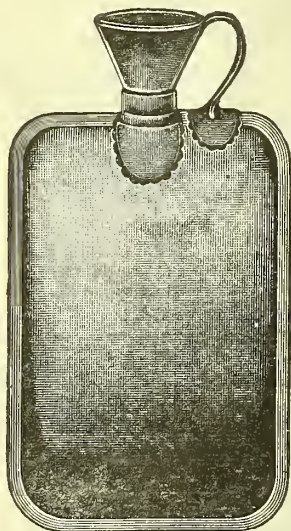
Coty (England) Ltd.  
Coty House,  
3, Stratford Place,  
London, W.1.

Telephone:  
Mayfair 7244-7249.

Telegrams:  
Paricoty, Phone, London.

C.F.H. 34

# HOT WATER BOTTLES



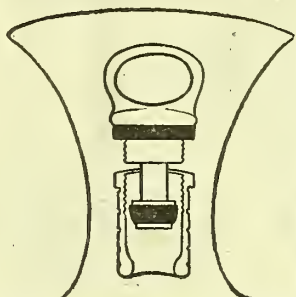
BEST BRITISH MAKE.

RUBBER		COVERS	
Grey	Red	Size	Velour Fleecy
Doz.	Doz.		Doz. Doz.
30/-	33/-	8×6	10/- 5/-
32/6	36/-	10×6	11/6 5/6
38/-	41/-	10×8	12/6 6/-
36/-	39/-	12×6	12/6 6/-
42/-	45/-	12×8	14/- 7/-
48/-	51/-	14×8	15/6 8/-
49/-	53/-	12×10	16/6 8/6
55/-	60/-	14×10	19/6 9/6
66/-	—	14×12	23/- 11/6
62/-	—	16×10	22/6 10/6
68/-	—	16×12	26/- 14/-

Velour Covers in Pale Blue, Saxe Blue, Rose, Pink, Grey or White.

Fleecy Covers in Pale Blue, Saxe Blue, Grey or Pink.

3 doz. assorted less 2½% 1 Gross assorted less 5%



NON-LEAKING NECK AND DOUBLE SEAL STOPPER



## FANCY VELOUR COVERS

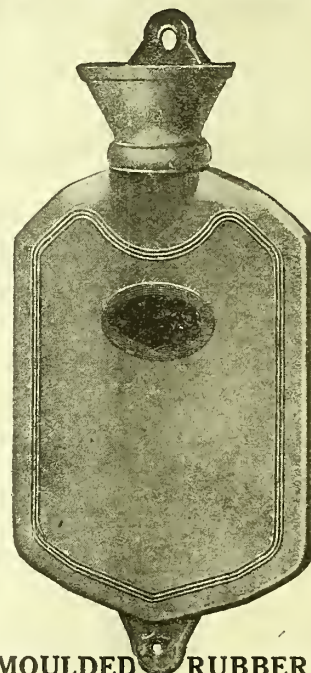
Assorted Colours, with Silk Embroidered Birds.

Per Doz. 10×8 25/9 12×8 26/9 12×10 30/-

## ALUMINIUM HOT WATER BOTTLES

Plain Round, per doz. 15/-  
Panelled „ 19/6

Covers for above  
Velour, assorted colours  
per doz. 12/-



## MOULDED RUBBER

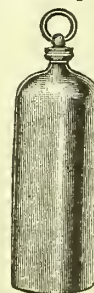
BEST BRITISH MAKE

Plain Red or Marbled Colours  
Each in Envelope

Size 10×7 12×8  
Per doz. .. 22/6 27/-

Covers for above

10×7 12×8  
Velour, per doz. 12/9 13/6



# BUTLER & CRISPE

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Cables and Marconigrams:  
"ALLUWANT, LONDON."

L. H. CRISPE

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CLERKENWELL 5906 (Private Branch Exchange).

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English and Foreign Proprietary Medicines, Perfumery, Toilet Goods, Druggists' Sundries

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# OLDFIELD, PATTINSON & CO.

Telegrams:  
"OPIUM MANCHESTER,"

Telephones:  
BLACKFRIARS 4682  
(2 lines),

**Reliable House for all  
Pharmaceutical Preparations  
and for Personal Service**

Concentrated  
Waters.

Concentrated  
Infusions.

Essential  
Oils.

**OPIUM**  
B.P. Tinct. Aqueous Tinct.

Liquid  
Extracts.

Levigated  
Ointments.

Syr. Glycero-  
phos. Co.

"Silver Churn" Dairy Specialities  
**MANCHESTER**





# CUPAL NEWS

JANUARY 4, 1930

## FRIAR TUCK'S *CHERRY* GINGER WINE

REGD.

**"THE NEW PACK WITH THE OLD  
MELLOW CHERRY FLAVOUR"**

**This Preparation has been Perfected  
before being Offered to the Trade.**

In get up—In design of the neat tapered bottle with the capsuled neck—With forceful and attractive show material and finest quality ingredients—This Line will undoubtedly **MAKE RECORD SALES**

**9D.** RETAIL  
**BOTTLES**

**5/-** WHOLESALE  
less 10% 28 days

Beautiful Decanter Set sent with first orders for 1 gross upwards, also a Quantity of Coloured Advertising Leaflets

**ORDER NOW!** Nothing will Make a more Attractive or Profitable Display at this Season of the Year

**CUPAL LTD** *Manufacturing Chemists,* **Blackburn**

*'Grams: Cupal, Blackburn.**'Phone: Blackburn 6073.*





**There are innumerable  
lines on your shelves—but**

# **ROBOLEINE**

is the line to which you can afford to give prominence, with every confidence. The sales, all over the country, are steadily going up and up, showing clearly that it is gaining favour with the Medical Profession and Public alike. Supported by national advertising, offered to you on the most generous terms, that guarantee you against unsold stocks, it will pay you to stock ROBOLEINE—the Public have confidence in it. Write for terms.

# **ROBOLEINE**

a product of

**Oppenheimer, Son & Co., Ltd.**

**Handforth Laboratories,**

**Clapham Road,**

**London, S.W.9.**



# BROOKS & WarBURTON

*(American Drug Supply Co.) Limited.*

232-240 VAUXHALL BRIDGE ROAD, LONDON, S.W.1

Phone: Victoria 9652

Telegrams: "Amedrusto, Churton, London."

TRADE



MARK



*Everything in*  
***Patents & Proprietaries***  
*British and Foreign*

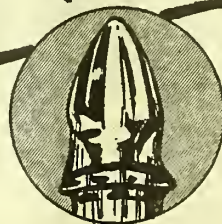
SPECIAL DEPOT FOR:—

G. W. Carnrick Co.  
Arlington Chemical Co.  
Pineoleum Co.

Sandoz Chemical Works  
Mead, Johnson & Co.  
Pyorrhocide

Razbryte

The Proprietors of  
Viskap extend heartiest  
greetings to all their  
friends, and wish them  
greater prosperity  
than ever before  
during the New Year



VISCOSE  
DEVELOPMENT  
CO., LTD.,

WOLDHAM ROAD,  
BROMLEY, KENT.

Telephone :  
Ravensbourne 4561.

**VISKAP**  
SELF-FIXING HERMETIC SEALING  
**BOTTLE CAPS**



# Maw's Page



## Your Sundries Order

There are a very large number of pharmacists to whom the words "Maw's" and "Sundries" are inseparably connected. These pharmacists buy their sundries from Maw's, not casually but consistently, because they realise that they are helping to support a policy which is framed for the benefit of pharmacy as a whole.

They know that the undertaking of the House of Maw to retail its branded goods only through qualified pharmacists gives them the exclusive right to a wide range of sundries of entirely reliable quality at competitive prices and helps to secure them from the competition of other retailers.

They know, further, that such a policy can only be supported on a basis of reciprocal loyalty, and so, in making up their orders they think first of the house which thinks first of them.

*Buy your Sundries from Maw's.*

**S. Maw, Son & Sons, Ltd.,**  
Aldersgate St., London,  
and Barnet.



# SASSO

## OLIVE OIL

the standard of quality



### 1930

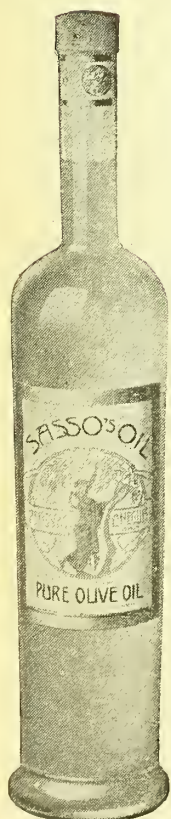
Start the New Year with a resolution to increase sales by selling the finest quality goods it is possible to obtain. "SASSO" OLIVE OIL is known in Italy as the standard of quality; that country abounds with connoisseurs of Olive Oil, which speaks for itself, "SASSO" is this year lower in price than at any time since the War. Now is a favourable time to make contracts for the season's requirements. Write for new season's samples and Price Lists.

Producers:

**P. SASSO & FIGLI**  
ONEGLIA, ITALY

Sole Distributors for  
the United Kingdom:

**FREDK. BOEHM LTD.**  
17 Jewry St., London, E.C.3





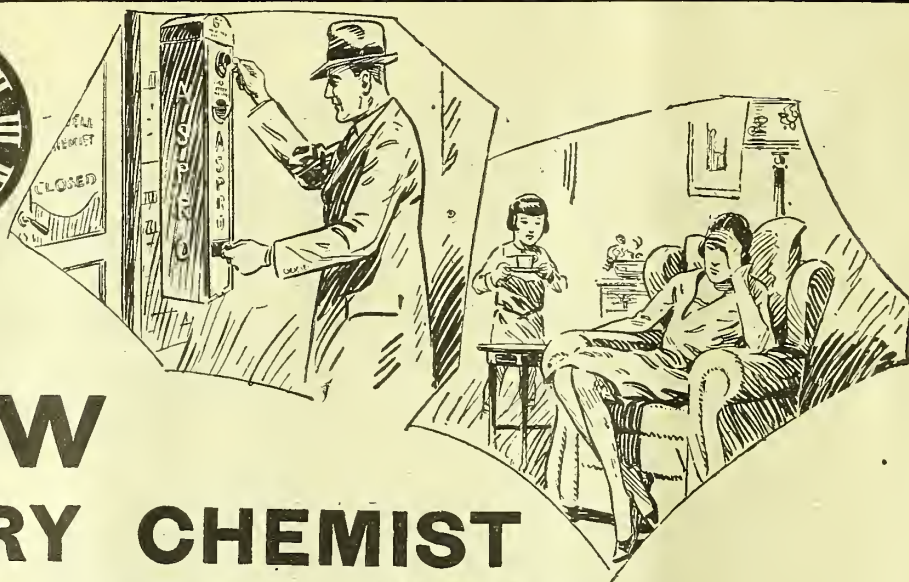
1930 will bring  
The same old  
Resolutions ...



But let one good one  
Be to stock Moorland  
Heart Shape, for they  
Will help to ensure  
You a Happy and  
Prosperous New Year  
By keeping you  
Busy the year round

★ Success follows success. Every year shows a big increase in sales. Moorlands to-day stands in a class apart—without a single serious rival. Display them and make money.

W. B. CARTWRIGHT, LTD., RAWDON NEAR LEEDS



# NOW EVERY CHEMIST CAN SELL 'ASPRO' SUPER-AUTOMATICALLY

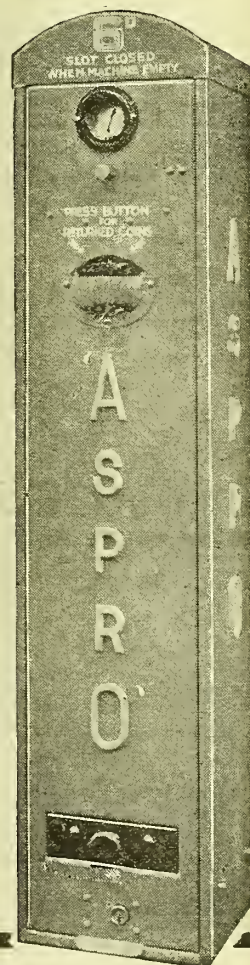
The Public demands 'Aspro.' Shrewd Chemists sell it — Super - automatically. It is recognised now as a profit-making line on which Chemists should concentrate.

Install one of these handsome, dignified Super-Automatic machines, made of steel plates and finished in mauve. They attract the attention of every passer-by. The public like to use them. They can get 'Aspro' at any hour of the day or night, Sundays and weekdays. 6d. inserted in the slot, and they can obtain a packet of 'Aspro' in a minimum of time and at a maximum of profit to you.

Super-Automatic selling opens up an untapped market. It costs you nothing in time, trouble or overheads. Place your order now to avoid delay. The demand is exceeding the immediate supply—Super-Easy Terms can be arranged if desired. Remember Super-Automatic 'Aspro' machines are only sold to Chemists. Fill in the coupon below. There are now no restrictions on Chemists selling 'Aspro.'

## A SPECIAL OFFER

For a limited period only, Messrs. Gollin & Co. (Pty.), Ltd., will supply FREE 2 Gross 6d. packets of 'Aspro' Tablets.



The Sales Manager,

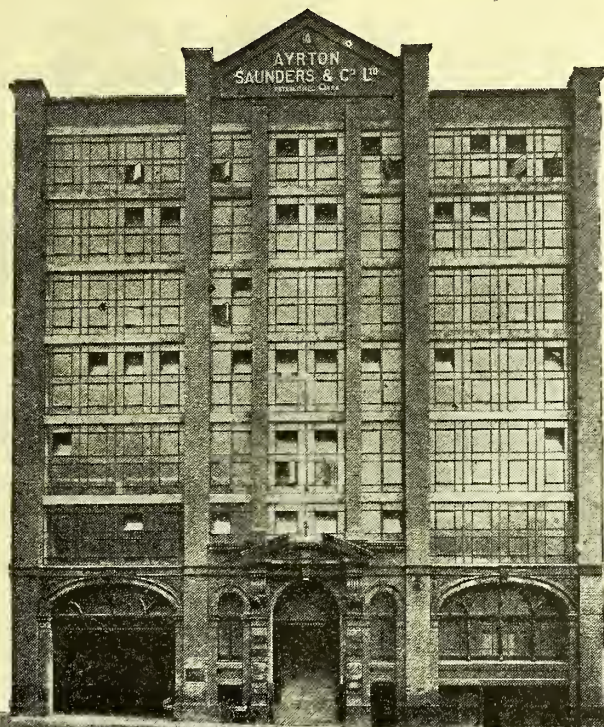
## COUPON

The Super-Automatic Machine Co., Ltd., Mitcham, Surrey.

Please send, without obligation, fullest details of your 'Aspro' Machines and your Easy Payment Terms.

Name, or style of firm.....  
Address .....





## Built on a rock

**B**IGGER and better year by year—that is Ayrton's history. Next year we shall be bigger and better again—and the year after—and then some.

Let us join interests and grow bigger together: not as tied associates, but in sturdy independence, because each covers a separate sphere of pharmacy contributory to the other.

Ayrton's progress is the reflection of the success of Ayrton's Clients. Our business is built on the goodwill and virile support of the Trading Chemist, promoted by Ayrton quality and service.

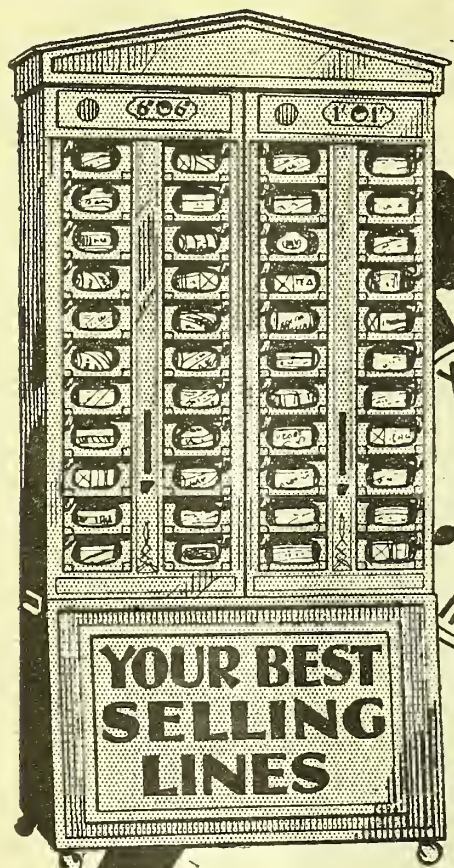
*We were established to serve*  
**—LET US SERVE**

**LET  
 AYRTON'S  
 QUOTE  
 AND NOTE  
 THE  
 SAVING**

*The goodwill  
 of the  
 Trading  
 Chemist*

**AYRTON SAUNDERS & CO LTD**  
 34 Hanover Street LIVERPOOL





# Hundreds—



*that pass  
your shop  
after 8 p.m.  
are would-be  
Customers!*

**W**HAT a boon to all those potential customers who find your shop closed. What a boon to you—this silent Salesman offering just the lines most in demand: Without worry or trouble you can leave a British Automatic Vending Machine outside your premises with every assurance that it will increase your profits, reject bad coins and be absolutely proof against fraudulent or foolhardy handling.

Be wise—get a B.A.V. machine—perfected by experts with over 25 years' experience in their production. B.A.V. machines are covered by the British Wistoft Patents representing the finest of all protective mechanisms.

Send now for details or, better still, visit our show-rooms and test these machines for yourself.

*Your sales  
rise —  
your Business  
grows —*

*With*



'Phone : Central 8610

## BRITISH AUTOMATIC VENDORS LTD

60, HOLBORN VIADUCT,  
LONDON, E.C.1

TEST

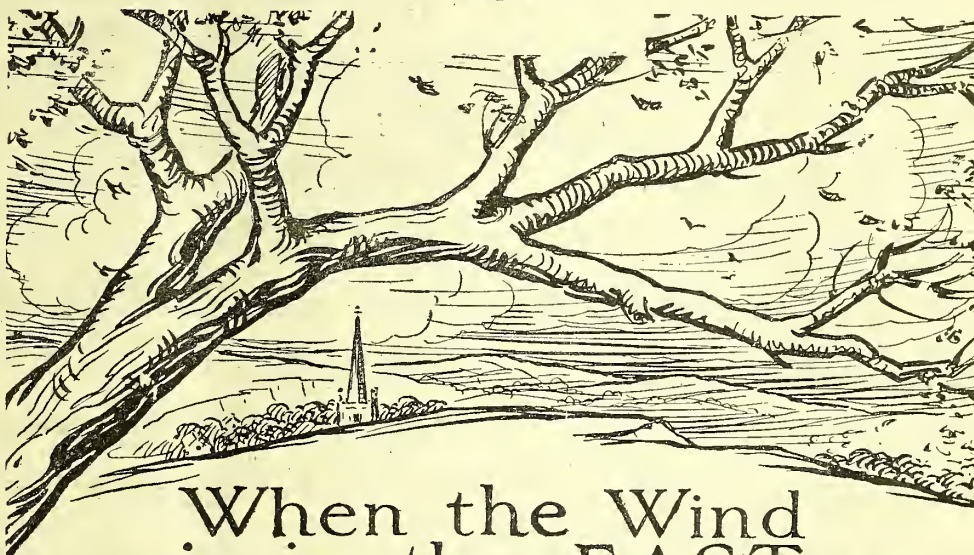
THEM

AGAINST

ALL

OTHERS





## When the Wind is in the EAST

when Coughs and Colds and Husky Throats  
are rife, when Chest Weaknesses discover  
themselves, when every other Customer  
who enters your Pharmacy wants——

“Something for a Sore Throat”

*—here is the Remedy  
you can Recommend*



6d. Tins

3/9 per doz.

Bulk 4/6 lb.

THOMAS KERFOOT & CO. LTD.  
BARDSLEY VALE, LANCASHIRE,  
& Bardsley House, London, N.1  
ESTABLISHED 1797.

C/860

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# Schimmel & Co. A.G.

E. SACHSSE &amp; CO., LEIPZIG.

ANTON DEPPE SÖHNE.

## SPECIALITIES:

**CAMPHOR OIL****PEPPERMINT OIL****JUNIPER BERRY OIL****BORNEOL****SANDALWOOD OIL****BORNYL ACETATE****MUSTARD OIL****THYMOL****PINE OILS****TERPENELESS OILS***Sole Distributors for United Kingdom:***Messrs. FREDK. BOEHM, LTD., 17 Jewry Street, LONDON, E.C.3.***Scottish Office: 140 West George Street, GLASGOW.*

## GUARANTEED PURE ENGLISH PEPPERMINT OIL

Grown & Distilled from Mitcham Plants

By

**Chivers & Sons Ltd.,**  
Histon, Cambridge, England.

SAMPLE AND QUOTATION ON REQUEST FROM THE SOLE SELLING AGENTS

**BRUCE STARKE & CO., 16 WATER LANE, GREAT TOWER ST., LONDON, E.C.3**





**Accept this  
NEW YEAR  
Offer Now!**

## AZIADÉ

**The ADVERTISED Compact Perfumes**

**T**O signalise 1929 record sales we offer  
**7½% EXTRA DISCOUNT** on all January  
orders of not less than **THREE DOZEN**,  
making your **PROFIT** :—

Usual P.A.T.A. discount 33½%

January extra discount ... 7½%

Usual Cash discount ... 2½%

—equals **40% ON SELLING COST** or  
**66% ON COST PRICE!** A FURTHER  
**5% DISCOUNT** is offered on all orders of  
not less than 1 gross boxettes (large, small  
or assorted sizes). Orders for Gift Caskets  
count as 6 boxettes each.

Example of order: 4 dozen 1/6 size and 8  
dozen 1/- size brings you a return of £8 8s.  
at a cost of £4 16s. **YOUR PROFIT, £3 12s.!**

**JANUARY ADVERTISING**—more extensive  
than ever—in 44 papers having total  
circulation of 20,285,000.

**Place your order early so that you can sell out  
and re-order before Jan. 31st, when this offer  
positively expires.**

### AZIADÉ STANDARD ASSORTMENT

—Lilac, Jasmin, Sweet Pea, Muguet, Violet,  
Lavender—in attractive display containers holding  
1 dozen boxettes (2 of each). **PILFER-PROOF**  
transparent covering.

**AZIADÉ GIFT CASKETS** of lucky horse-  
shoe design contain one each standard assortment.  
**RED** medette covered Casket—six 1/6 size  
boxettes. **GREEN** Casket—six 1/- size boxettes.

#### TRADE TERMS :

P.A.T.A. Selling Price.	GIFT CASKETS.	Per doz.
9/6	Red Casket (six 1/6 boxettes)	76/-
6/6	Green „ „ 1/- „	52/-

#### STANDARD ASSORTMENT.

1/6	No. 1 (large size) boxettes	12/-
1/-	„ 2 (small „ ) „	8/-

Cash discount 2½% for payment by 15th of month  
following invoice date.

**GUARANTEED SALE.** AZIADÉ Compact Per-  
fumes are not sold on “sale or return.” They are  
sold firm on understanding that unsold goods can  
be returned at any time for cash or credit.



**NOW AVAILABLE.** Wonderful  
Showcard in 12 colours. Size  
14½ ins. by 9½ ins. Something  
**NEW.** It's a Masterpiece!

**NO MORE PILFERING**—The AZIADÉ Display Container is now  
fitted with a **TRANSPARENT COVERING** which prevents  
pilfering.

### ORDER FORM:

(CD)

To GUENEUX (ENGLAND) LTD.,  
168, REGENT STREET, LONDON, W.1.

'Phone: Gerrard 7478.

\*Please send, subject to New Year extra discount:—

AZIADÉ GIFT CASKETS.....Red at 76/- per doz.  
.....Green at 52/- per doz.

#### STANDARD ASSORTMENT—

.....No. 1 (1/6) size at 12/- per doz.  
.....No. 2 (1/-) size at 8/- per doz.

(If special mixed assortment required, please give details.)

Signed.....

Address.....

\*NOTE.—7½% extra discount on orders of not less than 3 dozen. 12½%  
extra on orders of 1 gross or over.

# WE CREATE THE DEMAND

## YOUR SALES ARE QUICK AND PROFITABLE

# HAMOE'S HAIR CULTURE

A sure remedy for  
GREY HAIR, BALDNESS,  
SCURF, DANDRUFF,

and all other hair troubles, non-greasy.

Hamoës Hair Culture is regularly advertised in the National Press. It is **NOT** a new and untried prescription, but has been on the market for ten years with excellent results.

*Profits exceptionally generous.*

*Write for trade terms and full particulars.*

## GREENWOOD & REID

19/20 Holborn Viaduct, London, E.C.1

'Phone: Central 4067

And at—57 ALBERT ROAD, LEVENSHULME, MANCHESTER

## JACKEL'S HAIR CREAM

### The Original Hair Cream

Tested and tried through forty years, Jackel's is firmly established in public confidence—demand is steady and increasing—sales are rapid.

*See that Jackel's is in your stock.*

11/6 per dozen, selling at 1/6 per bottle.

18/- " " " " 2/6 " "

Dr. Blanchard's Solidified Brilliantine

20/- doz., selling at 2/6 per Jar.

JACKEL ET CIE (of Paris), Ltd.,

*High Class Perfume Manufacturers.*

73, Robertson Street, GLASGOW.



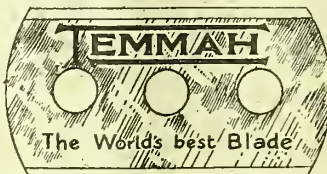
## THE TEMMAH BLADE

**YIELDS 86% PROFIT**

BONUS 2 DOZEN (and attractive Showcards) on 1 gross.

15/-  
Gross  
(14 doz.)

Initial  
Orders  
on sale  
or return.



2d.  
each  
Retail.

Direct or  
from all  
Wholesale-  
sellers.

YOU WILL FIND THEY SELL ON MERIT ALONE.

**TEMMAH PRODUCTS LTD.**

14/16 LOWER CLAPTON RD., LONDON, E.5

NEW LINES and NEW PACKS STIMULATE SALES

# WHITE'S BATH SOAP

DE LUXE

SUPERFINE QUALITY.

RICHLY PERFUMED.

IN ½ DOZ. SHOW BOXES.

Mitcham Lavender, Eau de Cologne, Verbena, Santal, Carnation, Jasmin.

63/- Gross. Carriage paid.

1 Doz. Bonus for Gross Orders  
up till end of January.

Made at Mitcham by:—

**R. F. WHITE & CO., LTD.**  
London Road MITCHAM



# MERCOLIZED WAX

— : for the Complexion : —  
and

# STALLAX

— : a Shampoo : —

**TWO** substantial and well-advertised lines which show a handsome profit to the Retailer, and, moreover, may be stocked fearlessly owing to the Manufacturers' most liberal Sale or Return Guarantee.

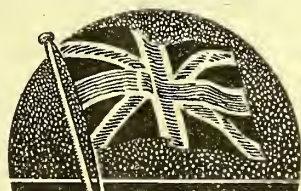
**Both** are obtainable in two sizes, and their reputation and sterling value assure a steady turnover.

*Order through your Wholesaler, or direct from :*

**DEARBORN (1923) LIMITED**

**37 GRAY'S INN ROAD, LONDON, W.C.1.**

Telephone - - - HOLBORN 9669



# Odol

**MOUTHWASH & TOOTHPASTE**

**IS**

**BRITISH MADE**

**BY**

**BRITISH LABOUR**

**FINANCED BY BRITISH CAPITAL**

SUPPORT HOME INDUSTRIES BY  
RECOMMENDING THESE EXCELLENT  
PRODUCTS

**CRANBUX LIMITED OF NORWICH**

*Aldwych*

The Public are Calling  
for

# PETAL DUST

*"Wherein the subtle savour of the Flowers  
sublimely dwells."*

**THE GREAT FLORAL AIR PURIFIER**

*A Trial will convince you that—*

**PETAL DUST**, when once shown, creates its own demand, and is therefore a valuable adjunct to every "go-ahead" store.

**PETAL DUST**, when displayed prominently upon your counter, will attract prudent customers by the fragrance of its unique odour, which to-day is of such universal admiration.

**Retails in packets at 4d. and 8d. each.**

Attractive Advertising matter free on request.

*Obtainable through all the usual Wholesale Houses or  
from Sole Producers :—*

**The Rosmarine Manufacturing Co.**  
**LONDON, S.E.1.**

*Always Selling*

# MYATT

## DAYMARK BLADES

*For double-edge razors.*

**Five for 1/3**  
**50%**  
**Profit on cost**

*Sole Manufacturers:*

**W. J. MYATT & CO. LTD., Birmingham**

# RAZBRYTE

**For Eliminating  
Shaving Troubles**

*Extensively advertised*

**GOOD PROFIT !**

**9d. size - 6/9 per dozen**

**2/- ,, 18/- ,,**

**10% Discount for Window Display.**

*Distributing Agents :*

**BROOKS & Warburton**

**232-240 VAUXHALL BRIDGE RD., S.W.1**



**A  
KEEN  
BLADE  
AT A  
KEEN  
PRICE**

**The Blade that SELLS as it SHAVES—  
"LIKE GREASED LIGHTNING!"**

*Obtainable from all Leading Wholesalers.*

Dept. C.D. "Wanie" Distributors:  
c/o ROEBUCK'S ADVERTISING SERVICE  
Salisbury Square House, Salisbury Sq., Fleet St., London, E.C.4

## For thinning hair

Recommend Rowland's Macassar Oil, the favourite of 137 years. It keeps the hair healthy, and staves off greyness and baldness.



**Rowland's  
Macassar Oil**

RETAIL

**3/6, 7/- & 10/6**

P.A.T.A.

Red for  
dark hair  
Golden  
for fair or  
grey hair

**A. ROWLAND & SONS, Ltd., 112 Guilford St., London, W.C.1**  
RM2T

## THE "PIXIE" PENNY BLADE

**IS SHEFFIELD MADE**

Selling in thousands, and worth chemists' attention.

Per 8/- gross

with  
Showcard



Per 8/- gross

with  
Showcard

At last Sheffield has produced a Penny Blade which has all the cheap Imported Blades beaten Hollow.  
Packed in Handy 6d. Cartons. Reductions for Quantities.

*Sample and Terms from:*

**DRONFIELD TOOL CO. SHEFFIELD.**

## HAIR

**BURMAN**

## CLIPPERS

**For SURGICAL  
and VETERINARY  
PURPOSES.**

**HAIRDRESSERS' CLIPPERS**

The British-Made  
Hair Clipper.



**Dainty Shingling  
Clippers for  
Ladies' use.**

**BURMAN & Sons, Ltd., BIRMINGHAM**





# Dry Bottle Caps

*The completion of our New Factory and the development of a special process now enable us to offer deliveries unequalled in*

**QUALITY & PROMPTNESS**

*Therefore use*

# "ADAPTOCAPS"

THE  
SUPERFINE  
SELF-SEALING  
DISTINCTIVE  
CAPS



AN  
UNRIVALLED  
BRITISH  
PRODUCT

All sizes and colours.  
Clear and opaque.

*Let us know your requirements and we will quote  
our Special Low Rates for large quantities.*

## The London Capsule Co.

**Empire Wks., Mitcham Rd., Croydon.**

Telephone : Thornton Heath 3014









# KORK-N-SEAL

(REGISTERED TRADE MARK.)

*The perfect Seal and Reseal for Glass and Tin Containers. British made throughout at our own works, Charlton, S.E.7.*

**KORK-N-SEAL LTD.**

Manufacturers of Aluminium and Decorated Tin Closures of every description.

**40-43 NORFOLK STREET, STRAND, LONDON, W.C.2.**

Telephone: Temple Bar 6680.

Telegrams: Korkanseal, Estrand, London.



**Every dog-owner  
will wish  
to read  
this  
leaflet**



DOG owners who read these leaflets become regular and intelligent users of dog medicines. Mr. G. Booker, M.P.S., of Doncaster, wrote: "We are pleased to say that the counter slips are responsible for a **LARGE INCREASE** in our **Bob Martin SALES.**"

ON receipt of a postcard we will be pleased to send you a Display Container holding 150 leaflets, together with a small window bill or any other display material (showcards or display screens) which you would like to have.

**BOB MARTIN, LTD.,**

Dog Medicine Manufacturers since 1892,  
Southport, Lancs.

The sales of Bob Martin's Tasteless Condition Powders are twice as great as the sales of any other dog medicine.

## SEASON'S GREETINGS

The Proprietor of RODINE—The Piper o' Perth—sends heartiest greetings to all Chemist friends throughout the United Kingdom, Irish Free State and the Colonies, with the sincere wish that 1930 will prove a successful business year to all.

Perth, Scotland.

25th December, 1929.



## BATTLE'S PROFITABLE LINES

*pecially packed for the Trade*

# STOKALIN

**A SURE REMEDY**

*for all kinds of*

**FEVER and INFLAMMATION in COWS and CALVES, SHEEP, PIGS, HORSES**

**COW or UDDER SALVE**

**LAMBING OILS**

**CARBOLISED OILS**

**EMBROCATION** (Household, Footballers', Vety.)

**LYSOL DISINFECTANTS**

**Large Profits. Special own name packing.**

*Write to :—*

**BATTLE, HAYWARD & BOWER  
LINCOLN**

## KILLING for PROFIT

8 oz. size 2/-

16/9 per dozen

16 oz. size 3/-

25/6 per dozen

Lithographed Handsprayers 2/6 each  
21/- per dozen.

There are good profits for you in the war on flies and other insect pests—if you sell REX—the quickest, cleanest and surest killer on the market. British, Guaranteed to kill and better than all imitations.

Send your order TODAY to secure arresting FREE 6 COLOUR WINDOW DISPLAY.

# REX

## LIQUID INSECT KILLER

**TIBO PRODUCTS (INTERNATIONAL), LTD.,**  
Audrey House, Ely Place, E.C.1.

## NURSE HARVEY'S MIXTURE

A safe, simple and reliable remedy for Children's Ailments is advertised so extensively in the daily and weekly Press as to bring mothers to the retailer without effort on his part.

The selling has been done before the mother reaches the chemist, and, having supplied her, it is only common sense to claim she will buy other family necessities from him. Moreover, the continuous demand for it produces a quick turnover.

*For Direct Terms apply to—*

**OSCAR SCRUTON & CO., YORK**



# PATENT FOODS

SPECIAL FOODS DEvised. ENQUIRIES INVITED.

George King & Co., Ltd., Sycamore St., London, E.C.1

Phone: Clerkenwell 3383.

Wires: "Foodokings, Barb, London."

## IN TINS OR TONS

MANY SUCCESSES IN THE EXAMINATIONS

Your Opportunity to

### QUALIFY IN OPTICS

PRACTICAL WORK. Students taking the course may receive personal tuition in the practical work AT ANY TIME DURING THE COURSE.

Expert Tuition for the SIGHT-TESTING DIPLOMAS of the Worshipful Company of Spectacle Makers (F.S.M.C.); the British Optical Association (F.B.O.A.); the National Association of Opticians (F.N.A.O.); or the College of Optics (F.C.O.).

Write for full particulars—

G. A. SCURR, M.P.S., F.S.M.C., F.B.O.A., F.N.A.O., B.Sc., F.I.O., F.C.O.  
50 HIGH STREET, BARNET, LONDON, N.  
S.A. Representative: E. E. G. WOOLLEY, F.S.M.C., M.P.S., P.O. Box 1963,  
Dublin.  
N.Z. Representative: R. C. AITCHISON, Box 158 PALLIERSTON, North.

WESTMINSTER COLLEGE OF PHARMACY.

### WILLS' UNIVERSAL POSTAL SYSTEM

FEES (GT. BRITAIN & N. IRELAND)

PRELIMINARY SCIENTIFIC COURSE	-	£1 10
QUALIFYING COURSE	-	£1 10
APOTHECARIES' HALL COURSE	-	£1 11 6

POSTAL COURSE PROSPECTUS POST FREE  
from The Secretary,

190 CLAPHAM ROAD, S.W.9.

*The Owl  
Photographic  
Service*

*"There is a tide in the affairs of men."*

Only one Chemist supplied  
in each town or district

All work under the direct supervision  
of a professional photographer



COMPETITION  
DOES NOT MAKE  
HIM BLINK.

### 1 doz. postcard Enlargements

from one or more negatives. NOT less than 1 dozen supplied.

THIS SPECIAL OFFER DEFINITELY CLOSSES APRIL 30,

and is solely to provide work for our staff during the off-season. Write for specimens to

## 2'6

less discount  
25% to our  
Agents

*Cheetham's Photographic Works*

Spout Yard, Louth,  
Lincs.  
Phone: Louth 226.





A brilliant searching radiance with entire absence of distracting and harmful glare—that is a reason for installing

**COSMOS Pearl LAMPS**

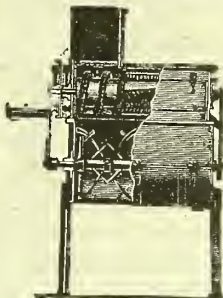
**METRO-VICK SUPPLIES**

(Prop. Associated Elect. Industries, Ltd.)

Metro-Vick House, 155 Charing Cross Road, London, W.C.2



# perfect blending



Gardners "Rapid" Sifter and Mixer gives a perfect blend. The special Internal Agitator ensures accurate sifting and mixing of materials, irrespective of the diversity of their proportions; if necessary,  $\frac{1}{2}$  oz. can be perfectly blended with hundredweights.

Write us for list of Ball Mills, Disintegrators, Millstones and Mills, Drum Sieves, Drying Machinery, etc.

**GARDNERS Patent "RAPID" SIFTER & MIXER**

**Wm. GARDNER & Sons (Gloucester) Ltd.**  
**Bristol Road - Gloucester.**

Tel. Gloucester 2288 (2 lines).

Grams: Gardner, Gloucester.

In the last  
5 years  
the sales of



## TOWN TALK

**LIQUID SILVER POLISH  
& SILVER PLATE CLOTH**

have increased  
**3 Fold**

Get your share of the trade by ordering from

JAMES WOOLLEY, SONS & CO., Ltd., Manchester

AYRTON, SAUNDERS & Co., Ltd., Liverpool

BROOKS & WARBURTON (American Drug Supply Co.), Ltd.

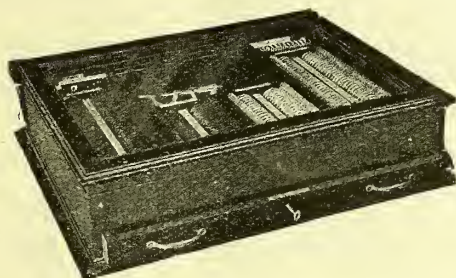
**Town Talk Polish Co.**

Whitby St., Bradford Road, Manchester





# *You should now instal* **"BARBION" OPTICAL EQUIPMENT!**



"BARBION" SENIOR TRIAL CASE.

The Lenses contained in these cases are of a unique form, and you are invited to write for particulars.



"BARBION" ROLL TOP TRIAL CASE.

## **BAROUX & BION**

*Wholesale Manufacturing Opticians.*

**2 TOWER ROYAL, CANNON STREET, LONDON, E.C.4.**

Telephone : CITY 3006.

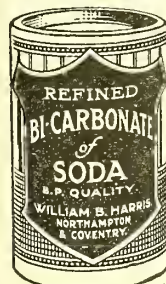
Telegrams : "BIOTICS, PHONE, LONDON."



### **ROBINSON'S of CHESTERFIELD for CARDBOARD BOXES**

ROUND · OVAL · SQUARE · FOLDING

ROBINSON & SONS LTD.  
CHESTERFIELD & LONDON



### **BEADED BOXES**

The boxes illustrated above are finding increasing favour amongst chemists. They are dust-proof and air-tight and of a very attractive appearance. Fitted with a flanged metal lid which is easily lifted out they form a very useful container.

Blank panel on reverse side for printing in Customer's name and address.

### **ROBINSON & SONS, Ltd.**

Manufacturers of ROUND, OVAL, SQUARE AND FOLDING  
CARDBOARD BOXES.

### **CHESTERFIELD**

# SPECIAL OFFER

For a limited period we will make

## TWO ENLARGEMENTS *for* THE PRICE OF ONE

This offer applies to all sizes and styles including

**COLOURED or BLACK & WHITE**

retailing from

**ONE SHILLING TO FIVE POUNDS**

Window Bill and  
Counter Card  
as reproduced—

Please ask for particulars of  
**FREE ENLARGEMENTS**  
for which  
we are taking orders to-day.

FREE  
on  
REQUEST

Dealers who do not regularly use our service are invited to avail themselves of this offer. Apart from immediate business, the scheme has considerable advertising value.

### IMPORTANT

The enlargements need not be from the same negatives but must be the same size and style. Orders should be marked "Two for one" and state the actual number of enlargements required, not the number to be charged.

*For every description of photographic work and full particulars please write to:—*

**UNITED PHOTOGRAPHERS Ltd.**

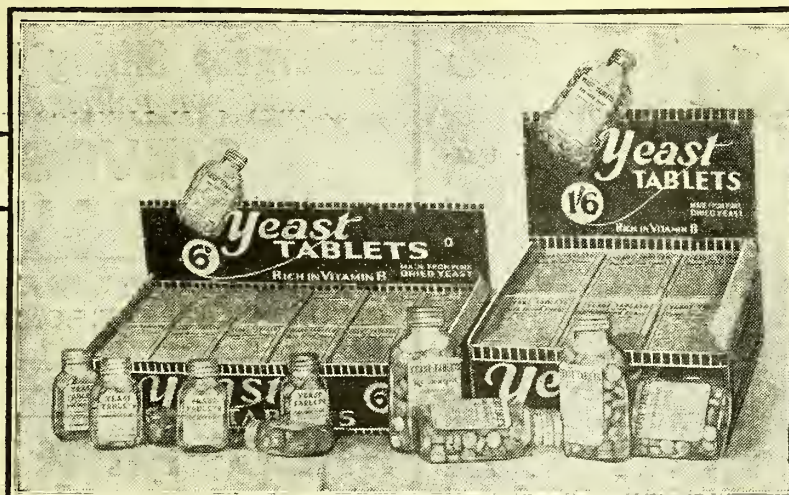
**72 Miles Street, Dingle**

**LIVERPOOL**

**384 Chester Road,  
MANCHESTER.**

**Crown Street,  
LEEDS.**





# YEAST TABLETS

**H**ERE is a profitable line for you. There is a very large and increasing demand for our Yeast Tablets—why not get a share of the business?

Made from purest yeast without any admixture, these tablets retain their full activity. The proof of their excellence is in the steady stream of repeat orders coming in from all over the country.

The packing is attractive and sales compelling, and this most successful line is well worth a window show.

Minimum retail prices—6d. and 1/6d. per bottle.

Wholesale prices 4/- and 10/6d per dozen.

Showcards and Display Matter free.

## SPECIAL PARCELS.

Our Yeast Tablets can be bought on very advantageous terms, yielding big profits.

**PLEASE SEND A CARD FOR PRICES AND FULL PARTICULARS**

★ **Note:** Having disposed of our retail businesses some time ago, please note that we are now **WHOLESALE ONLY.** ★

**THOMPSON & CAPPER WHOLESALE LIMITED**

Manesty Buildings, College Lane  
**LIVERPOOL**



# a new Swedish blade

with a  
powerful  
selling  
appeal



# matador

gives 3 shaves more

Distributors:

THOS. CHRISTY & CO.  
4-12 Old Swan Lane, E.C.4.

MATADOR is a safety blade made of Swedish tempered ribbon steel—the finest in the world for safety blades. It is sharper. It lasts longer.

An extensive advertising campaign for Matador Blades has commenced. Advertisements are appearing regularly in STRAND MAGAZINE, WIDE WORLD MAGAZINE, HUMORIST, JOHN BULL, PASSING SHOW, TIT-BITS, PUNCH, etc.

A wide and steadily increasing sale is assured. Send your order now.

Each advertisement features the unique selling point—



## SUCCESSFUL RETAILING

By ERIC N. SIMONS.

All retailers should read this clear guide to principles and methods of successful retail trade. 5/- net, of a bookseller, or  
**PITMAN'S, Parker Street, Kingsway, W.C.2**  
(WRITE FOR BUSINESS LIST) 6



## SHADEINE

FOR TINTING GREY HAIR

This popular article is largely advertised and stocked by all Wholesale Houses.  
Trial size 8d. per doz. . . . . 6/-  
1/4 size, per doz. . . . . 12/-  
2/6 size per doz. . . . . 24/-  
3/9 size per doz. . . . . 36/-

The SHADEINE CO., 58 Westbourne Grove, London, W.2

## TATCHO Sample Size 6<sup>D</sup>

THE  
HAIR RESTORER

PROMOTES, PRODUCES,  
BEAUTIFIES THE HAIR

TATCHO Laboratories, 5 Great Queen Street, London, W.C.2

6 Bottles in Case for  
Counter Display,  
4/- PER DOZ.

1/3 size . . . 12/6 per doz.  
2/9 size . . . 26/- per doz.

## CHEMISTS' FITTINGS

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

NEW AND SECONDHAND.

F. MAUND & E. BERG (SHOWCASES) LTD.,  
175/9 and 336 OLD STREET, LONDON, E.C.1

NEW PATENT

## Blutergess Sifting Machine

ASK FOR PARTICULARS

## SIEVES WIRE GAUZES

STEVENS & MANNING

68 SUMNER STREET, LONDON, S.E.1

(Southwark Bridge)

HOP 3536

USIEVEIT—Boro—London

## FRED<sup>K</sup>. FINK & CO.

10 & 11 MINCING LANE, LONDON, E.C.3.

TEL. : ROYAL 6094.

GUMS, ARABIC and TRAGACANTH as Imported or  
Finely Powdered. :: SEELLACS ALL GRADES.

## PROPRIETARY HOUSE

With Large Connections throughout Scotland requires other Special Proprietary Lines for marketing amongst chemists and stores. Only those that are well established, or new lines which are to be advertised, would be considered. Write fully (in confidence), to 161/703, Office of this Paper.

Foreign and Colonial Papers please copy.

A SATISFIED CUSTOMER is your best  
Advertisement. Send us your films for  
DEVELOPING AND PRINTING

The Swiftsure Photographic Works  
SUTTON COLDFIELD Central for everywhere.

## MASQUE ROUGE THE PERFUME THAT PRODUCES PROFIT

PARFUMS MARCEL GUERLAIN LTD.

Regent Arcade House, 252-260 Regent St., LONDON, W.1

## C. & D. Stock-Taking Sheets

Halve the Labour of Taking Stock.

Price of Complete Pad, 2/6 post free.

The Chemist & Druggist, 42 Cannon St., London, E.C.4



## YOUR

Customers  
with  
Artificial  
Dentures  
Will Readily  
BUY IT.

THOS. CHRISTY & CO., 4/12 Old Swan Lane, London, E.C.4



# Potter & Clarke, Ltd.

60/64 ARTILLERY LANE, LONDON, E.1

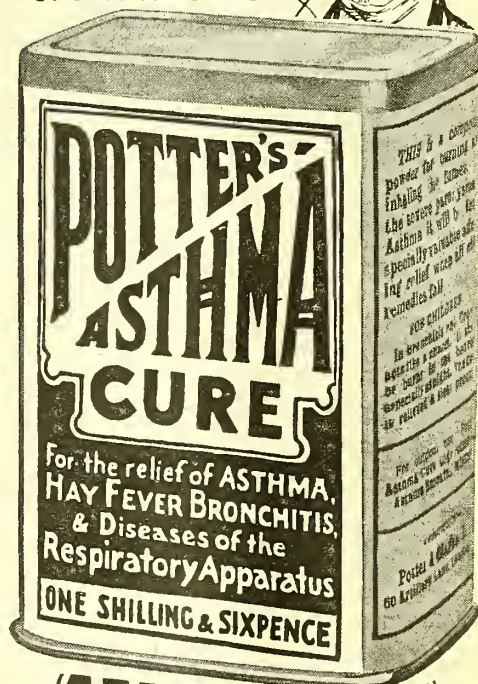
Phone: Bishopgate 4761. Grams: "Horehound, Phone."  
and at 24 LUNA STREET, GT. ANCOATS, MANCHESTER  
Phone: City 6018. Grams: "Horehound, Manchester."

## POTTER'S ASTHMA CURE

Has found its  
public, and is  
being widely  
advertised at  
home and  
abroad.

POTTER'S ASTHMA CURE stands  
alone for efficacy and public esteem.  
Purchase your supplies direct from  
us or through your usual wholesaler.

*My Asthma  
has gone  
-thanks to*





## THE Proprietary Articles Trade Association.

### COUNCIL ELECTION: MANUFACTURERS' SECTION. DECEMBER, 1929.

I would very much like to thank all those Manufacturers who have so very kindly given me their votes for so many years, and although unsuccessful in being re-elected on this occasion, I know in many directions I have their best wishes for better luck next time, as happily I have made many friends in all three sections.

Unfortunately, the Election came at a time when I was at a complete disadvantage, as my wife was very dangerously ill, and is still in a serious condition, and owing to a Colleague nominating another Firm, the unusual course was taken of soliciting votes by letter, which, needless to say, I should have instantly followed, but with my wife in her state, my entire thoughts were with her, otherwise the result might have been different.

However, as one of the early pioneers in Price Protection, and one who had to make great sacrifices with others 26 years ago, I rejoice that I did the right thing, and at the right time, when I protected our Marking Ink. Therefore, those who came in much later reaped the benefits of the pioneers, and they are welcome to the harvest gained without any sacrifice on their part.

I also rejoice in the fact that I have faithfully served on the Council of the Manufacturers' Section for so many years, and when I see in the case of both Retailers' and Wholesalers' elections that have taken place time after time, "no contest," I strongly admire the loyalty of these sections in returning their own tried Representatives.

One feature stands out in the Election of members for the Manufacturers' Section, and that is the remarkable apathy of the 450 Manufacturers, as nothing like even 50 per cent. voted, although it was made remarkably easy for them to do so. When it means so much it is hard to believe the indifference in so important a matter.

Needless to say, I am an out and out believer in the P.A.T.A., for no one in his senses would wish to return to the conditions that prevailed when the late Sir William Glyn-Jones delivered the Trade by bringing in his scheme of Protection, which other trades have likewise adopted to their profit.

With all good wishes for the New Year,

Yours sincerely,

**A. BOND HICKISSON**

*Managing Director*

**JOHN BOND (LONDON), LTD.**

Proprietors, JOHN BOND'S "CRYSTAL PALACE" MARKING INK.

75 Southgate Road,  
London, N.I.



## Hand- in-hand through 1930

Always round off the sale of one of these high quality toilet preparations by introducing the other—its natural complement.



### TRADE 'HAZELINE' MARK CREAM THE BED-TIME CREAM

Advise customers to use it nightly throughout the year to replace deficiency of natural skin oil. Possesses the quality that satisfies.

*Collapsible tubes of two sizes at 7/6 and 15/- per dozen, respectively, and screw-capped glass pots at 15/- per dozen (Subject to usual discount)*

### TRADE "HAZELINE" SNOW MARK FOR DAY-TIME USE

The original non-greasy toilet preparation. Its supreme quality defies imitation. The best basis for powder.



*Glass pots at 15/- per dozen (Subject to usual discount)*

*Prices are those in London, to the Trade*

 **BURROUGHS  
WELLCOME & CO.**  
LONDON

# RADIO-MALT

## The Chemists' Line



**SHOW IT AND SELL IT  
NOW AND ALWAYS**

THE BRITISH DRUG HOUSES, LTD., LONDON, N.1.





## A WEEKLY JOURNAL OF PHARMACY AND OF THE CHEMICAL AND DRUG TRADES

THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST is in circulation and reputation the leading journal addressing the Chemical and Drug trades in the British Empire and other countries in the Old and New Worlds. It is the official organ of the Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland, the Chemists' and Druggists' Society of Ireland, and of other Chemists' Societies in the Overseas Dominions.

### SUBSCRIPTION RATE

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## Business Changes

L. NIXON (CHEMISTS), LTD., have opened a branch business at 340 Waterloo Road, Burslem.

VELTENE, LTD., inform us that their factory and offices are now situated at 34 Priory Grove, London, S.W.8.

MR. S. BRIGGS, chemist and druggist, has acquired the business of Mr. J. B. Cruickshanks, chemist and druggist, 20 Bondgate, Darlington.

PAINES & REID, produce brokers, in consequence of rebuilding of premises at 32 Fenchurch Street, have removed to 29 Mincing Lane, London, E.C.3.

MR. ALBERT MINERBO has purchased from Mr. Gaston Weiser, Stephenson's Pharmacy and Drug Stores, St. David's Building, Sharia-el-Manakh, Cairo, Egypt.

MR. G. WRIGHT has taken over the business of Johnstone, Wright & Co., produce merchants, 15 Seething Lane, London, E.C.3, and will continue it under the style of G. Wright & Co.

## English and Welsh News

The Editor will be obliged if subscribers will send him marked copies of newspapers containing items of interest for insertion in this or other news sections.

### Old Packets of James's Powder

An article in "The Times" of December 24 on Dr. James's Powder narrating facts which for the most part are familiar to readers of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, has evoked some interesting letters in subsequent issues of the paper. Dr. Paget Toynbee, the erudite editor of the definitive edition of Horace Walpole's letters, points out, with the aid of quotations, that Walpole and the poet Gray were firm believers in the nostrum. The Rev. C. H. Evelyn-White, of Felixstowe, describes five packets of the powders remaining "in the quaint original wrappers" in an eighteenth-century medicine chest in his possession. Mr. Evelyn-White and another correspondent mention that the earliest packets they have are sealed with red wax. In one case no mention is made of a medicine stamp; in the other, we are told that "there is a stamp duty of 3d." This fixes the date of the packet as not earlier than 1783, the year of the first Medicine Stamp Act. James took out a patent for his powder and pill in 1746.

### Inquests

The death of Mr. William Turnbull, chemist and druggist, High Street, Brotton, Cleveland, was the subject of a recent inquest. It was stated that a doctor was in attendance shortly after Mr. Turnbull complained of illness, and that death was due to angina pectoris. A verdict was returned correspondingly.

At Blackpool, on December 28, an inquiry concerning the death of a Mr. Hudsmith was adjourned for the attendance of the doctor who had visited the patient. The widow stated in evidence that her husband disliked his medicine, and after he had taken two doses out of the second bottle of it, the doctor tasted the medicine and instructed the witness to throw it down the sink.

At a recent inquest held at Mold on the body of Sarah Wright, Brook Street, who died as the result of lysol poisoning, Dr. Roger Edwards urged the coroner to make a recommendation placing a restriction on the sale of lysol, which, he said, was "a domestic article." The coroner said that suggestions were being made. A verdict of "Suicide whilst temporarily insane" was returned.

An inquest was held at Blackpool, on December 31, on the body of Mr. Horace V. Levin, chemist and druggist, who was found dead in a bedroom at his father's house. Mr. Levin was spending Christmas with his parents. Recording a verdict of "Accidental death," the coroner said he did not believe Mr. Levin committed suicide. He was convinced the father's explanation that the deceased's foot accidentally caught the gas tubing was the correct one.

An inquest was held at Blackpool, on December 23, on the body of Mr. Fred. Howarth, insurance agent, who was found dead in his motor-car in a road at Thistleton. Mr. J. W. Minney, manager of a chemist's shop at Chorley, stated that on December 7 Mr. Howarth, who was at one time a chemist's apprentice in Bolton, visited his premises and stayed nearly three hours. He made no purchase. An analysis showed that death was due to poisoning by hydrocyanic acid; a verdict of "Suicide" was returned.

### Birmingham

Amateur dramatic societies are being formed by the employees of various business houses in Birmingham.

As a result of the city coroner's condemnation of caron oil as a remedy for burns, many suggestions as to suitable applications have appeared in the local Press.

Sir William Walters Butler, who recently contributed £40,000 towards the building of laboratories at Birmingham University, has given a further sum for the purchase of books.

### Liverpool

Some Liverpool pharmacists complain that, owing to the scarcity of money, this Christmas has been the worst on record.



A local chemist was visited last week by a former apprentice, who, after a chat, purchased fancy articles to the value of £8.

At Liverpool Police Court, on December 17, Wan Hai Ching, laundry proprietor, was fined sums totalling £61, with £4 4s. costs, for being in unlawful possession of 2lb. 6oz. of raw opium and for other offences.

#### Manchester and Salford

Mr. H. T. Simmons, M.B., Ch.B., B.Sc., son of Mr. E. H. Simmons, member of the Pharmaceutical Society's Council, has passed the final examination for the F.R.C.S. During the past twelve months Dr. Simmons has been resident surgical officer at St. Mark's Hospital, London, and has been pursuing post-graduate studies at Guy's Hospital. He has lately taken up an appointment at the Manchester Royal Infirmary.

It is interesting, if not unique, that sons of three members of the Manchester Pharmaceutical Association now hold the F.R.C.S. diploma. They are Dr. Edwards, son of Councillor R. G. Edwards; Dr. Simmons, son of Mr. E. H. Simmons; and Dr. Drinkwater, son of Mr. J. Drinkwater.

The staff of Edward Taylor, Ltd., plaster manufacturers, Salford, held their annual Christmas party on December 24. The event took place at the Masonic Hall, and during the luncheon the toast of "The Firm" was proposed by Mr. F. Howard. Mr. W. Greenhalgh (secretary) responded on behalf of the directors. A draw for Christmas prizes was afterwards held, followed by singing competitions and dancing. Much amusement was caused by the second issue of a mock house-organ.

#### Sheffield

A plate-glass window at the pharmacy of Mr. H. R. Cottee, chemist and druggist, Devonshire Street, was recently broken and some cameras were stolen.

The first prize (£25) for the largest number of entry forms bearing the name of any one chemist returned in connection with the "jolly baby" competition organised by Johnson & Johnson (Gt. Britain), Ltd., was won by Mr. A. E. Banham, South Road.

#### Miscellaneous

**POISON-LICENCE APPLICATION.**—Mr. W. E. Mawle, Salisbury, has applied to the city council for a licence to sell agricultural and horticultural poisons.

**FIRE.**—A fire occurred on December 21 at the factory of A. C. Cossor & Co., Ltd., scientific instrument makers, Vale Road, Tottenham, London, N. The building and contents were damaged.

**WINDOW-DRESSING AWARD.**—At a shopping week window-dressing competition, held at Treharris, recently, the prize for the best display in the class for "Things to Use" was awarded to Mr. I. L. Richards, chemist and druggist.

**BRITISH INDUSTRIES FAIR.**—A special advance overseas edition of the catalogues of the 1930 British Industries Fair, to be opened in London and Birmingham on February 17, is being issued immediately to 10,000 business men in Europe, North America, South Africa and the eastern coast of South America. The catalogues, apart from containing descriptive entries of the exhibits of some 1,800 British manufacturers, embody a classification of the exhibits by trades and indexes in nine languages.

**IN THE COURTS.**—At Southampton Police Court, recently, William J. T. Batlett, St. Catherine's Road, was ordered to pay costs on two summonses for illegally selling a preparation containing more than 3 per cent. of phenols, he being an unqualified person.—At Coventry Police Court, on December 28, John H. Arkell, Brighton Street, described as a chemist, was fined £10 for using his shop at 304 Foleshill for the purposes of betting.—At Hull Police Court, recently, Cecil Page, general dealer, Greek Street, was fined 10s. 6d. for having sold sweet spirit of nitre deficient in ethyl nitrite by 63.3 per cent.; and Wilfred Robinson, grocer, Belgrade Drive, was fined 12s. 6d. in respect of a similar offence, the deficiency in this case amounting to 77.6 per cent.

## Irish News

### Brevities

The Local Government Department, Dublin, has decided that in future all contracts in connection with the combined purchasing scheme are to be made for twelve months instead of six months.

Dr. McCormick, medical inspector, has reported to the Local Government Department that there is no compounder of medicines at the Port Laoighise dispensary. The Minister of Local Government emphasised the necessity for appointing a compounder, but said he understood that the matter was being allowed to stand over pending the providing of a suitable dispensary.

At a recent meeting of the Belfast Guardians, Mr. W. A. Bell moved that the dispensary medical officers be directed to administer insulin treatment to their dispensary cases, and that the Medical Charities Committee be authorised to consider further a scheme whereby periodical reports would be submitted by the medical and relieving officers as to the progress of the patients. The Committee, at their previous meeting, had before them thirty-three cases of persons well able to pay for the insulin. It was decided that these should be refused further free supplies. The resolution was passed.

## Scottish News

### Brevities

The Christmas display window of Gordon & Fraser, Ltd., chemists, 376 Argyle Street, Glasgow, was wrecked by a heavy motor-lorry on December 23.

The seventeenth annual general meeting of members of the Chemists' Friendly Society will be held at 206 Sauchiehall Street, Glasgow, on January 30, at 8 p.m.

Mr. Alex Nelson, B.Sc. (Glas.), Ph.D. (Edin.), formerly Superintendent of Research in the Department of Agriculture, Tasmania, has been appointed lecturer in the Department of Botany, Edinburgh University.

Since the advent of motor delivery Scottish wholesalers have more than maintained their hold for the supply of drugs in Scotland. Travellers for English firms are handicapped by the question of empties and carriage, although in justice it must be said that some firms are meeting their travellers' and customers' wishes in this respect, too, and are supplying so far as practicable free containers.

The Insurance Committee for the Burgh of Glasgow, at a meeting recently, agreed, subject to the approval of the Department of Health for Scotland, to complete negotiations for the purchase of the premises at 5 Woodside Crescent, Charing Cross, to be used as office premises for the committee and its staff. The total cost of the scheme, including the purchase price, alterations, and decorations, was estimated at £3,000.

## Sporting Events

THE B.D.H. Sports Association Football Club in a London Commercial League match played on December 14 on their own ground beat the London Power Co. F.C. by three goals to nil. On the same day the B.D.H. Netball Club beat the Shamrock N.C. by 15 goals to five. The B.D.H. Rambling Club held a "Dance Ramble" on December 14, and after an enjoyable walk around Chislehurst, tea was served at the White Horse Hotel, where, with music, song and dance, a very pleasant evening was passed.

THE Ipswich Chemists (men) met a team representing the members of the R.A.F. stationed at Martlesham on the chemists' ground on December 11. The chemists lost by eight goals to one. Chemists' team: N. Barker, H. Whitman, S. J. Stearn, F. W. Wiggins, E. Hammond, N. Pearce, T. Murphy, W. Chaplin, M. Martin, A. Banks, S. Riches. On the same day Ipswich Chemists (ladies) met Woodbridge Ladies at Woodbridge, who won by eight goals to one. Ipswich team: Misses G. Smith, A. Jeacock, Booth, Collins, Whattam, M. Hawkins, J. Hawkins, Pugh, Ridley, Greenwood, Humfress.



## Festivities

### Graesser-Monsanto Chemical Works Dinner

A VERY enjoyable dinner was given to representative members of the Graesser-Monsanto Chemical Works, Ltd., at the invitation of the directors on the evening of December 27. Some forty members were present, the idea being to strengthen the goodwill existing between the works at Ruabon, North Wales and the London selling end of the business. The underlying message of every speech was one of confidence for future progress, and this was confirmed by a telegraphed message from the chairman of the company, Mr. John F. Queeny. The dinner was held at the Wynstay Hotel, Wrexham, and an entertainment followed.

### London College of Pharmacy "Argus" Party

ON Thursday, December 12, a successful party was given by Messrs. Gelli, Hall and Williams, the management of "The Argus," the college weekly news sheet. The function was under the patronage of Mr. I. G. Rankin, B.Sc., Ph.C., the principal of the college. Some two hundred were present, including Mrs. Rankin, Mr. and Mrs. Gosling, and a large number of old students. All the thirteen items were vociferously received, but the success of the evening was the "conker" fight between "Battling" Rankin and "Kid" Gelli for the college championship and Gosling belt. After the concert, dancing until 1 a.m. concluded a happy evening. The party was the first of the kind to be given by the L.C.P. "Argus," and it is hoped to repeat it at the end of next term.

## Almanacs and Calendars

WE have received during the past few days copies of several almanacs, calendars and similar publications distributed by wholesale and retail houses, among which are the following:—

WHIFFEN & SONS, LTD., Battersea and Fulham, London, S.W., issue a calendar (14½ in. by 10¼ in.) printed in warm red and brown tones and having a Shakespearean block.

C. OLLEY & SONS, LTD. (The Tonkin Metallic Capsule Co.), Camperdown Street, Leman Street, and Great Alie Street, London, E.1, send out a very artistic calendar (15½ in. by 10½ in.) bearing a study from life of a girl's head.

BOOKER BROS., MCCONNELL & Co., LTD., 21 Mincing Lane, London, E.C.3, distribute on behalf of their drug stores in Trinidad and British Guiana an almanac (8½ in. by 5½ in.) of 120 pages with a coloured cover and many colour illustrations.

BUSH, BEACH & GENT, LTD., Marlow House, Lloyd's Avenue, London, E.C.3, have issued a handsome blotter, diary and desk calendar combined, in brown leatherette. Some useful notes and weights and measures are given on the diary cover.

MR. A. LAWRENCE, chemist, 44 Great Charlotte Street, Liverpool, has sent in two calendars, one (12¼ in. by 9¾ in.) bearing a colour reproduction of a typical Highland scene, and the second (15¾ in. by 9½ in.) having two months to a folio showing six subjects and incidents, humorous and serious, in colour.

COATES & COOPER, 41 Great Tower Street, London, E.C.3, have sent a physicians' memorandum tablet for 1930, issued by Reed & Carnrick (7¼ in. by 4¾ in.), with four days to the page. Attention is drawn at suitable intervals to Reed & Carnrick products. This memo is being forwarded to physicians in practice in Great Britain, and any chemist reader who so desires may have one sent to him.

JAMES WOOLLEY, SONS & Co., LTD., 76 Deansgate, Manchester, publish for 1930 the "Scientists' Reference Book and Diary," price 3s. 6d., in black morocco case which binds together in one cover the diary portion and the section containing scientific notes and tables of physico-chemical constants. The information included in the latter section embraces notes on microscopy and a dictionary of a number of scientific instruments.

## Colonial and Foreign News

TAX TO ASSIST CHEMIST.—A chemist in Wallhalben (Pfalz) was on the point of starvation through lack of means, when the local community decided on a novel plan to assist him. A monthly tax per head was levied, and the chemist is now assured of the wherewithal to live.

CHINESE FACULTY OF PHARMACY.—A faculty of pharmacy, attached to the Franco-Chinese University of Peking, has been inaugurated in the French concession at Shanghai. The principal is Dr. M. S. Tsu, co-director of the Franco-Chinese Technical Institute at Shanghai, and the teaching staff are Chinese with the exception of M. Chatel, pharmacist and director of a French importing house.

NEW CONDITIONS IN SPAIN.—The Spanish Government has recently reformed and modified the medical and pharmaceutical services. Under the new régime, such services are a first charge on the local revenues. A twenty-four hours' service is demanded from chemists, who must not leave the district without permission and without leaving a qualified man in charge of the pharmacy. Prescriptions are priced according to tariff, and it is strictly forbidden to prescribe any medicament outside the list.

PHARMACY WEEK IN NEW ZEALAND.—Writing on November 18, our Auckland correspondent intimates that "Pharmacy Week" is in full swing in that city. Auckland chemists have taken a full-page advertisement in one of the daily papers, setting out their aims and objects before the public. The subject matter is well written and gives many telling points why the public should buy their drugs, medicines, etc., from a qualified chemist in preference to unqualified persons. This special message has been displayed in shop windows of chemists in the city and suburbs during the week.

MEDICINES AND DRUGS FOR JAMAICA.—Imports under this head, drawn from almost every part of the world, amounted in 1928 to £62,293. No less than fifty-four countries catered, during the year under review, to the medicinal wants of Jamaica. Only five of these, however, supplied goods in excess of £500 in value. The United States was the principal shipper (£34,400), followed by the United Kingdom (£17,290), Canada (£4,103), Germany (£1,232), and China (£812). Medicines and drugs, with one of two exceptions, are dutiable at the rate of 15 per cent. ad valorem, under the preferential tariff and 20 per cent. under the general tariff.

## Coming Events

This section is reserved for advance notices of meetings or other events. These should be received by Wednesday of the week before the meetings, etc., occur.

### Wednesday, January 8

Manchester Pharmaceutical Association. Annual whist drive and dance at Manchester Limited Hotel at 7 p.m. Tickets, 7s. 6d. each, from secretaries.

Dundee and East and Central Scottish Branch of the Pharmaceutical Society and The Pharmacy Golfing Club. Whist drive, supper and dance, Kidd's Rooms, Lindsay Street, at 6.30 p.m. Tickets, 7s. 6d. each, from Mr. John Anderson, 87A Arbroath Road, Dundee.

### Thursday, January 9

National Association of Women Pharmacists. Dance at the Suffolk Galleries, Suffolk Street, Pall Mall, S.W.1, 8-12 p.m. Single tickets, 7s. (including refreshments), from the secretary, Miss Hodgkinson, 115 Priory Road, Hornsey, N.8. Evening dress.

East Metropolitan Branch of the Pharmaceutical Society and West Ham and District Association of Pharmacists. New Year's party at 7.15 p.m., Hydro Hall, Red Triangle Club, Plaistow, E.13. Applications for tickets to Mr. J. Reed, social secretary, 32 Church Street, West Ham, E.15, before January 6. Additional tickets 3s. 6d. each.

### Friday, January 10

Royal Society of Arts, John Street, Adelphi, London, W.C.2. Indian meeting at 4.30 p.m. Sir Basil P. Blackett on "The Economic Progress of India."



## Legal Reports

**A Deal in Senna Pods.**—At the Mansion House Police Court, London, on December 30, William H. Watts, 19 Sotheby Road, Highbury, N., appeared to a summons charging him that he having received for and on account of Bernard Thomas Peyton, 133 Fenchurch Street, E.C., on November 18 the sum of £75 13s., and on November 16 £42 18s., fraudulently converted the said sums to his own use and benefit. Mr. M. Barnett was counsel for the defence. Mr. J. H. Myers, solicitor, prosecuting, said Mr. Peyton, a drug merchant, was approached by the defendant in reference to financing him in respect of a parcel of Alexandrian senna pods he had purchased and of which he wished to obtain clearance. He said if prosecutor would advance him the money for the purpose he (prosecutor) should share the profits, less expenses. Mr. Peyton went into the box. He said that the defendant first came to him in October 1929 and mentioned the matter of the Alexandrian senna pods at the Ottoman Bank, and which he said were sold ahead to Boots of Nottingham and other firms, but, he also said, he needed money to take up the documents from the Ottoman Bank and that if he (prosecutor) provided that money he should share the profits, which he estimated would be between £30 and £40. He said he had to pay the Ottoman Bank £160 and a further £3. Witness agreed to go in the deal on these terms and drew cheques for the amounts, payable to the bank in question, and those cheques had been through his account and were now produced. Witness gave defendant a seat in his office, but he had no authority to collect money and retain it in connection with this deal in senna pods. "I repeatedly asked him about the money," continued witness, "and told him to write to the purchasers of the goods, but he said they were sold to first-class firms and the money would come in all right." On Monday, December 2, Watts failed to come to the office and witness had never seen him there since. He had no authority to sell the goods from 9 Cullum Street, where it was stated he had an office. He had never accounted for the two sums of money he had obtained for the pods or for his (witness's) £160. Cross-examined: Mr. Watts was very well known in Mincing Lane. He subsequently told witness that Boots had rejected the goods on the ground of quality. Witness denied telling Watts he had a lot of unsaleable stock—he said he had a lot of stock he wanted sold for him as he was busy on other matters. Defendant had sold some stock for him. He could not say whether there was a profit or not. Witness was unable to say whether some bales of senna leaves bought of Freugenberg, of Bremen, cost 5d. a pound. Mr. Barnett: I suggest this is a matter of account. Did Watts sell these senna leaves for you?—Yes, through my brokers. Has he been paid for this?—Not specifically; he never asked for his profit on it. Mr. Angus MacDonald (C. R. Harker, Stagg & Morgan, Ltd.) produced an invoice of a verbal order he gave to Watts for senna pods. Witness also produced his company's cheque for £42 18s. payable to Watts and so endorsed. By Mr. Barnett: He had known Watts some years in the drug trade. Mr. Herbert Bennett, a director of Arthur Bramwell & Co., Ltd., said he had heard of Watts, and purchased a parcel of senna pods from him, which he received between November 1 and 5 last. They were paid for by the cheque produced for £75 13s. 6d., payable to Watts. There was subsequently a deduction of 2d. per lb. made by agreement with Watts because the goods were not up to sample. The Lord Mayor committed defendant for trial at the Central Criminal Court. Defendant pleaded "Not guilty" and reserved his defence, being admitted to bail in his own recognisances in the sum of £100.

## Gazette

### Partnership Dissolved

CAMPBELL, O., and BAMFORTH, A., 115A Dale Street, Liverpool, dispensing chemists, under the style of Campbell & Co.

## New Companies and Company News

P.C. means Private Company and R.O Registered Office.

**H. S. APLIN, LTD. (P.C.)**—Capital £1,000. Objects: To acquire the business of a chemist and druggist carried on by H. S. Aplin. The directors are: H. S. Aplin, 25 Gardner Road, E., and Mrs. Florence E. Aplin. Solicitors: Baylis, Pearce & Co., 116 Fore Street, E.C.

**CROMWELL HYGIENIC PRODUCTS, LTD. (P.C.)**—Capital £500. Objects: To carry on the business of manufacturers of and dealers in foods, tablets, pills, specifics and patent medicines, etc. The subscribers are: A. C. Warwick and H. Newington. Solicitors: Alfred C. Warwick & Co., 14 Queen Victoria Street, E.C.4

**TYTOXA PRODUCTS, LTD. (P.C.)**—Capital £5,000. Objects: To acquire the business carried on at 63 Broadway, Stratford, E., as The Tytoxa Co., and the trade mark "Tytoxa," and to carry on the business of manufacturers of chemical and other products, etc. The directors are: F. W. Purse and P. N. Rand. R.O.: 11 Waterloo Place, S.W.1.

**MINING & CHEMICAL PRODUCTS, LTD. (P.C.)**—Capital £25,000. Objects: To carry on the business of importers, exporters, extractors, refiners and manufacturers of and dealers in all kinds of ores, metals, minerals, chemicals and chemical products, etc. The subscribers are: D. C. Tewson and H. W. Quennell. Solicitors: Slaughter & May, 18 Austin Friars, E.C.

**MEDICAL SELF-AID OUTFIT MANUFACTURING CO., LTD. (P.C.)**—Capital £200. Objects: To carry on the business of manufacturers of and dealers in medical and surgical first-aid outfits and sets of all kinds, medical bandages, dressings, plasters, lint, cotton wool, drugs for pharmaceutical purposes, etc. The subscribers are: G. Ressler, 16 Kirkstall Gardens, Streatham Hill, S.W.2, associated accountant, and M. A. Altmann, Zwickauerstr. 138, Chemnitz 16, Germany, manufacturer.

**BRITISH CAN CO., LTD. (P.C.)**—Capital £750,000. Objects: To acquire all or part of the assets, liabilities, and undertaking of Ernest Taylor, Ltd., Liverpool, with a view thereto, to adopt an agreement between the said company of the first part, Ernest Taylor, John Harold Jackson of the second part, and the company of the third part, to adopt two agreements (1) with the American Can Co., and (2) with the Thermokept Corporation for the supply of machinery for the manufacture of containers and for the grant of licences to work patents in relation thereto, and of various privileges and services in connection with such manufacture; to manufacture, distribute and deal in cans, pails, jars, bottles, boxes and other containers (whether made of tin, glass, paper, cardboard or other materials) and metal wares of all kinds, bottle caps or covers for containers, tin plate and sheet metal, and to carry on the business of packing, canning, preserving, and closing in vacuum food and other articles, etc. Mr. Ernest Taylor, Mr. J. H. Jackson, and Mr. F. W. Rankin (directors of Ernest Taylor, Ltd.), have joined the board of the new company, Mr. Ernest Taylor being managing director.

**A. J. WHITE LTD.** have declared an interim dividend of 5 per cent. (against 4 per cent.), less tax.

**BOOTS PURE DRUG CO., LTD.**, have declared a dividend of 24 per cent. per annum (last year, the same), less tax for the quarter.

**THE BRITISH DRUG HOUSES, LTD.**—Mr. Ralph Key Harvey and Mr. Roger Melhuish Harvey retired from the board of directors on December 31, 1929. Mr. Charles Mervyn Hill has been appointed to the board as from January 1, 1930.

**STEVENSON & HOWELL, LTD.**—Mr. William Stevenson, F.I.C., one of the founders of the company, having retired from active business, Mr. R. W. Stevenson, M.C., M.A., F.C.S., and Mr. V. J. Tilley, F.I.C., have been appointed joint managing directors.



## Pharmacy in Greece

By Professor Dr. Em. Emmanuel, Dean of the Faculty of  
Physico-Mathematical Science, Athens

IN Greece there are two universities, the National University in Athens and the newly-erected university in Salonika. The pharmaceutical students, however, study only in Athens. The Natural Science Faculty of the Athens university is divided into four sections:—(a) Mathematics; (b) Physics; (c) Chemical; (d) Pharmaceutical. It is necessary to pass the pharmaceutical matriculation, and the examinations are held each September. The candidates are examined in mathematics, chemistry and composition. After they have passed they can be enrolled as students in pharmacy. The study period is four years, and at the end of each year the candidates have to pass the annual sectional examination, dealing with the course for the previous year, before they can advance to new work. The student is obliged to study the following sections:—

*First year:* Inorganic chemistry, physics, zoology, botany; *Second year:* Organic chemistry, mineralogy, inorganic pharmaceutical chemistry; *Third year:* Organic pharmaceutical chemistry, toxicology, bacteriology; *Fourth year:* Chemistry of food, pharmacognosy, pharmacy. After finishing the four years' training and the three sectional examinations, the candidate for the last academical examination undergoes the following practical tests: (a) preparation of three pharmacopœial preparations (inorganic, organic and galenic), (b) qualitative analysis, (c) quantitative analysis, (d) prescription analysis, (e) food analysis, (f) poison tests. After finishing these tests candidates have written papers in pharmaceutical chemistry (analytical chemistry, inorganic, organic, pharmaceutical chemistry, pharmacy and pharmacognosy), and finally a *viva voce* examination in pharmacognosy, general pharmacy, in-



PROF. DR. EM. EMMAUEL

organic chemistry, organic chemistry, and food analysis. Having passed, he has to train for a year in the retail in a town of not less than 5,000 inhabitants, and finally he has to pass a State test under the auspices of the Health Department of the Ministry of Hygiene. The practical tests consist of (a) the accurate dispensing of a prescription according to the Greek Pharmacopœia; (b) making a galenic preparation; (c) dispensing of three doctors' prescriptions; (d) recognition of various drugs and chemicals. Then follows a *viva voce*, examination in (a) Greek Pharmacopœia; (b) pharmacy; (c) prescription knowledge; (d) posology; (e) first-aid; (f) pharmaceutical law. Having passed he is then a pharmacist. The permission to start in business is only given to fully-qualified pharmacists, and then only at a ratio of 1 per 5,000 inhabitants. The permission is given by the Ministry of Hygiene after the consent of the Health Department has been obtained. There are about 1,800 pharmacies in Greece, opened according to a former legislation, however, which allowed one pharmacist for every 2,000 to 2,500 inhabitants. In every Government section there is a State Pharmaceutical League, bearing the name of the place and in which the leaders are pharmacists. These leagues are constituted to improve the scientific and business status of the pharmacist as well as to encourage a high ethical standard in pharmaceutical matters (especially in connection with the medical tariffs of the State), and finally to act as mediators between pharmacists when differences arise, and to deal with matters relating

to the insurance and pension regulations for the pharmacists. All State Pharmaceutical Leagues elect their representatives, who must be qualified at the Athens Pharmaceutical University, to constitute the pan-Hellenic Pharmaceutical League. This League exists as an independent entity, and has its headquarters in Athens. The council sits for four years, and the League has to be responsible for (a) the carrying out of the law as it applies to pharmacy; (b) compilation of the Greek laws relating to pharmacy as a whole; (c) preparation of orders and regulations relating to pharmacy; (d) publication of the "Pharmaceutical Magazine"; (e) the regulation of insurance and pension funds as well as organisation of mutual help; (f) organisation of pharmaceutical collections. In each local branch of the Pharmaceutical League, there is a board of control which punishes breaches of pharmaceutical law (by warning, reprimand, fine, loss of right of election, and being elected). Besides the local board of control there is the supreme board of control consisting of five members: (a) chairman of the pan-Hellenic Pharmaceutical League; (b) president of the Athenian Court of Appeal, who is the President of this Board of Control; (c) three Athens pharmacists. This council is the final appeal court over the judgment of the local boards of control.

## N.H.I. Prescription Exchanges

It is rather surprising that no attempt has been made to set up a central exchange for National Health Insurance prescriptions. At the present time there must be many cases in which chemists suffer loss in circumstances such as the following: An insured person is recommended to take a holiday by the doctor, and, at the last minute before going, he issues a prescription. The patient waits to have it made up until he gets to the seaside or some other destination. Let us say he goes from London to Clacton. The Clacton chemist makes up the prescription and submits it in due course to the Essex Insurance Committee, who return it because it is not issued by a doctor who is under contract with them. The chemist thereupon submits it to the London Committee, because it is written by a London doctor, only to receive it back again because the chemist is not under contract with the Committee. Considering that Health Insurance is a national scheme, the position seems rather absurd. It is admitted, of course, that the chemist should not accept such prescriptions. The patient has two courses open to him. Either he can have the prescription dispensed before he leaves London, or he can visit a Clacton doctor as a temporary resident and obtain from him a prescription which the local chemist can properly dispense. But sometimes he does neither of these things, and the chemist out of the goodness of his heart chances his luck and makes up the medicine.

Why, therefore, can we not institute a system of prescription-exchanges? Let chemists send such irregular prescriptions to the Retail Pharmacists' Union without marking them with their prescription-stamps. It would not be impossible for the R.P.U. to sort these out into their respective districts and then find a father for them in the Insurance area in which they were originally issued. Surely this would be common sense, and much better than allowing chemists to lose money just because the proper procedure for obtaining payment for such prescriptions (i.e., by each Insurance Committee obtaining special consent from the Minister of Health) is too lengthy and cumbersome. If the R.P.U. cannot undertake such a duty as this officially, any chemist who has the experience of having these prescriptions which he has dispensed irregularly returned to him by both the Insurance Committees concerned should communicate with the secretary of the Pharmaceutical Committee in the area in which the prescribing doctor practises. He will, no doubt, be able to arrange an exchange in such a way that the chemist is paid. If our representatives cannot bless the scheme, let us at least have some such unofficial understanding about these prescriptions.—OUTLANDER (3/10).



## Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain

### Glyn-Jones Memorial Plaque

THE unveiling of the memorial plaque to the late Sir William Glyn-Jones will take place at 17 Bloomsbury Square, London, W.C.1, on February 5. The president of the Society (Mr. L. Moreton Parry) will take the chair at 3 p.m. The ceremony will be performed by the Rt. Hon. Christopher Addison, M.D., M.P., Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Agriculture. Admission will be by ticket only, and applications for tickets should be received by the Secretary, 17 Bloomsbury Square, W.C.1, before January 25.

### Evening Meeting in Edinburgh

THE second meeting of the session was held at 36 York Place, Edinburgh, on December 18, Mr. Charles Simpson (chairman of the Executive of the North British Branch) presiding. The first communication was on:—

#### Santonin from Scottish Grown *Artemisia*

BY JAMES COUTTS, PH.C., B.Sc.

##### [ABSTRACT]

UNTIL recent years santonin was almost exclusively extracted from species of *artemisia* from Turkestan and Russia, which from time to time led to extensive investigations on other plants of the same genus, as additional or replaceable sources, of this valuable anthelmintic. In 1921 Greenish and Pearson found that the Indian *Artemisia brevifolia* contained a workable percentage of santonin, and on further supplies being obtained and examined by Greenish and Maplethorpe in 1923, it was thought probable that the extraction from this source would be commercially successful. This has proved to be the case, although it was declared in 1927 to be unsuccessful. This is, however, apparently the only other *artemisia*, with the exception of that cultivated in Holland, so far investigated which contains sufficient active principle to be used as a source of santonin. *Artemisia gallica* grown in France was found by Heckel and Schlagdenhauffen to contain santonin, although the percentage was not stated, but an examination by Maplethorpe in 1924 of *Artemisia gallica* and *Artemisia maritima* found in the South of England led to the conclusion that the English variety of these plants contained practically no santonin. It has also been stated by another English worker, Goodson, that it is probable that only those species contain santonin which are indigenous to Eastern Europe and Asia, with perhaps the exception of the French *Artemisia gallica*. In the present paper a Scottish variety of *artemisia* was examined with a view to determining its santonin content. The herb was at one time extensively used as an anthelmintic on the East Coast of Scotland, where it grows, and was administered in the form of a decoction with good effect. The sea-shore, where the plant was found, is apparently very different from the dry rocky mountainous regions productive of the foreign variety, but it is essentially the same in favouring the development of strongly xerophytic plants such as *artemisia*. It is similar to that large belt of Russia where the plant is so prolific, in being very saline, and indeed at a high tide it is completely covered with sea water. Procumbent in habit, the plant presents a downy appearance and exhales a very strong characteristic odour, not unlike *Artemisia abrotanum*, but quite distinct from that of the Indian drug. On examination, it is seen to be densely pubescent on all parts, and almost shrubby, the stem being very fibrous and woody, and containing only a little chlorophyll, although it is silver-grey in colour, due to the numerous hairs. The leaves are pinnatisect, the segments being linear and very much reduced, everything pointing to its xerophytic habit. There was a great scarcity of flowerheads on the plant, which was almost entirely barren, although it was collected at the proper time for flowering. On this account positive identification of this *artemisia* was not easy. As no expanded flowerheads were available

it could not be identified by the specimen submitted at the Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew, but Mr. J. Rutherford Hill kindly compared it with authentic *Artemisia maritima* and other species, and there is very little doubt it is *Artemisia maritima* or sea wormwood. Remembering the discrepancy in the B.P. designation, however, the author hesitates before finally deciding the species.

The plant was picked on August 1, and on arrival at the laboratory was set out to dry. Because of the scarcity of flowerheads, it was thought to be most suitable to extract the leaves along with such flowerheads as were present, without attempting a separation. With this material in an air-dry state, the extraction for santonin was carried out. The leaves and flowerheads were powdered, and as a preliminary, van Itallie's microchemical sublimation test was applied, but no sublimate was obtained. In the light of further knowledge, this is not surprising, since even experienced users of this test do not usually procure a sublimate with material containing less than 1 per cent. of santonin. Extraction of the powdered herb by Fromme's process was then commenced. 26 gm. of the powder was shaken for one hour with 260 c.c. of chloroform, and 205 c.c. (=20gm.) drug were filtered off and evaporated until the residue weighed approximately 16 gm.; 200 c.c. of a fresh saturated solution of Ba(OH)<sub>2</sub> was then added, and the mixture heated on a water bath until the remainder of the chloroform had been driven off. The solution was filtered, the filter and flask being washed with hot water, and the filtrate acidified with 10 gm. of 25-per-cent. HCl. When lukewarm this acid solution was transferred to a large separator and the flask rinsed out with 40 c.c. of chloroform, which was then added to the liquid in the separator. After shaking briskly for two minutes, the chloroform was allowed to separate and was drawn off into a flask, the extraction being repeated twice, with quantities of 40 c.c. of chloroform. The residue left, on evaporating these mixed chloroformic solutions, was taken up by warming with 15 gm. of absolute alcohol, and the solution was poured into 85 gm. of hot water. This was filtered immediately, and the filter and flask were washed with two successive lots, each of 20 c.c. of a heated mixture of 6 gm. of absolute alcohol and 34 gm. of water. The solution was allowed to cool and stand for twenty-four hours, at the end of which the crystals which had separated were collected on two counterbalanced, superimposed, filter-papers. The flask and filter were washed with two successive quantities, each of 20 c.c., of 15-per-cent. alcohol. The filters were then dried to constant weight at 110° C., and the crystals obtained were weighed.

The weight obtained was 0.056 gm., to which, to find the absolute santonin content, 0.08 gm. had to be added to account for that remaining in solution in the 15-per-cent. alcohol, giving a total santonin content of the air-dry leaves and flowerheads of 0.68 per cent. The melting point of the crystals was 169.5° C.; the m.p. of pure santonin is 170° to 171° C. There was, however, a considerable amount of buff-coloured matter present among the crystals. During the process the addition of acid produced a large amount of colloidal matter. Since this extraneous matter was found to be somewhat troublesome an attempt was made, on the repetition of the extraction, to prevent its presence by using the drug in a coarser state. Fromme's process was repeated with certain slight modifications. In this case the crystals were much better defined, and there was considerably less extraneous matter present, most of which was removed by washing with 10-per-cent. Na<sub>2</sub>CO<sub>3</sub> solution, in which santonin is stated to have no greater solubility than it has in distilled water. The weight of santonin obtained was 0.082 gm., indicating, after applying the correction given in the process, a total santonin content of 0.81 per cent. The purity of the crystals was evidenced by the m.p. The process was repeated twice, using larger quantities of drug, to obtain sufficient of the principle for further tests, and the average content found by the latter estimations was 0.81 per cent.

A workable quantity of the substance having now been obtained, the usual tests were applied. These tests, combined with the m.p., left no doubt as to the substance being santonin, and as to its purity. 26 gm. of



the broken-up stem was then extracted by the same method to see if it contained any santonin. No crystals separated; so 0.08 gm. of pure santonin was added to see if there was any principle which had been extracted, but was remaining in solution. The solution was heated and allowed to stand for twenty-four hours, at the end of which time a minute trace of crystals had separated, but was so small as to be negligible. Only one collection of the herb was made, so that it cannot be stated whether or not this is its maximum content.

Then followed a

#### Further Note on Brevifolin

From the Laboratories of T. & H. SMITH, LTD.

##### [ABSTRACT]

At the evening meeting held on December 14, 1927, some of the properties and reactions of a substance isolated from *Artemisia brevifolia* were given, for which substance the name of "brevifolin" was suggested. The reaction and general behaviour of the apparently new body suggested that it did not bear a relationship to santonin, but that it was of the nature of an aldehyde or ketone of simpler structure. Professor Barger, who took an active interest in the problem of its constitution, referred the investigation to one of his research students, Mr. L. H. Eason, who found it to be 2 hydroxy 4 : 6 dimethoxyacetophenone. From its constitution as now determined, it is evidently a member of the group of aromatic ketones, the simplest member of which is acetophenone, occurring under the trade name of hyponone. Brevifolin may readily be purified by distillation under reduced pressure or at ordinary pressure when the boiling point is 307° C. It is thus a member of the aromatic ketone series, associated with the naturally occurring *l*-camphor—also a ketone—and with the terpenes natural to the herb *Artemisia brevifolia*.

##### DISCUSSION

The CHAIRMAN said it was interesting to hear that santonin could be obtained in fair quantity from a Scottish *Artemisia*. Personally, he had never seen *Artemisia maritima* growing in Aberdeenshire.

Mr. HILL said that when Messrs. T. and H. Smith observed the communication by Mr. Coutts on the agenda it occurred to them to send the note on the "Constitution of Brevifolin." He had to congratulate Mr. Coutts on a very interesting communication. Through the kindness of Mr. Matthews, of the Royal Botanic Gardens, he (Mr. Hill) had had the opportunity of comparing the *artemisia* with authentic specimens of *Artemisia maritima* and allied species. Positive identification in the case of a plant like *artemisia*, of which there were not only many species, but several subspecies or varieties, produced, probably, by different environment and climatic conditions, was always a matter of difficulty. Personally, he had no doubt the plant was *Artemisia maritima*, Linn., but he admired Mr. Coutts's caution and his resolve to make absolutely certain by a more critical examination of material so soon as available. It was somewhat remarkable that a plant grown in the South of England should yield no santonin while the same plant grown in Scotland apparently yielded a substantial percentage.

Mr. Dorr said he had had some experience in the making of santonin which was made from so-called worm seeds, the dried, unexpanded flowerheads of *artemisia*. A considerable quantity of oily matter separated along with it and it was difficult to purify. Mr. Coutts had tackled the problem very well.

Mr. WILSON said he would like to ask whether the plant was restricted to any part of the East Coast. He had seen, on the opposite Fifeshire coast, what he took to be two varieties of *Artemisia maritima*. He had not critically examined the plant to determine its precise species.

Mr. DUFF said he had a somewhat personal interest, seeing that Mr. Coutts was his first apprentice, and he would like to congratulate him.

Dr. TAIT said he desired to congratulate Mr. Coutts on the purity of the santonin exhibited, which corresponded in melting point so closely with santonin obtained from the Indian *artemisia*. He would like to ask whether the santonin had been tested pharma-

cologically, and how it compared in that respect with santonin obtained from the Indian plant.

Mr. HILL said he had seen *Artemisia maritima* growing in Aberdeenshire.

Mr. COUTTS, replying, said he did not mean to cast any reflection on Mr. Hill's identification of the plant, but the literature on the subject of *artemisia* was so confusing, and previous workers had found so much uncertainty in the identification of plants, that he thought it would be advisable to examine it microscopically and compare the results with those reported by Wallis and Mowat in a paper read at the Glasgow meeting of the British Pharmaceutical Conference. As to the locality of the plant he could not give much information, but he understood that on the sea coast in East Lothian there were at some parts extensive mud flats, and in such places the *artemisia* was found growing. With regard to the cost of the process for extraction, it was to be understood, of course, that the costly method was only employed where it was desired to ascertain the full content of santonin in the drug. On the commercial scale a much cheaper process was employed. He did not think climatic conditions had much to do with the santonin content. During the last few years an endeavour had been made to cultivate *artemisia* for commercial purposes in Holland, and he understood it had been quite successful. In some cases where an attempt had been made to transplant the plant it had died out. There had been an unsuccessful endeavour to extend the Russian belt. In other cases where they had been able to get the plant to grow, the santonin content had dropped so low as to make the procedure worthless. So far no pharmacological test had been applied.

The next communication was a

#### Note on Morphine Derivatives: Esters and Ethers

By Dr. JOSEPH TAIT, PH.C.

##### [ABSTRACT]

WHEN the Order in Council of August 15, 1929, scheduling esters of morphine under Section 8 (2) of the Dangerous Drugs Act, 1920, appeared, it immediately raised important questions and revealed a certain amount of ambiguity as to the scope of the Order. As a consequence, many inquiries were made, chiefly on two points; first, as to whether codeine, a methyl derivative of morphine, came within the scope of the Order, and secondly, as to whether the esters of morphine referred to came into the same category as diamorphine, which is an ester of morphine, as amended by the Dangerous Drugs Act, 1925, which provides that any quantity whatsoever of diacetylmorphine (commonly known as diamorphine or heroin) present in any preparation brings that preparation within the scope of the Dangerous Drugs Acts. In Pictet on "Vegetable Alkaloids" (1904), p. 270, the author, in comparing codeine with morphine, says:—"These two alkaloids are quite nearly related to each other, codeine being the monomethyl ester of morphine." On the other hand, in a standard book like that of Henry on "The Plant Alkaloids" (1924), p. 264, the author, speaking of codeine, says:—"It is a methyl ether of morphine." Other morphine derivatives as to which questions were raised are ethyl morphine, of which the hydrochloride is known in medicine under the name "dionin," and benzyl morphine, the hydrochloride of which is known in medicine as "peronine." So far, neither of these have been classed as a "dangerous" drug, and could be used free from restriction. There was obviously a doubt as to whether the intention of the Order was to schedule these methyl, ethyl and benzyl derivatives of morphine. As a consequence there was issued in September 1929 by the Home Office an explanatory memorandum in which it was pointed out that with the exception of diacetylmorphine (heroin), the esters of morphine to which the Order applies are not manufactured or found in commerce in this country. The morphine esters have themselves the character of drugs creating addiction, but, more important still, morphine could easily be regenerated from them. It had been discovered that illicit traffickers on the continent had recourse to morphine esters as a means of evading the restrictions of



the International Conventions and the national laws based thereon, and that large quantities of these morphine esters were being manufactured in some countries. The purpose of the Order was to strike at this evil. It did not, therefore, affect the retail pharmacist in compounding and dispensing prescriptions. The memorandum further explained that the esters of morphine to which the Order applied did not include and should not be confused with the ethers of morphine, such as methyl morphine (codeine) and ethyl morphine (idionin), which did not come under the restriction of the Dangerous Drugs Acts. It was, therefore, plain that the Order applied to morphine derivatives known as esters and not to morphine derivatives known as ethers. It may also be reasonably inferred that the schedule is intended to be a complete restriction in regard to these esters in the same manner as the restriction applying to heroin.

If the hydrogen of the hydroxyl group in an alcohol or a phenol is substituted by (1) an alkyl radical, examples of which are methyl ( $\text{CH}_3$ ), ethyl ( $\text{C}_2\text{H}_5$ ), propyl ( $\text{C}_3\text{H}_7$ ), etc., or by (2) an aryl radical, an example of which is phenyl ( $\text{C}_6\text{H}_5$ ), or by (3) an aliphyl radical, an example of which is benzyl ( $\text{C}_6\text{H}_5\text{CH}_2$ ), then the resulting compound from such a substitution becomes an ether. Opium, as we know, contains several alkaloids, and of these morphine, codeine and thebaine are closely related to one another. The exact structure of the molecule of morphine is not known, except that it contains one hydroxyl group which is phenolic in character, and another hydroxyl group which is alcoholic in character. If the hydrogen of the phenolic hydroxyl group in morphine be substituted by the methyl radical we obtain a monomethyl ether, which, as a matter of fact, is found in nature as codeine. Hence the latter must be called monomethyl morphine. That this is the true relation between codeine and morphine was first proved in 1881 by the conversion of morphine to codeine. This conversion was carried out by treating the former with methyl iodide in the presence of caustic potash.

If the hydrogen of the phenolic hydroxyl in morphine is substituted by the ethyl radical ( $\text{C}_2\text{H}_5$ ), then the monomethyl derivative of morphine is obtained. This compound is known as ethyl morphine, the hydrochloride of which constitutes the drug dionin. Similarly, the benzyl derivative of morphine has been obtained. It is also an ether, the hydrochloride of which is known as peronine. Thebaine, which is not used therapeutically, is another ether. It occurs in nature as a dimethyl ether.

Again, if the hydrogen of the hydroxyl group in an alcohol or in a phenol is substituted by an "acyl" radical (acid radical), examples of which are acetyl ( $\text{CH}_3\text{CO}$ ), propionyl ( $\text{C}_2\text{H}_5\text{CO}$ ), isobutyryl ( $\text{C}_3\text{H}_7\text{CO}$ ), valeryl ( $\text{C}_4\text{H}_9\text{CO}$ ), benzoyl ( $\text{C}_6\text{H}_5\text{CO}$ ), the resulting compound is an ester. Now as the morphine molecule, as already indicated, contains a phenolic hydroxyl group, the hydrogen of this group can be substituted by any of the above acyl radicals. This has been done in the case of the acetyl, propionyl and benzoyl radicals, the resulting compounds thus becoming esters, which are really monoacyl derivatives of morphine. These esters have been examined and found in their physiological action to resemble morphine.

Again, the morphine molecule, as already stated, also contains an alcoholic hydroxyl group. The hydrogen of this hydroxyl group, therefore, as well as the hydrogen of the phenolic hydroxyl group in the morphine molecule, can be substituted by any of the above acyl radicals. This has been carried out in the case of the acetyl, propionyl, isobutyryl and valeryl radicals, the resulting compounds thus becoming esters, but they are now really di-derivatives of morphine, hence their names diacetyl morphine, etc. Clinically these di-derivatives of morphine, although they are less active than morphine in alleviating pain, are valuable in lowering reflex irritability and calming spasmodic coughing. As a class esters are unstable. They are, as a rule, easily hydrolysed to the products from which they were formed. Heroin as an ester is incompatible with acids and alkalis, being generally decomposed by them. Ethers, on the other hand, are comparatively stable compounds. Of the ethers mentioned above as drugs, codeine and dionin, which are important, do not possess the tendency of favouring addiction (probably due

to the stable nature of the ethers), and are, therefore, not included in the Dangerous Drugs Act.

#### DISCUSSION

Mr. DOTT said he was satisfied as to the accuracy of Dr. Tait's explanation. The use of the word "ester" was a modern development, but at one time the use of the designation "compound ether" for substances now known as esters was quite common, and no one disputed it. He referred to a supposed dimethyl morphine. He did not think that compound had actually been produced. What had been supposed to be dimethyl morphine was really codeine plus methyl iodide or methyl chloride, a different compound altogether and having an entirely different physiological action. With all their advantages, structural formulas are apt to suggest a similarity between compounds, which is not borne out by a study of their properties and reactions. The alkyl and acyl derivatives of morphine are a case in point. The former are extremely stable bodies, from which it is impossible to recover any morphine, while the latter are readily decomposed, and easily yield the proper proportion of morphine. The physiological effects agree with their properties, the narcotic power greatly diminishing in the case of the alkyl derivatives and being rather accentuated in the case of the acyl derivatives. Ethyl morphine possesses no advantage over methyl morphine (codeine). Some exaggerated statements have appeared as to its effects on the system which are not in accordance with pharmacological results. A striking example of formulas which are very similar, but which represent two completely different compounds, are those which represent morphine hydrochloride and morphine methylchloride. Solution of the latter gives no precipitate with sodium carbonate or ammonia, nor can morphine be recovered from it by any process. It is an entirely new compound, differing profoundly from morphine in its pharmacological action. Crum Brown called it methylmorphium chloride, which is a much better name than the modern. Speaking generally, all derivatives of morphine from which morphine may be recovered should be classed with morphine: those from which morphine cannot be recovered are outside the category. There could be no doubt as to the facility with which morphine could be regenerated from the esters such as diacetylmorphine or heroin. By simply shaking up the ester with water and lime for an hour or two and then filtering one obtained morphine as the product.

Mr. WILSON said they were indebted to Dr. Tait for clearing up a situation which had been rather puzzling.

Mr. HILL said he had a letter of apology from Mr. Schorn, to whom he mentioned this matter of esters and ethers some time ago. In his letter Mr. Schorn said that in the mind of the organic chemist there was no difficulty in the conception of the terms "ethers" and "esters." There was certainly some confusion brought about by long-continued usage of the term "ether" for "ester." This was aggravated by the Pharmacopoeia giving acetic ether and spirit of nitrous ether as the official names for ethyl acetate and the alcoholic solution of ethyl nitrite respectively. These preparations were true esters, so that the names should really be "acetic ester" and "spirit of nitrous ester." Mr. Schorn further practically confirmed the whole explanation given by Dr. Tait. It was important to notice that the Order did not apply to esters made or in use in this country.

Dr. Tait, replying, said with regard to Mr. Dott's reference to a dimethyl derivative of morphine, the diagram was not intended to suggest that such a compound existed, but only to make clear the chemical structure of a dimethyl compound such as thebaine in which the hydrogen of the phenolic OH and the hydrogen of the alcoholic OH were replaced by methyl. The whole subject of chemical constitution and pharmacological action was extremely interesting, and formulas which appeared similar might have very different physiological action. The whole point, so far as national welfare was concerned, was whether morphine could be regenerated from the compounds in question. On that point both Mr. Dott and Mr. Wilson were agreed, that an ether morphine derivative was so stable that morphine could not be obtained from it. With regard to the reference to the general structure of the morphine



molecule, he thought it made the point clearer to confine attention to the known existence of two hydroxyl groups in the morphine molecule. Speaking generally, he thought it would be necessary to have the "dangerous" drugs specifically named.

The last communication was:—

#### Note on the Ephedra Alkaloids

From the Laboratories of T. & H. SMITH, LTD.

##### [ABSTRACT]

EPHEDRINE, the principal and more important of the ephedra alkaloids, remained almost unnoticed until 1924, since when it has rapidly established itself as a useful remedy for the relief of certain forms of asthma. In 1887 Nagai, a Japanese investigator, isolated the alkaloid and gave it its name. Racemic ephedrine comes into the market as ephetonin: m.p. 73°-74°. The salt principally in demand is the hydrochloride, the crystalline form of which may vary according to the crystallising medium. When pure, the hydrochloride has a m.p. 218° C., and optical rotation  $\alpha_D -36.6^\circ$  in water. The sulphate is also an easily prepared, well defined salt, crystallising from dilute alcohol in pearly plates, m.p. 243° C., rotation  $\alpha_D -30^\circ$ . The oxalate crystallises from water in fine needles, sparingly soluble in water, less so in alcohol. This relative insolubility of *l*-ephedrine oxalate provides a fairly simple means of separating the alkaloid from its associated isomer *d*-pseudo-ephedrine. The salts of ephedrine are remarkably stable, considering the close relationship with the considerably less stable adrenalin. The alkaloid *l*-ephedrine is characterised by its somewhat low melting point, generally given as 40° C., and is somewhat volatile at water bath temperature. It seems also to be somewhat sensitive to light. It is very soluble in ether and in alcohol, less so in water. A solution of the alkaloid in water is dextro-rotatory  $\alpha_D +13.75^\circ$ , but in alcohol is laevo-rotatory  $\alpha_D -6.3^\circ$ . The alkaloid ephedrine can exist in no less than six forms.

In the Ma huang of commerce the total alkaloidal content may vary within rather wide limits, and this may be due in certain cases to ignorance of the best time for collecting. A curious property of *l*-ephedrine is its reaction with chloroform. When a chloroformic solution of the alkaloid is being evaporated, a reaction is slowly proceeding; and if heat be applied, under certain conditions of mass, concentration and temperature, a rather violent reaction sets in, resulting in a more or less complete conversion of the alkaloid into its hydrochloride. A somewhat interesting reference to this reaction occurs in the Y.-B.P. 1927, under "ephedrine sulphate." This reaction between chloroform and an alkaloid is a somewhat rare occurrence in the now very large field of alkaloids. *d*-pseudo-ephedrine, into which ephedrine can be somewhat easily changed, differs from ephedrine in having a much higher m.p., 118° C. It is only sparingly soluble in water, somewhat more so in dilute alcohol. Optical rotation  $\alpha_D +50^\circ$ . It forms a remarkably soluble oxalate in contrast to the sparingly soluble *l*-ephedrine oxalate. After the separation of the alkaloids *l*-ephedrine and *d*-pseudo-ephedrine, there remains a small proportion of oily residue which is still high in alkaloid content. From this oily residue Sydney Smith has separated two additional alkaloids. When the purified oily residue, freed as far as possible from *l*-ephedrine and *d*-pseudo-ephedrine, is allowed to stand for some time in a cool place, a considerable amount of crystallisation takes place. When these crystals are separated from the oily mass and purified they are found to consist of a mixture from which, by crystallisation from alcohol, *l*-methyl ephedrine can be readily separated. According to the graphic formula, there are six isomeric methyl-ephedrines possible. Now, *d*-pseudo-ephedrine was separated from the residual oily residue by Sydney Smith ("Journal of the Chemical Society," 1928, p. 51). It was obtained by fractional precipitation and distillation under reduced pressure of the residual fraction. It may also be obtained from the crude crystalline mass which separates from the purified oily residue on standing. It is much more soluble in dilute alcohol than *l*-methyl-ephedrine and has a m.p. 77°-78° C., optical rotation  $\alpha_D +32^\circ$ . The

alkaloids *l*-ephedrine and *d*-pseudo-ephedrine are not particularly sensitive to potassio-mercuric iodide solution. On the addition of that reagent to a 1-per-cent. neutral solution of the sulphates of the alkaloids, no precipitate occurs. Both alkaloids are precipitated in a 3-per-cent. neutral solution, but the precipitate is readily soluble in dilute acid. The proportion of these two alkaloids *l*-methyl ephedrine and nor. *d*-pseudo-ephedrine in the herb must be exceedingly small.

#### DISCUSSION

The CHAIRMAN said he was sure they would desire to convey to Messrs. T. and H. Smith their very cordial thanks for this interesting exhibition of fine chemicals. They highly appreciated the exhibition at their meetings from time to time of fine chemicals produced in the Blandfield Chemical Works. He also moved a hearty vote of thanks to Mr. Coutts and Dr. Tait.

#### Branch Meetings

**Anglesey.**—A meeting of the Anglesey, North Carnarvonshire and Colwyn Bay Branch was held on December 17. Mr. L. G. Wood, Deganwy (president) gave his report of the Dublin Conference. He dealt at length on the subjects of reciprocity, education of apprentices and the sale of poisons by persons other than qualified chemists. Discussion took place on Mr. Antcliffe's address at the previous meeting. The secretary was asked to write to Bloomsbury Square, asking that, in future, all new by-laws or regulations affecting the members should be submitted to the various Branches for consideration, and that the views of each member should be obtained either by card vote or some other convenient method. It was decided to write to the Pharmaceutical Committee expressing the view that insured persons living outside the mile area, who had not asked to be put on the doctors' dispensing lists, should have their medicines and appliances from the chemists, when the chemists were as convenient. A vote of sympathy with Mr. Williams, Llandudno, was passed.

**Bridgend.**—A meeting of the Bridgend and District Branch was held recently, Mr. S. T. Treharne in the chair. All the officers were re-elected. The accounts of the branch were presented, and showed a credit balance. A vote of sympathy with the family of the late Mr. Thomas Llewelyn, a former treasurer of the branch, was passed.

**Lancashire (N.E.).**—A meeting organised by the junior section of the N.E. Lancashire Branch was held recently, Mr. B. Bracewell in the chair. The object of the meeting was to hear a lecture on *Vitamins and Vitamin Products* by Mr. F. Berry. Mr. Berry dealt with the events which led to a realisation that an ordinary diet was insufficient for successful body nutrition unless certain vital substances were also present. The application of the vitamin theory to modern methods of feeding was outlined. Mr. Berry was heartily thanked on the proposition of Mr. C. Birks.

**Watford.**—A meeting of the Watford and St. Albans Branch was held recently, Mr. A. Sumner (Radlett) in the chair. Dr. Sidney Clarke (St. Albans) gave a lecture entitled *Musings in my Drug Room*. Dr. Clarke described the romantic history of many drugs, commencing with strophanthus. At the conclusion of the lecture Dr. Clarke opened a discussion on the National Formulary. A hearty vote of thanks was accorded on the proposition of Mr. E. C. Last.

**INTERNATIONAL MANAGEMENT INSTITUTE.**—Business visitors are welcomed at the International Management Institute, 154 Route de Lausanne, Geneva, the director of which is Mr. L. Urwick, M.C., M.A.

The annual dance and whist drive of Leeds chemists, which was fixed to be held on January 15, has had to be changed, owing to circumstances arising since the syllabus was issued, to Wednesday, January 29. The function will be held at the Guildford Hotel, Guildford Street, and will be a joint affair of the Leeds and District Branches of the Pharmaceutical Society and the R.P.U.



## The Perennial Lipstick

By H. Stanley Redgrove, B.Sc., A.I.C.

THE modern young woman has to put up with a great deal of criticism, but above all, her fondness for the lipstick. She is a rather charming creature. So far as lipsticks are concerned, it is true that too many girls use them who have not the need, just because it is the fashion; and too many use them so badly that the effect produced is far from agreeable. (Last time I was in Paris, every young woman was "wearing" lips of exactly the same shape and colour, which were not only very monotonous, but, in some cases, positively disagreeable.) On the other hand, there are lips which can be improved by a light touch of the right shade of red. At the worst, the modern young women's love of the lipstick is a very innocent little bit of vanity to which the chemist is called upon to minister. And there is no reason why the lipstick should contain any ingredient whatever of a noxious character. Rouge lipsticks are very easily prepared. In the older type, the colour is obtained by incorporating carmine with a suitable "fat" base, compounded of such ingredients as liquid paraffin, soft paraffin, hard paraffin, ceresine, cacao butter, almond oil, peach-kernel oil, etc. Numerous formulas have been published containing up to about 20 per cent. of carmine, though about 10 per cent., or even less, is the more usual figure. The ingredients for the "fat" base are selected so as to give a somewhat harder product than would be suitable for making a lipstick, or rather lip-salve, intended, not to colour, but to act as an emollient for the lips, but the sticks should never be made too hard, as the continued use of a very hard stick may prove highly injurious.

Unfortunately, the colour produced by the ordinary rouge lipstick very easily comes off. No young woman colours her lips an attractive red without wishing someone to kiss them. She demands a lipstick which shall be proof against kissing. Her demand may easily be met by incorporating a small amount of a suitable water-soluble dye with the carmine used in making the sticks, the quantity of the latter being correspondingly reduced. The following formula will be found to yield a satisfactory product of attractive shade, although the proportions of the two mineral waxes may, of course, be varied a little according to whether a softer or harder stick is desired:—

Soft paraffin, white	...	...	...	62
Ceresine	...	...	...	31
Carmine	...	...	...	5
• Eosin, yellowish shade	...	...	...	2

The mineral waxes are melted over a water bath, and the finely powdered mixture of carmine and eosin are ground in. The hot liquid, preferably after straining through linen, is then poured into moulds to set. The sticks may be scented by the addition of about one-half per cent. of coumarin or other suitable perfume material.

At a pinch, suitable moulds can be made by wrapping tinfoil around stout pencils, closing up the bottoms, the joins being smeared with soap, and plunging them into a vessel filled with fine sand, the pencils then being withdrawn. The lips *must* be moistened before the stick is applied, only a light touch being necessary. In place of eosin, other innocuous water-soluble dyes may be employed; and, as a considerable number of such dyes are available, lipsticks of a number of different shades of red can be produced. The chemist to-day needs to be something of an artist. He should, as far as possible, endeavour to persuade his fair clients in search of lipsticks to purchase those producing a colour in harmony with their complexions, due regard being paid to whether these are intended for day or evening use, since the same stick will rarely, if ever, produce satisfactory results both in daylight and under conditions of artificial lighting.

**INORGANIC ELEMENTS WITH A HÆMATINIC ACTION.**—A paper by V. C. Myers and H. H. Beard in the "Journal of the American Medical Association" (93, 16, 1210) reports the finding, after experimental work, that traces of manganese, nickel, copper, germanium and arsenic have a definite supplementing action on hæmoglobin regeneration.

## Personalities

MISS FLORENCE HELENA REES, chemist and druggist, has been appointed dispenser to the Llwynypia Hospital.

MISS DENNIS HAYES, chemist and druggist, has been appointed pharmacist to the Poplar Hospital for Accidents, London, E.14.

WE regret to find that in our notice of an account of the Alenbic Club on December 21 the name of Sir James Walker was wrongly printed.

MR. ALFRED G. HOWARD, chairman of Howards & Sons, Ltd., Ilford, celebrated on January 1 the fiftieth anniversary of his entry into the business.

MR. WILFRED H. OWLES, B.A., son of Mr. D. Harding Owles, chemist and druggist, Ladbroke Grove, London, W.10, has taken the B.Sc. degree at Oxford University.

MR. HENRY POTTER (chairman of Potter & Clarke, Ltd.) is leaving England on January 3 by the "Kenilworth Castle" for a tour through South Africa, and hopes to make the acquaintance of the company's customers.

"CONTRIBUTION à l'Etude des Désinfectants et du Mécanisme des Antiseptiques" was the title of an article by Dr. J. Cofman-Nicoresiti, chemist and druggist, which appeared in a recent issue of the "Bulletin des Biologistes Pharmaciens."

A NOVEL entitled "My Son," the author of which is Mr. Richard C. Wren, a director of Potter & Clarke, Ltd., manufacturing chemists, London and Manchester, has been published by Arthur H. Stockwell, Ltd., 29 Ludgate Hill, E.C.4.

MR. W. T. TREADAWAY, the announcement of whose golden wedding appears on p. 12, claims to be the oldest representative of the wholesale drug trade in Melbourne, Australia. He began in 1864 with the late Mr. Alfred Felton, and when the combination came about with the late Mr. F. S. Grimwade, was transferred to the new firm, serving with them for thirty-four years. Leaving on his own accord, Mr. Treadaway took up an appointment with the Australian Drug Co., Ltd., Sydney, New South Wales, and later came to this country to open the London office of F. H. Faulding & Co., Ltd., occupying the position of buyer and manager for twenty-five years before retiring in 1925.

THE New Year honours list published on January 1 contains a few names of indirect interest to the drug trade. Sir Gregory Foster, the Vice-Chancellor of London University, becomes a baronet; the new knights include Lieutenant-Colonel H. W. G. Cole, of the Department of Overseas Trade; Mr. C. H. Gott, chief valuer for England and Wales to the Board of Inland Revenue; Mr. G. W. Paton (chairman of Bryant & May, Ltd.); Mr. H. Paul (B. K. Paul & Co., Calcutta); and Mr. John Ritchie, chief inspector, Board of Customs and Excise. Lieutenant-Colonel Andrew Balfour, C.M.G., M.D., is promoted to the rank of K.C.M.G.; the Hon. Walter J. H. Boyle, Senior Official Receiver in Bankruptcy, receives the C.B.E.; and Mr. A. A. Gomme, librarian of the Patent Office, is made a member of the Order of the British Empire.

THE Harrison Memorial Prize Selection Committee, consisting of the presidents of the Chemical Society (Professor J. F. Thorpe, C.B.E., D.Sc., F.R.S.), the Institute of Chemistry of Great Britain and Ireland (Professor Arthur Smithells, C.M.G., D.Sc., F.R.S.), the Society of Chemical Industry (Dr. Herbert Levinstein), and the Pharmaceutical Society (Mr. L. Moreton Parry) has awarded the Harrison memorial prize for 1929 to Dr. Reginald Patrick Linstead, second son of Mr. E. F. Linstead, Ph.C. (Burroughs Wellcome & Co.). The prize is given for conspicuously meritorious work in any branch of chemistry, pure or applied, and is to be regarded as an exceptional distinction to commemorate an exceptional man and to be conferred on a chemist under thirty years of age who, in the opinion of those best qualified to judge, has made a notable addition to our knowledge of chemistry. The presentation of the prize will be made at the annual general meeting of the Chemical Society, Burlington House, Piccadilly, W.1, on March 27.



## Drug Index

### Summary 1922-1929 Inclusive

THE year 1929 was noteworthy for the steadiness shown in the drug index, between January and December the difference is only 2.2. From this it will be seen nothing can be allowed in stocktaking for depreciation of prices. The index has fallen steadily since 1924 until it is now 133.1, which, judging by the comparative figures for the cost of living, is lower than might be expected. In surgical dressings the depression of prices continued; December 1928 was 190.4 and that of December 1929 is 181.6. It will be seen in stocktaking  $4\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. should be allowed from the cost in January 1928. The comparative figures of the years 1922-1929 are set out below:—

#### DRUGS (1913 = 100)

	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929
Jan.	182.0	152.2	164.0	152.4	148.2	144.3	138.3	135.3
Feb.	178.0	153.7	160.3	152.0	147.7	144.2	136.5	135.8
Mar.	171.3	153.6	160.7	152.3	144.5	143.7	137.0	135.2
April	170.4	155.1	159.3	151.3	143.7	140.7	139.1	135.0
May	169.8	157.3	158.7	149.0	142.5	141.1	140.2	135.5
June	161.2	156.9	156.2	148.4	141.3	141.0	138.0	137.0
July	158.9	157.2	158.7	149.6	141.3	140.7	138.2	135.2
Aug.	158.2	156.5	156.2	149.6	143.6	139.3	136.8	133.3
Sept.	155.4	157.2	154.7	149.5	144.2	139.6	136.5	135.1
Oct.	154.7	156.6	152.3	148.8	145.8	139.3	137.0	133.8
Nov.	153.4	160.8	154.4	148.4	144.2	137.9	135.8	133.0
Dec.	153.3	161.9	152.7	148.2	145.4	137.7	134.7	133.1

#### DRESSINGS (1913 = 100)

	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929
Jan.	214.6	205.4	239.6	252.6	225.0	187.6	205.4	186.8
Feb.	214.6	205.4	243.0	239.6	216.6	177.6	205.4	186.0
Mar.	209.0	219.0	250.3	235.6	216.6	177.6	205.4	182.2
April	203.4	225.4	250.3	235.6	206.4	175.6	205.2	182.2
May	201.2	225.4	250.3	228.8	206.4	175.0	205.2	181.6
June	197.4	225.4	250.3	228.8	206.4	175.0	205.2	181.6
July	197.4	225.4	250.3	228.8	205.4	175.0	205.2	181.6
Aug.	197.4	225.4	250.3	228.8	201.8	175.0	205.2	181.6
Sept.	204.0	225.4	258.4	227.2	199.2	175.0	196.8	181.6
Oct.	204.0	225.4	258.4	227.2	199.2	175.0	196.8	181.6
Nov.	204.0	225.4	258.4	225.0	188.2	205.4	196.4	181.6
Dec.	204.0	225.4	258.4	225.0	188.2	205.4	190.4	181.6

## Trade Notes

TEMMAH safety razor blades can be obtained from Temmah Products, Ltd., 14-16 Lower Clapton Road, London, E.5.

PHOSFERINE BRAND PREPARATIONS.—Phosferine (Ashton & Parsons), Ltd., Ludgate Hill, London, E.C.4, announce their window display conditions elsewhere in this issue.

UNITED PHOTOGRAPHERS, LTD., 72 Miles Street, Dingle, Liverpool, Manchester and Leeds, are making an offer of enlargements which is of interest to all photographic dealers. Some details are given in the advertisement pages, and further particulars will be sent on application.

BURROUGHS WELLCOME & CO. (AUSTRALIA), LTD., have recently opened at 33 Bligh Street, Sydney, medical exhibition rooms and an emergency dépôt, where is displayed a range of medical equipments and other of the company's products of interest to members of the medical and pharmaceutical professions. Intending purchasers may select their requirements there and have them charged through their usual chemist instead of making payment to Messrs. Burroughs Wellcome. All members of the medical and pharmaceutical professions are given a cordial invitation to visit the exhibition rooms.

C. & D. DIARY, 1930.—Through a typographical error "Diallylbarbituric Acid" was spelt in the advertisement of Haematogen Hommel, Ltd., on page 380, without the third "l."—In the Buyers' Guide the name of MacAndrews & Forbes, Ltd., should appear under "Liquorice Juice (Sticks & Block)." They are agents for the Apollo brand.—Under "Toilet Paper," in the Buyers' Guide section, Tempo is wrongly indicated as the brand marketed by Stuart Woolf & Fleming, Ltd. The Samaritan is this company's brand of toilet paper, Tempo being used for the paper handkerchiefs.—In con-

nection with the Buyers' Guide heading for "Iodine Pens," Clay & Abraham, Ltd., remind us that the word "Pen" is a registered trademark of theirs (No. 503148) in use with iodine, hydrogen peroxide and other medicinal products contained in a small glass tube. Their name appears under the special brand Canda iodine pens.—The heading "Varicones" on page 184 of the Buyers' Guide should read "Varicones Brand Remedy for Piles," and on page 171 Thompson & Capper Wholesale, Ltd., should appear under "Peppermint Tablets (Bulk & Packed)" instead of "Peppermint Lozenges."

## Trade-Mark Applications

The figures in parentheses refer to the classes in which the marks are grouped. A list of classes and particulars as to registration are given in "The Chemist and Druggist Diary," 1930, p. 341.

(From "The Trade Marks Journal," December 27, 1929.)

- "PICAROID"; for chemicals (1). By R. J. Carruthers, 23 Charing Cross, Trafalgar Square, London, S.W.1. 497,993.
- "SYN-PHORM B & O" with seal design ("B & O" disclaimed); for chemicals (1). By Blackburn & Oliver, Valley Road, Cleckheaton, Yorkshire. 507,457.
- "EMILE CARPENTIER" with portrait of applicant; for medicines for tuberculosis (3). By E. Carpentier, 8 Chestnut Street, Hillsdale, New Jersey, U.S.A. 505,065.
- "SANACINE" with label design; for cough medicine, etc. (3). By Phosferine (Ashton & Parsons) Ltd., La Belle Sauvage, Ludgate Hill, London, E.C.4. 506,802/803. (Associated.)
- "CARBON"; for medicinal chemicals (3). By E. Merck, Frankfurterstrasse 250, Darmstadt, Germany. 508,094.
- "VICEROY"; for scientific instruments, etc. (8).
- "JASMINE"; for goods (50). By Carreras, Ltd., Arcadia Works, Hampstead Road, London, N.W.1. 507,538; 507,297.
- "PROXIMETER"; for scientific instruments, etc. (8). By F. Bateman & Co., Ltd., 43 Great Marlborough Street, Regent Street, London, W.1. 508,215.
- "TIBO"; for food substances (42). By Tibo Products (International) Ltd., Audrey House, Ely Place, London, E.C.1. 506,934.

(From "The Trade Marks Journal," January 1, 1930.)

- Elephant in shaded circle design; for photographic plates, etc. (1). By Kraft & Stendel Fabrik Photographischer Papiere G.m.b.H., Dornbluthstrasse 11 to 15, Dresden, Germany. 505,117. (Associated.)
- "EL CID BRAND" with design of knight on charger; for cream of tartar, tartaric acid, tartrates and citric acid (1). By Burton, Baker & Co., Ltd., 16 Eastcheap, London, E.C.3. 506,268. (Associated.)
- "MOPPON"; for chemicals (1). By G. M. Callender & Co., Ltd., 25 Victoria Street, London, S.W.1. 508,389.
- "BALMOIL"; for embalming oils (2). By Brierley Wood & Co., 90 Grosvenor Street, Manchester. 505,954.
- "R P" with interlaced triangle design; for medicinal chemicals (3). By Société Des Usines Chimiques Rhone-Poulenc, 21 Rue Jean-Goujon, Paris, 8e. 498,571.
- "CALCINOVO"; for medicated tablets (3). By F. M. Knoote, Molcnweg 19, Wassenaar, Holland. 505,989.
- "WALFOX BRAND" with design of fox on triangle; for medicated preparations (3). By Walfox, Ltd., Warwick Road, Batley, Yorkshire. 506,946.
- "CALCEDON"; for medicinal chemicals (3), and for food substances (42). By E. T. Pearson & Co., Ltd., 35 Gordon Square, London, W.C.1. 507,384/385. (Associated.)
- "CHELTIVA"; "CHELTINE"; for medicinal chemicals (3). By T. E. Whitaker, Chester Walk, Cheltenham. 507,928/929. (Associated.)
- "NARCOTILOPNE"; for anaesthetics (3). By Bengue & Co., Ltd., 24 Fitzroy Street, London, W.1. 508,091. (Associated.)
- "MELALERO"; for a medicine (3). By B. Ladd, 61 Paget Street, Cardiff. 508,199.
- "GALOSTHETIC"; for medicinal chemicals (3). By A. Gall, 2 Broad Street, Fraserburgh, Aberdeenshire. 508,328.
- "F. S. & Co. PER ASPERA AD ASTRA MASTER" with heraldic design, including archer; ("Master" disclaimed); for bandages, trusses, etc. (11). By F. Schutze & Co., Ltd., 38 Market Road, London, N.7. 506,958.
- "VICEROY"; for goods (14). By Carreras, Ltd., Hampstead Road, London, N.W.1. 504,651.
- "MENTHAX"; for all goods (48). By R. A. Yeomanson, 126 Minories, London, E.C.3. 503,056.



## Marriages

**BRIGGS—CRIDDLE.**—At Bentley, Doncaster, on December 26, Sam Briggs, chemist and druggist, Darlington, to K. Criddle.

### Golden Wedding

**TREADAWAY—WEBB.**—At Christ Church, Warrnambool, Victoria, Australia, on December 25, 1879, by the Rev. Dr. Beamish, William Thomas Treadaway, Sandridge (Victoria), to Anne, eldest daughter of Mr. Walter Webb, Warrnambool.

## Deaths

**BARLOW.**—At his residence, "The Gerrards," Werneth Road, Woodley, Stockport, on December 20, 1929, Mr. Alfred Henry Barlow, Ph.C., aged sixty-two. Mr. Barlow, who was a son of the late Mr. Henry Barlow, of Gee Cross, was educated at the Manchester Grammar School, and was apprenticed with Standring, Son & Co., Market Street. He passed the Minor and Major examinations in 1888, and went to Mottershead & Co., Exchange Street, Manchester, a business then controlled by Messrs. Paine and Benger, as assistant. After a few years his activities were transferred to Benger's Food, Ltd., and subsequently he became managing director, a position which he held until his death. His connection with this company lasted for forty years. Mr. Barlow's last contribution to pharmacy was the organising of the Benger Laboratories, presented to the Pharmacological Department of Manchester University by Messrs. Benger in memory of the late Mr. F. Baden Benger (*C. & D.*, July 20, 1929, p. 78). Mr. Barlow was a well-known figure in Manchester pharmacy, having been a member of the Manchester Pharmaceutical Association for a long period. For many years he was actively connected with Hyde Chapel, Gee Cross, in which he was a warden and chairman of the trustees. The funeral, which took place at Hyde Chapel on December 23, was attended by a large gathering of relatives and friends, including representatives of the Manchester Pharmaceutical Association and the directors and staff of Benger's Food, Ltd., by whom he was greatly respected and esteemed. Mr. Barlow is survived by his wife.

**BINKS.**—At Bridlington, on December 22, 1929, Councillor Thomas Coates Binks, retired chemist and druggist, vice-chairman of the Bridlington public health committee, and of the entertainments committee. Before going to live at Bridlington in retirement Mr. Binks was in business at Castleford.

**CARDWELL.**—On December 22, 1929, Mr. Edward Cardwell, retired dentist, chemist and druggist, Laurel Bank, Lancaster, aged eighty-five. Mr. Cardwell was the son of Mr. Thomas Cardwell, chemist and druggist, Market Street, Lancaster, and took over his father's business, which was carried on under the title of Whimpray & Cardwell until the closing years of the nineteenth century. The dental side of the business has remained in the hands of the family. Mr. Cardwell was a trustee of the Lancaster Wesleyan Church, and together with his brother presented it with a Sunday School. He was a Governor of the Lancaster Royal Grammar School, and an ex-President of the Lancaster Scientific Society. In 1902-03 he went with his wife on a world tour. For nineteen years Mr. Cardwell was a member of the Lancaster Town Council. In 1911-12 he held office as Mayor, and welcomed the King to Lancaster during his year of office. He retired in 1919. From 1900 he was a borough magistrate, and from 1914 he served on the county bench. Mr. Cardwell celebrated his golden wedding in 1920; his wife died four years ago, and the surviving family consists of two sons (both of whom are dental surgeons) and a daughter. Sympathetic reference was made at Lancaster Police Court, on December 23, to Mr. Cardwell's death, and the funeral service was attended by the Mayor, members of the Town Council and magistrates.

**COTTON.**—At his residence, Eccleston, Westmorland Road, Huyton, recently, Mr. James Charles Cotton,

chemist and druggist, formerly in business in Church Street, St. Helens, Lancs. Mr. Cotton qualified in 1887.

**HIBBERD.**—At Wolverhampton, on December 22, 1929, Mr. Samuel Martin Hibberd, aged seventy-one. Mr. Hibberd, who was a native of Yorkshire, was at one time with Mr. Jesse Boot (now Baron Trent), in Goose Gate, Nottingham. In 1891, in conjunction with the late Mr. John Harrison and Mr. A. G. Hutchinson, he began business at Queen Street, Wolverhampton, as the Drug and Dispensing Stores, a name altered later to Martyn's Stores, Ltd. The company subsequently opened fourteen branches in Wolverhampton and the Black Country, and in March last became associated with Taylors (Cash Chemists), London, Ltd., Mr. Hibberd retiring from the managing directorship. He was a member of the Wolverhampton Literary and Scientific Society's Committee and of several other local bodies. The funeral took place on December 24 at Tettenhall Church.

**HURST.**—Recently, Mr. Richard Proudman Hurst, chemist and druggist, for many years in business at 11 Moor Lane, Great Crosby, Liverpool, aged sixty-six.

**LAING.**—At the Royal Infirmary, Edinburgh, on December 21, 1929, after a brief illness, Mr. Alexander Gordon Laing, chemist and druggist, 18 Joppa Road, Portobello. Mr. Laing qualified in 1877.

**LAMBERT.**—On December 28, 1929, Mr. Robert Basil Lambert, chemist and druggist, Cawood, Selby, aged forty-two.

**PIKE.**—At 13 Mapperley Street, Sherwood, Nottingham, on December 26, 1929, after a long illness, Anna (*née* Rivett), dearly loved wife of Mr. John Pike, retired chemist and druggist.

**SKELTON.**—At Gosforth, on December 29, 1929, Mr. Robert Skelton, for fifty years proprietor of the London and Counties Cattle Medicine Co., High Bridge, and The Side, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, aged seventy-nine. Mr. Skelton is survived by a widow, four sons and two daughters.

**STEVENSON.**—At Grange Park, Maghull, near Liverpool, on December 24, 1929, Mr. Arthur Llewelyn Stevenson, chemist and druggist, aged fifty-four.

**THOMPSON.**—In a Belfast nursing home, on December 30, 1929, Mr. Maxwell Thompson. Mr. Thompson served his apprenticeship in the drug trade with Clarke & McMullan, and afterwards entered the service of John Clarke & Co., wholesale druggists, Corporation Street, remaining with them for many years until the firm went out of existence. He then joined with Mr. Thomas R. Elliott and Mr. George F. Blair, and commenced business under the style of Elliott, Thompson & Blair. Mr. Elliott died in 1926 and Mr. Blair in 1927; Mr. Thompson remained as the sole proprietor until last June, when he decided to wind up the concern and retire. Shortly afterwards, however, he joined the staff of Wilson, Jordan & Alexander, Ltd., wholesale druggists, Tomb Street, of which Mr. R. B. Alexander, one of the partners, is his brother-in-law. On Christmas Eve he completed a journey on behalf of the firm; two days later he entered a nursing home, where he was operated on. Mr. Thompson was a man of generous disposition and was highly esteemed. He was a member of the North and West of Ireland Commercial Travellers' Association for forty years, and filled the office of president in 1909. Mr. Thompson is survived by four brothers and a sister.

**THOMSON.**—At a nursing home, on December 21, 1929, Mr. Daniel Thomson, chemist and druggist, 324 Rutherglen Road, Glasgow, aged sixty-two.

**TURNBULL.**—Recently, of angina pectoris, Mr. William Turnbull, chemist and druggist, High Street, Brotton, aged sixty-one. Mr. Turnbull took an active part in local affairs, and his genial disposition won him many friends.

**WALKER.**—At the Dispensary, Jedburgh, on December 24, 1929, Mr. Alexander Walker, J.P., chemist and druggist, aged seventy-two. Mr. Walker carried on business in the town and was a town councillor for a long period. At the time of his retirement he held the office of senior bailie. Mr. Walker is survived by five sons and two daughters.



## Observations and Reflections

By Krayser III

### Another Injustice

to chemists appears to be involved in the concession granted by the Commissioners of Customs and Excise in respect of the sale of medicated spirituous preparations by unqualified vendors (*C. & D.*, December 28, p. 786), and I should imagine that many of your readers will have very decided views on the subject. The most unfortunate aspect of the matter, as it presents itself to me, is that this extension of the chemists' privilege to other vendors still further postpones realisation of the hoped-for restriction of the sale and dispensing of all medicinal preparations to registered chemists. Unqualified vendors of drugs and non-poisonous medicines will not be slow to seize upon this opportunity of extending their vested interests, and it is not difficult to foresee that such encroachment upon our legitimate business will have to be taken into account seriously when the time arrives for drafting and enforcing legal definitions of (a) the business of a chemist and druggist, and (b) the practice of pharmacy. Steps should be taken to keep local authorities on the alert, so that vendors of such preparations who are not chemists and druggists may receive their proper share of the attentions of inspectors whose duty it is to safeguard the public interest by testing the genuineness of what is offered for sale. Some action by the Pharmaceutical Society at this juncture seems also to be needed, if only to protest against encouragement of the distribution of medicinal preparations by persons not qualified to handle them.

### Action by the Society

will soon be insistently called for if further encroachment upon our rights and privileges is to be checked. For the past three years we have been given to understand that it would be futile for us to attempt to get any Bill through Parliament while the Poisons Committee was sitting and its decisions were in suspense. The same plea may still be advanced with some measure of justification; but why should we not have in readiness a measure designed to make it clear what we are aiming at? There ought to be in existence a draft Pharmacy Bill embodying all the points which we desire to submit to Parliament, and this should be discussed by branches of the Society and local associations so that general agreement upon the various points may be arrived at among ourselves. Material would then be available for presentation to candidates for Parliament when next a general election was pending. As things are, there is no general agreement in the ranks of pharmacy as to what is needed to secure and improve our position. Worse still, we are apparently waiting for the unexpected to turn up and give us by chance what we are too timid to ask for definitely. At Cambridge recently (*C. & D.*, December 28, p. 790), it was suggested that any future Pharmacy Bill ought to contain a clear and concise definition of what constitutes carrying on the business of a chemist and druggist. But our great need is more fundamental than that, being a satisfactory definition of what constitutes the business of a chemist and druggist. It is time the Pharmaceutical Society had such a definition in being; and I would suggest that a Pharmacy Bill be drafted, in which the views of the craft on this and other pertinent points may be made perfectly clear.

### Antirachitic Potency

is a subject with which it is now necessary to be familiar, and it is well you have referred to the article in which Blunt and Cowan call attention to the variation in potency standards (*C. & D.*, December 28, p. 775). Agreement is required on the subject of vitamin-D units, so that we may know exactly what is meant when it is stated that a particular preparation is equivalent in vitamin-D potency to so many times its volume of cod-liver oil. Some manufacturers adopt one figure and some another, and there would also appear to be variation in the cod-liver oil taken for comparison in different instances. Attempts to compare potencies are vitiated by the fact that the only factors available for such com-

parison are variable ones, based upon biological methods which are not easily checked by prescribers and dispensers. In time, chemical methods of assay may be available, but they are not in sight at present.

### Vitamin B

is receiving a considerable share of attention, and it is noteworthy that it is now regarded as consisting of five distinct growth factors (*C. & D.*, December 28, p. 774). For some time past we have been accustomed to differentiation between vitamin B<sub>1</sub> and B<sub>2</sub>; but the splitting-up process has now proceeded further, and it is necessary to understand exactly what is meant when vitamin B is mentioned, whether one or more of the constituent factors or the entire group.

### The Names

of compound medicines often bear indications of their origin even when no personal association is implied. In the compilation of official and non-official formularies under modern conditions, when some attempt is usually made to convey the character of the compound, it is to be expected that the names reflect the state of knowledge of the time in which they originated. My remark is rather intended to apply to old remedies like the *emplastrum gratia Dei* mentioned in your pages (p. 764) a fortnight ago. One might pretty surely have expected to find that an article with such a pietistic name began its career under the auspices of Nicolaus Myrepsus (he lived in the thirteenth century), whose great "*Antidotarium*" was, perhaps, the most inclusive dispensatory of the Middle Ages. The late Mr. Wootton gave a short account of this work in his "*Chronicles of Pharmacy*." The *emplastrum gratia Dei* was not the only medicament with a name of this kind for which Nicolaus (known as Alexandrinus as well as Myrepsus) was responsible; there were many others of which a few survived until the promulgation of the first London Pharmacopœia (1618), in which there were included his *benedicta laxativa*, *Diaireos Salamonis*, *emplastrum divinum*, etc. He had a rather whimsical taste in this matter of names; he christened one of his opiates "*requies*" and his aloe pills "*pilulæ sine quibus esse nolo*"—which is almost, if not quite, as good a slogan as "*worth a guinea a box*."

### The Formula

for the *emp. grat. Dei*, as devised by Nicolaus and followed by the *Pharmacopœia Londinensis*, is comparatively a simple one, but rather more complex than those mentioned in your notes. In addition to the resins and wax there was incorporated a vinous extract of some fresh herbs. An excerpt from the *Dispensatory of Renodæus*, published in English in 1657, provides us with the French apothecary's "*Commentary*" on the preparation, and furnishes a good example of seventeenth-century English as written by a bright young writer (R. Tomlinson, the translator, aged twenty-three) of that period:—"The salve is one of them which is indued with a specious name for ostentations sake; as that *Isotheos Antidotus* in *Ætius*, and that *Emplastrum Isis* in *Paulus*: for by such a name not onely Rusticks, but those of the Citizens, that think themselves wiser, are incited to buy such a Medicament. We will therefore, with the troop of Aromatories, call this Medicament *Emplastrum de gratia Dei* and confect it thus: We take [the] green herbs newly gathered, cut them small, bray them well in a stone-Mortar, macerate them a whole day in a sufficient quantity of generous wine; then coct them, till half the wine be absorbed; then we express the herbs, and abject them, breaking or cutting the wax into the percolated liquor, there to be melted and cocted, continually agitating it till the liquor be absorbed; then we bray, commix and melt therein the Rosines; and taking it off the fire, unite the Turpentine therewith: when it is almost cold, we adject the Mastick, and so we acquire a Salve of a legitimate consistence. It purges and closes Wounds and Ulcers, roborates the parts to which it is adhibited: all which it would do more efficaciously if it were made with read wine." Recipes for this article containing many more ingredients are to be found in MSS. of the Middle English period, that is to say 200 years anterior to the reference in the O.E.D.





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## Editorial Articles

### The Year 1930

DISAPPOINTED expectations might be a summary of the last three years in pharmacy; but after all, looking forward produces a better frame of mind; it brings out desires and stirs imagination, a phase of mental life which is not conspicuously present in pharmaceutical activity. We have in successive years pleaded for unity and urged the necessity of being prepared. That little cloud on the horizon termed the Inter-Departmental Committee on poisons law has almost disappeared from the need for practical consideration. The spineless efforts of the Committee have been patent for the last six months; the general election struck it a staggering blow, and until some new orientation takes place it would be as well to forget it and reconsider pharmacy in the light of what has proved a failure. Our advice for the year 1930 is to present a new view-point. Pharmacy must become more self-conscious and cultivate its own soul, rejuvenate its energies, and pigeon-hole its memories of being saved from extinction by a Government inquiry. Several straws have been wafted in the air during the past few months; we have indicated some of them—weakening of the law regarding the sale of poisons, spirituous preparations and so on; but our Pharmaceutical Society's Council ambles on serenely, patiently awaiting deliverance by an Inter-Departmental Committee which has forgotten its existence. The time has arrived for chemists to insist upon the publication of the evidence given by its Council before that Committee. There was surely some positive exposition of our needs in that evidence—or nothing; and we are entitled to know. The late Sir William Glyn-Jones gave evidence, too; that would be an extremely interesting factor. We need to insist upon a full knowledge of the position from the point of view of our leaders in the Council. Have they any ideas? If they have, let them finish with their platitudes and get down to something which is going to be useful, and extend the sphere of absorption to



those they qualify. Progress in pharmacy can only be measured by the well-being of the craft, and no one can conceive it as a state of well-being when one-fifth of the businesses in the country are in the hands of chain stores. The examinations are reformed, and the stock speeches on educational policy will now perhaps be allowed to rest. The main thing left is to consolidate and make easier for smooth running. A *rapprochement* has been achieved on the British Pharmacopœia, and most of us are tired of hearing about some investigation in the Pharmacological Laboratories which may be nearing completion. There is talk of a grandiose scheme for a new building worthy of pharmacy in Great Britain; but we venture to suggest that unless some positive policy to consolidate and widen the usefulness of the craft is undertaken, it will be a museum for "might have beens" which will be erected. Is it too much to expect the Council to formulate a clean-cut policy of what it is desirable to achieve in the consolidation of pharmacy? Are we to finish by sharing the distribution of medicines with automatic machines? Are we satisfied that the system of dispensing medicines in this country cannot be improved upon? Is it too late to protect the place name "pharmacy"? Is the sale of potent drugs on a sound basis? Is the poisons law satisfactory? And what about the sale of spirituous medicines? Far be it from us to suggest our present Council should rush into legislation on which it has no experience; but there is a world of difference between a defined policy and one of drift. It is necessary that an atmosphere favourable to our aspirations and needs should be cultivated, and these things ought not to be left to outsiders. If some of our councillors are aged and tired, let them make way for younger men, not necessarily myopic men from another world, but at least men with ideas keen for helping pharmacy to be once more captain of its soul. Such are our thoughts for 1930—to cut out drift and to draft a positive policy in definite terms round which we can concentrate our energies. We repeat the conclusion of our message of last year: "The future is ours if we will fit ourselves to be equal to our opportunities." The key is fitness.

### Stability in Mercury

SINCE the situation in mercury was reviewed in our issue of October 19 last (pp. 481-82) the development of the trade demand under the close control of the Mercurio Europeo has been interesting. With stability now well assured, and with an undertone of firmness throughout, home consumers have been calling for supplies on a more liberal scale. The idea of looking out for price concessions has also been abandoned—in fact, the tendency of the market has been precisely the other way and there has not only been a disposition to replenish stocks on the part of users, but also to make some provision for forward requirements. Some inducement is offered in this respect by the introduction on f.o.b. terms of a scale of discounts, based on one per cent. for over 500 bottles, 1½ per cent. for over 750 bottles, and two per cent. for over 1,000 bottles. The price revisions which have been made by the representatives of the Mercurio Europeo in London from time to time have been only comparatively small, up to £22 7s. 6d. net per bottle delivered ex wharf being quoted for parcels up to ten bottles, which represents an advance of 11s. 3d. since mid-October. It may be emphasised that competition outside of the controlled

supply has become almost negligible, and importing merchant firms have fully kept pace with that advance, their terms varying lately around £23, less three per cent. discount. Stocks available are believed to be very small, although controlled mercury is somewhat more plentiful out of recent moderate consignments, which have been more regular, and there has been no particular spot trade demand over the end of the year. On the other hand, quite a fair amount of interest has been shown for forward contracts in a well-stabilised market. Within the last three months or so the sales effected on behalf of the combine possibly represent approximately over four months' home requirements. There has certainly not been any falling off in consumption, in spite of the comparatively high prices ruling for some considerable time past. Assuming that the development of the trade demand in foreign countries has been at about the same ratio as in this country, there is little doubt that since the early autumn the monopoly has been able to dispose of a total representing not much less than one-half of their annual production. Their reserve stocks at the mines have probably been considerably reduced, and the position is healthier to that extent, without making any allowance for whatever restriction may have taken place on mine operations. Under the working arrangements in operation between Italy and Spain, efforts are presumably being made to prevent stocks from accumulating unduly. However, this point does not have the same bearing on the aspect of the market as it formerly had previous to the creation of the consortium. The stocks, at any rate, are being nursed at the mines, while distributing centres receive just as much as is required. At the same time speculation or aggressive manipulation by big merchant houses has been entirely eliminated, so that market stability rests on the policy pursued by the consortium, which it is to be hoped in the interest of consumers, and even their own, will not be unduly aggressive. The current price is undeniably high and ensuring substantial earnings by the mines up to about 200 per cent., and even more on their operations. Cost of production is now considerably more than in pre-war times, but producers in Italy and Spain were then able to carry on at a fairly good margin of profit with a selling price fluctuating on either side of £8 a bottle. It is well to bear in mind, however, that the renewed material expansion in the American production has only been possible through the substantial rise which has taken place in the price within more recent years. Moreover, that American requirements absorb well over 25 per cent. of the whole world production. An interesting feature recently has been the placing of an order by Canada for direct shipment for about 3,000 bottles; formerly orders from that quarter in the past were usually confined to quantities varying between 100 and 200 bottles. This would at least indicate that the outlet there, in connection with new purposes, has been on the increase. Imports into this country in the three months to the end of November have been on a more important scale, amounting to roughly 4,900 bottles, but the London market continues rather bare of stock, as may be gathered from an analysis of the official home returns covering the eleven months to the end of November, as follows:—

Bottles	1927	1928	1929
U.K. imports, Nov. ..	57	1,521	1,935
U.K. imports, Jan.-Nov. ..	16,140	33,184	6,820
U.K. re-exports, Nov. ..	458	317	353
U.K. re-exports, Jan.-Nov.	1,970	5,198	4,617
U.K. net imports ..	14,170	27,986	2,203

The heavy imports given under 1928, although fairly well in line with the pre-war figures, were due to the



fact that London in that year was still a world distributing centre, but this has entirely changed in the current year, as foreign requirements are now being satisfied by direct shipments. The recent improvement in our imports will doubtless be about maintained for some time as there is virtually no stocks; and as to the aspect of the market, the monopoly have the position well in hand.

### Chemists' N.H.I. Contracts

It will be remembered that the conference of representatives of Pharmaceutical Committees on October 23 adopted a resolution in which the opinion was expressed that the drug fund is insufficient because of recurring epidemics, and that arrangements should be made by the Ministry of Health to ensure the full payment of the chemists' accounts. The R.P.U. Executive was instructed to enter into negotiations with the Ministry and given full authority to act on behalf of panel chemists. A deputation was subsequently received at the Ministry of Health by Sir Arthur Robinson, Sir Ernest Strohenger and Mr. Heseltine, to whom the position of the chemists in relation to the drug fund was fully explained. In reply, however, the deputation was informed that there was not sufficient proof of present inadequacy of the drug fund. The loss in 1927 occurred before the control of the fund had been accepted by the R.P.U.; there was a surplus in 1923, and it was not certain that there would be a deficit for 1929. There were balances in other medical benefit funds which, in accordance with the contract made by the R.P.U. with the Ministry of Health, must be conditional to the drug fund, and these additions would, so far as could be estimated at the moment, make the fund practically, if not entirely, solvent for the year. In these circumstances it would be impossible to ask the Government for a special grant for 1929. Further, there was no likelihood, during the remaining three years of the present contract, of the occurrence of any deficit of sufficient magnitude to justify a special appeal to the Government for additional funds. The representatives of the Ministry stated that they could not accept the view that the drug fund was necessarily insufficient, and they were sure that the present contracts gave the chemists better results than would be obtained by discontinuing the existing arrangements and leaving the responsibility for the fund in the hands of the Minister of Health. It was also pointed out that the Economy Act had not been in force long enough to warrant the Minister going to Parliament for the amendment which would be necessary if more money was to be procured. In the result, as the deputation was satisfied that there is a reasonable prospect of the chemists' accounts for 1929 being paid in full, and that no extra grant to meet epidemics will be available, it has been decided that the present contracts shall be continued on the existing basis until December 31, 1932.

### "On 'Change" Revival

An effort is now being made among the drug and chemical importers and dealers to improve the attendance on the Royal Exchange every Wednesday, and it is to be hoped that it will be successful. The fact that the attendance has lamentably fallen off during the post-war years has again led to a rumour that the privileges accorded by the Gresham Committee may be withdrawn. We understand, however, that such an action would constitute a breach of the Gresham Trust and that parliamentary authority would have to be sought. In fact, Sir Richard Gresham built the first Royal Exchange expressly for the merchants of the City of London, who at that time (1569) assembled twice a day in Lombard Street in the open air, exposed to the inclemency of the weather, and he had some difficulty in getting them to move. It is to be hoped that once again the quadrangle of the building will be used on Wednesday afternoon in preference to the ambulatory and that the trade will resort thereto in bigger numbers in 1930. True, the old-time custom of fixing prices by the wholesale druggists on 'Change has gone, and the telephone has taken the place of much of the business transacted there, but at the same time an exchange of views or discussion of prices does nobody any harm.

## Associations' Winter Session

**Edinburgh.**—The second meeting of the fifty-second session of the Edinburgh Chemists', Assistants' and Apprentices' Association was held at 36 York Place, Edinburgh, on December 13, Mr. J. J. Blackie (president) in the chair. Mr. Hugh Skinner, who has acted as honorary lanternist for the Association, was presented with a gold wristlet watch by Dr. Joseph Tait, in name of the members of the Association, on the occasion of his leaving the city. Mr. M. Y. Orr, of the Royal Botanic Garden, gave an interesting address on *Sense Organs of Plants*, which was illustrated by a series of lantern slides. A cordial vote of thanks was awarded to Mr. Orr.

**Public Pharmacists.**—A meeting of the Guild of Public Pharmacists was held on December 18, when Mr. A. S. C. Lawrence gave a lecture and demonstration on the subject of *Soap Bubbles*. The president (Mr. R. W. Lindsey), who occupied the chair, spoke of the great loss sustained by the Guild in the death of Mr. F. A. Hocking. He extended the Guild's hearty congratulations to Messrs. J. B. Elgar and C. H. Sykes on their appointment as joint chief pharmacists to the London Hospital. Mr. Lawrence said that the subject of soap bubbles had occupied the attention of some of the keenest physicists from the time of Newton; not only was the subject the reverse of elementary, but its study had thrown considerable light upon the size and arrangement of molecules. Some beautiful optical effects were thrown upon the screen, in illustration of the different types of films.

**Sheffield.**—At a meeting of the Sheffield Pharmaceutical and Chemical Society held recently, Mr. F. Hindle presided, and was supported by a good attendance of members. Mr. John Austen gave a brief history of the Society. After several other members had spoken, it was unanimously decided to continue the Society as a separate organisation. Mr. L. Piper, 248 London Road, was elected secretary, and the old council was re-elected.

**Wallasey.**—A meeting of the Wallasey Pharmacists' Association was held on December 11. The first of three papers was read by Mr. J. G. Duncan, introducing the subject, *Dispensing of Magnesium Carbonate in Mixtures*. Mr. Duncan referred to the recent correspondence in the trade Press on this subject, and argued in favour of mag. carb. pond. being used when mag. carb. was ordered. A discussion followed, and the following resolutions were carried:—(1) "That the secretary should write to the Pharmaceutical Society asking that body to use its influence to make 'mag. carb.' the official synonym for mag. carb. pond. in the next B.P." (2) That a letter should be sent to the chemists of Wallasey asking all dispensers to mark prescriptions 'P' when mag. carb. pond. has been dispensed, and 'L' when mag. carb. levis has been dispensed." *Calcium carbonate in Dr. MacLean's Powder* was the title of a paper given by Mr. H. D. Williams. Mr. Williams was successful in convincing the members that it was desirable that creta preparata should be used in dispensing this powder. A discussion followed, and a point was raised that Dr. MacLean's original formula was rarely ordered and usually a modified form was prescribed. The following resolution was carried:—"That the chemists of the district shall be asked when dispensing powders containing mag. carb., calc. carb., bism. carb., and sod. bicarb., to use creta prep. for calc. carb." The third paper, given by Mr. Valentine (vice-president), was entitled *Buying v. Manufacturing in the Pharmacy*. Mr. Valentine quoted a number of preparations which could with little trouble be prepared in the pharmacy.

**West Kent.**—At a meeting of the West Kent Pharmacists' Association, held on December 3, at Bromley, Mr. H. E. Chapman (secretary of the Proprietary Articles Trade Association), gave an address upon that body, detailing its activities from the time of its founder, Sir William Glyn-Jones, to the present day. The P.A.T.A. was fully alive to the fact that it had no easy task to combat the insidious attempts to undermine its work. Mr. E. G. Price (chairman), having warmly thanked the speaker for his enlightening and reassuring address, proposed a hearty vote of confidence in the P.A.T.A. Executive. This was carried unanimously.



# A MESSAGE FROM A WATCH-TOWER

This Article is specially contributed by

MR. E. M. HOLMES, PH.C.

*President of the British Pharmaceutical Conference, 1900.*

I HAVE been asked by my friend, the Editor of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, to contribute an exhortatory message to the younger brethren of the craft, on the occasion of the New Year, as from one who has retired from the daily battle and surveys the passing events from his watch-tower.

It is true that for the last fifty years I have been able to watch the course of events from a more or less outside point of view. One of the first things that struck me was the large number of apprentices who entered on the business of chemist and druggist. This, I found, was largely due to the popular impression that a chemist makes large profits and the business could easily be entered upon with a small amount of capital. This belief appealed strongly to people with small means, and was often held without any inquiry as to the likes and dislikes of the apprentice or the average returns as compared with the outlay. This was so in my case. I wanted to be a florist, but my father decided otherwise, as he considered that a chemist was more respected by the public as being one who had received some scientific education. This belief has, I know, been the case with many others who, after apprenticeship, have chosen a path for themselves and obtained success in it. I remember a former manager of a firm of manufacturing chemists telling me that he wanted his son to be a chemist, but his son was strongly opposed to it, and wanted to be a sculptor. He asked me to advise him what to do. I advised the son, when he sent him to me, to go through the examinations of the Society, so as to have a business to fall back upon, if necessary, but afterwards to go in for sculpture if he had a real interest in it. He did so, and subsequently exhibited his sculpture at exhibitions of art in London and Paris.

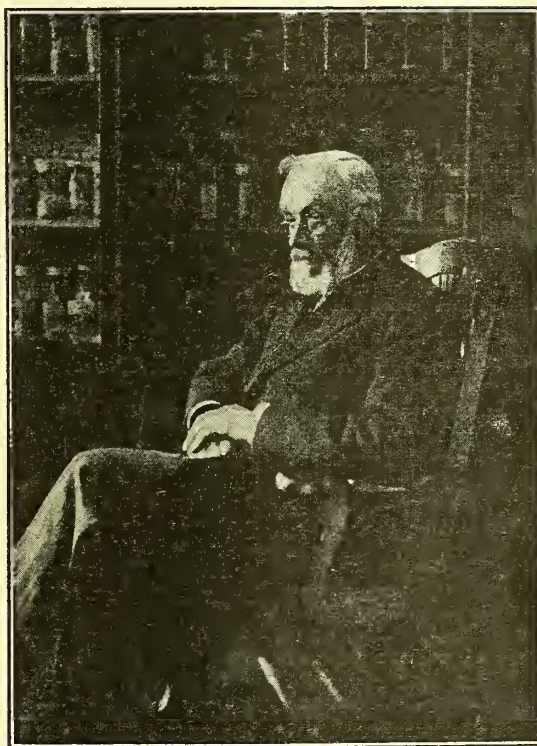
## SUCCESSFUL STUDENTS' AFTER-CAREERS

My love of flowers culminated in teaching botany and pharmacognosy and the possession of two international gold medals. During succeeding years I have noticed that the best and most successful students at the pharmacy schools' examinations do

not as a rule enter into retail pharmacy, but are absorbed, or set up for themselves, as analysts, doctors, sometimes lawyers, and very largely as managers of departments of wholesale houses or of dispensaries in hospitals; so that the best men are more rarely to be found in business on their own account, unless they succeed a father. My advice to young men is, therefore, if they have a strong inclination to any particular kind of work, to choose that work as their vocation, for real interest in one's work or occupation usually leads to success in life. There is much also to be said for the American plan of pursuing one line of work and following out the saying of St. Paul, "this one thing I do." Concentration of thought upon any one object generally leads to success. This is very well illustrated in the case of the late F. Baden Bengier, whose invalid food is now recognised by medical men all over the world.

## A SUGGESTION

To the chemists who are content to set up in business by themselves I would utter one note of warning. When I was a young man, the principle of co-operation, which evidently met a growing want, was ignored by retail chemists. The need of co-operation as a principle arose from the growing prices of food and other necessities of life, leading those with small incomes to combine together to lessen the expenses of daily life. That principle must of necessity become a growing one. In the case of retail chemists or pharmacists the necessity is still not recognised, although the large wholesale houses have adopted the principle (the principle of combination or co-operation), so as to lessen overhead expenses and increase their profits to meet the excessive rates and taxes of the present day. My point of view is that every prescription prepared by chemists should be checked by a second person, who should be a certificated assistant. The difficulty of having prescriptions checked would in my opinion be removed if two, three or more chemists with average businesses would combine, so that two qualified persons might always be in the shop. The public would soon feel that they had a guarantee of safety and less risk of danger from



*E. M. Holmes*



accident, and the working of three or more small businesses as one should also have the advantages of increased capital and facilities for advertisement. If all large business houses have to keep a check on finance, how much more important for the public that a check be used on every bottle of medicine sent out!

#### THE RETAILER'S RESPONSIBILITY

The next point I should like to draw attention to is that the retail chemist cannot safely hand over his responsibility to his wholesale house. In the case of non-poisonous patent medicines there is no responsibility incurred, but in the case of chemists there is a great responsibility, and there is professional education to be taken into consideration. These, like lawyers or doctors, should receive a definite fee for dispensing, the medicine being charged at the ordinary selling price of the medicine itself and the fee added. The person who goes to a lawyer for advice does not object to paying a definite fee. All responsibility, not to mention education, should be paid for. The principle of co-operation might further be carried out by chemists by combining to employ in each large locality a pharmacist who has qualified as a solicitor or barrister, and who could uphold in legal cases and in Parliament the rights and needs of the pharmacist. I would also like to point out how unreasonable it is for the retail chemist or pharmacist to hand over his responsibility to his wholesale house. I may give a few instances in point which have come under my notice to illustrate this.

The wholesale druggist buys his drugs in sacks, bales, or large casks, usually several at a time, and it is obvious that the whole of each of these cannot be examined. It is usual for the wholesale druggist or manager of the department to send for a sample from each sack or large parcel to be handed to him for examination and report as to its genuine character, before it is sent out. It happened, however, in the case of one of the leading chemists in London who bought five bales of cascarrilla, to find that, when he had come to the fifth sack, the bark (which was very similar in appearance to the genuine) from the lower half of the bale caused sickness, and this fact was brought to his attention by the physician who ordered the prescription. It was sent to me, and I found that that portion of the bark belonged to another species of croton. It is obvious, therefore, that the wholesale house could not be responsible, and it rests with the actual chemist who handles it, as he alone could have found it out. In another case the head pharmacist at a large London hospital sent me a sample of powdered belladonna root, stating that the powder did not percolate in the usual manner. I therefore asked for samples of the undivided root, which I found on examination contained up to 30 per cent. of the root of *Phytolacca decandra*, which, if the powder had been used, would probably have caused severe irritation and inflammation of the eye, and great trouble would have resulted in the hospital if it had been so used. It was not until long afterwards that I found out that the belladonna root came from Trieste, and the sender was evidently unaware that it was adulterated, as he insisted that it was genuine until the contrary was proved. It was not until some years afterwards that I learned why *Phytolacca decandra*, which is a North American drug, was used in Italy to adulterate belladonna root. At the Hungarian Exhibition in London I met a University professor of materia medica, Dr. Bela Augustin, of Budapest, who told me the history of it. He said that in Bosnia the berries of *Phytolacca* were used for colouring red or Burgundy wines, but that maqui berries (*Aristotelia Maqui*) from Chili, which had already been in use in France since 1884 for this purpose, gave a

better red colour and were cheaper. They dug up their *phytolacca*, and noticing the roots and leaves resembled those of belladonna, they used them for adulterating belladonna root and leaves. It will thus be seen how difficult it is for the wholesale druggist to be responsible for every pound of the drug he sells.

The responsibility to the public must rest with the actual dispenser. Dr. Rusby, who lately received the Hanbury gold medal here, told me he was engaged in fighting the use in the United States of very inferior ergot, which had lost its active properties, with the result that several women had lost their lives in using the preparations made from it. Ergot, if exposed to damp, is soon attacked by mites which give it a powdered appearance, and it becomes inactive. If dried when fresh and kept chemically dry, it will retain its properties, and this can be better done by the retail chemist. Attempts to sell it at a low price have also been made in this country. I remember Mr. N. H. Martin, a former president of the British Pharmaceutical Conference, telling me he had such a sample sent to him from a wholesale house, and returned it with a remark that he was not accustomed to buy ergot that could walk about. In my opinion, every buyer for a large wholesale house should be one of the directors and not an official. I would also advise every student who intends definitely to take up pharmacy to spend, if possible, some time in the dry goods and galenical department of a wholesale house, when his special knowledge should prove useful, to spend a season in a French, German and Italian pharmacy, and to learn Esperanto.

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Mr. Edward Morell Holmes was born in 1843, and received his early education at Wimborne, where his father, a Congregational minister, resided. He served his apprenticeship to Mr. S. S. Hayward, a Chelsea chemist, and, studying at the same time at Bloomsbury Square, passed the Minor examination in 1860. Further experience in London and Plymouth followed, with the result that Mr. Holmes secured the Pharmaceutical Society's bronze medal for an herbary in 1863, and obtained his Major certificate in 1864. For six years he carried on a retail business on his own account at Plymouth; he then disposed of it, and returned to London, where, after a brief experience in the wholesale trade, he became curator of the Society's Museum in 1872. Mr. Holmes's catalogues of the Museum and the Hanbury Herbarium were the outcome of much hard work, and the last two general indexes of the "Year-Book of Pharmacy" contain together about six columns of entries under his name. As a leading authority on pharmacognosy he is known all over the world. In 1900 he was president of the British Pharmaceutical Conference; we then published an illustrated account of some of his original research. Mr. Holmes wears a ring the stone of which is a cornelian containing embedded in it a fossil scarfed. This unique find was the outcome of his first adventure in searching for cornelians. While in business at Plymouth Mr. Holmes began to collect mosses; this hobby led to the systematic study of lichens and algae, which has given him a place of his own in the annals of British botany. When he entered this field of research there were about 400 known British species of algae; to these he and his co-workers added no fewer than 350. The thoroughness with which this task was undertaken may be instanced by his monograph on "New Marine Algae from Japan," communicated to the Linnean Society and describing twenty-two new species or varieties. Mr. Holmes received the Flückiger medal in 1897, and the Hanbury gold medal in 1915; the photograph accompanying this article was taken on the latter occasion.



## Corner for Students

Conducted by Leonard Dobbin, Ph.D.

Communications should be addressed "Corner for Students, 'The Chemist and Druggist,' 42 Cannon Street, London, E.C.4."

### QUALITATIVE ANALYSIS

A MIXTURE of not more than three salts will form the subject of the next exercise in qualitative analysis. The mixture may contain metallic and acidic radicals occurring in the British Pharmacopœia, or any of the commoner radicals not mentioned in that work, and is to be submitted to a thorough systematic examination, all its constituents are to be detected, and proof is to be given that the substances detected are the only constituents of the mixture.

Students' applications for portions of the mixture of salts (accompanied by a *stamped and addressed envelope*, not a stamp merely) will be received up to Tuesday, January 7, on which day the samples will be posted. Students' reports will be received up to Saturday, January 18. Each report should contain a concise account of the work done, and should include a list of the constituents detected. In this list any substance regarded as an accidental impurity should be distinguished from the essential constituents of the salts composing the mixture.

The analysis announced above forms the third exercise in the analytical tournament for the current winter session. The usual monthly first and second prizes in this series of analyses will be awarded only to apprentices or assistants who have not passed in Chemistry in the Preliminary Scientific examination in Great Britain, in the Licence examination in the Irish Free State, or in Chemistry, Part I, in Northern Ireland, which fact *must be attested on their reports*. They will not be awarded to former winners of tournament prizes.

### Report on the December Analytical Exercise

THE powder distributed to students on December 3 consisted of equal parts by weight of dry sodium sulphate, crystallised disodium hydrogen phosphate, and crystallised sodium acetate. The calculated composition of such a mixture is:—

Na	...	...	...	...	20.7
SO <sub>4</sub>	...	...	...	...	22.5
PO <sub>4</sub>	...	...	...	...	8.8
C <sub>2</sub> H <sub>3</sub> O <sub>2</sub>	...	...	...	...	14.5
H	...	...	...	...	0.1
H <sub>2</sub> O	...	...	...	...	33.4

100.0

Samples of the powder were distributed to forty-five students, and twenty-six reports were received for examination. Sodium and the sulphuric acid radical were reported in every case, but two students missed the phosphate and fourteen the acetate, while seven failed to report the evolution of water when the powder was heated in a dry tube. Radicals reported as main constituents but not actually present included aluminium, barium, calcium, magnesium, potassium, and the radicals of hydrobromic, hydrochloric and citric acids.

While the analyses of this not very difficult exercise have in a number of instances been well carried out, several points that call for comment have been suggested by some of the less accurate reports. The failure of more than half the competitors to detect the acetic acid radical was unexpected and disappointing, since the proportion present was considerable and the odour of acetic acid could be recognised when the powder was gently heated, in the usual routine, with sulphuric acid either dilute or concentrated. As remarkable as these failures were the numerous circumstantial reports, following upon the observed darkening of the powder when strongly heated, of the details of results of various tests purporting to prove the presence of a citrate. In this connection more than one student reported that the aqueous solution of the powder did not give a precipitate with calcium chloride in the cold, but that a flocculent precipitate was formed upon boiling, and cited this as indi-

cating the presence of a citrate. The reaction did not proceed thus in our hands, as calcium chloride gave, in the cold, an immediate precipitate which consisted simply of calcium phosphate.

Several students when testing the aqueous solution for acidic radicals evidently used unsuitable solutions of ferric chloride, since they failed to obtain the precipitate of ferric phosphate that should have been produced. Solutions of ferric chloride supplied as reagent often contain enough free hydrochloric acid to ensure that a precipitate of ferric phosphate or a red coloration due to ferric acetate shall not appear. Such acid solutions are yellow, while a suitable solution (which can be prepared by the careful addition to the acid solution of as much ammonia as can be added without the production of a precipitate that remains permanently, after shaking up thoroughly) should be nearly neutral and should have a brown tinge.

Many reports of the presence of potassium were based solely upon the flame colour reaction as observed through a blue glass. A single thickness of ordinary cobalt blue glass is seldom sufficient to cut off entirely a vivid sodium flame, and the latter as still seen through such an insufficient screen no doubt furnished grounds for these incorrect reports. Students should use as many thicknesses of blue glass as have been previously found necessary to stop completely the passage of the yellow flame produced, say, by a borax bead. The use of an indigo prism may also ensure a reliable result.

Thoughtful consideration of facts which have already been ascertained should often enable students to avoid the adoption of erroneous conclusions. In this analysis, most correspondents were aware at an early stage that the powder dissolved completely in water, that it contained the phosphoric acid radical, and that its aqueous solution was not acid. In these circumstances, alkali metals only were to be expected, and hence indications, if any such were observed, of the presence of aluminium, barium, calcium or magnesium should have been regarded with the greatest distrust and submitted to special re-examination.

### PRIZES

The First Prize for the best analysis has been awarded to:—

R. W. FAIRBROTHER, 1 South Parade, Melton Mowbray.

The Second Prize has been awarded to:—

H. SEYMOUR, Morgan Tower, Nethergate, Dundee.

*First Prize.*—Any scientific book that is published at a price not greatly exceeding fifteen shillings may be taken as a first prize.

*Second Prize.*—Any scientific book which is sold for about seven shillings and sixpence may be taken as a second prize.

The students to whom prizes are awarded are requested to write at once to the publisher, naming the book or books they select.

### MARKS AWARDED FOR ANALYSES

#### 1. Correspondents who have not passed in Chemistry:—

R. W. Fairbrother (1st Prize) ...	100	Bob	...	75
H. Seymour (2nd Prize) ...	97	N. V. Herbert	...	72
Tayside ...	96	K. S.	...	72
Jock ...	77	No. 53	...	72
Verdad ...	77	Sportsman	...	69
		Scrophulariaceæ	...	63
		Zingiber	...	62

#### 2. Correspondents who have passed in Chemistry, or have omitted to state that they have not passed:—

Rami ...	100	Succus scoparii	...	87
Semper fidelis ...	97	Mullard	...	82
Arduus ad ...	94	Cantab	...	81
Aldehyde ...	93	Jacko	...	78
Zymin ...	92	Antitoxin	...	74
Celtium ...	87	B. V. J.	...	51
Nessler ...	87	The Philosopher	...	47

(To be continued.)



## Ceylon Cinnamon

DURING 1928 the export of quills from Ceylon shows the substantial increase of 381,570 lb., rather more than 10 per cent. over the 3,477,405 lb. shipped in 1927. Practically all the principal Continental centres show continued improvement over 1927, and there is a gratifying increase in exports to centres in America other than the U.S.A. and Canada, which have almost doubled their 1927 imports of 611,552 lb.:—

Countries	1927	1928
To	Lb.	Lb.
United Kingdom .. ..	139,525	137,717
Continent .. ..	1,411,121	1,528,602
U.S.A. .. ..	1,287,999	996,255
Other Countries in America ..	611,552	1,161,264

The decrease in exports of chips noticed in 1927 has continued during the year under review, although the drop has been comparatively small.

1928 .. ..	Lb.
1927 .. ..	1,242,943
	1,255,197

France and Germany are the only Continental centres which show increases on their 1927 figures, and with comparatively large decreases in the case of most of the other main sources of outlet on the Continent—noticeably Holland—the total exports to the Continent have dropped 83,623 lb. on the previous year's figure of 581,299 lb. The Australian and U.S.A. shipments show satisfactory improvement, and it is pleasing to note that the U.K. has rather more than maintained its 1927 figure which was such a noticeable drop on the 1926 total. Principal destinations during the year were:—

Countries	1927	1928
To	Lb.	Lb.
United Kingdom .. ..	331,166	347,321
Continent .. ..	581,299	497,676
Australia .. ..	222,490	250,263

## Japanese Camphor

IN the course of a report on the "Economic and Financial Conditions in Japan" to June 30, 1929, issued by the Department of Overseas Trade, it is stated that the exports of camphor from Formosa showed a substantial increase in volume and value over those of the preceding year, the figures including those for the first four months of 1929, being as follows:—

(in 1,000 lb.)

	1927	1928	1929
			(Jan.-Apr.)
To foreign countries ..	2,270	4,309	812
To Japan .. ..	1,018	1,808	1,440
	3,288	6,117	2,252

The Monopoly Bureau maintained its policy of cutting prices in order to cope with the completion of German synthetic camphor and shipments remained active throughout the year, being assisted to some extent by a low exchange and decline in freight rates. The total value of exports rose from yen 2,973,000 in 1927 to yen 4,788,000 in 1928, the principal foreign markets being:—79 per cent. to the United States, 14 per cent. to the United Kingdom, and 7 per cent. to France. Shipments to the United States increased by over 120 per cent. compared with 1927. Towards the close of the year prices were advanced from £9 5s. per 100 lb. c.i.f. London, to £10, at which figure it is apparently still possible to compete with the synthetic product. With the object of reducing costs, production hereafter is to be concentrated in three provinces and abolished in two where the percentage of yield is regarded as unsatisfactory. It is also proposed to manufacture by-products on a larger scale. Some concern is felt owing to the prospective reduction of the tariff in the United States on synthetic camphor to the same level as that on natural camphor.

## Stock Exchange Prices

£1 Shares unless otherwise stated	Dec. 31, 1928	Nov. 29, 1929	Dec. 31, 1929
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Allen & Hanburys, 7% Prefd. Ord.	21 6	21 6	21 6
Amalg. Dental Co., 8% Prefd. Ord.	21 0	19 0	18 6
Deferred 5s. ..	5 9	4 0	4 1½
Apollinaris and Johannis, Ord. £1 ..	13 9	10 3	10 0
Ayrton, Saunders & Co., 7½% Pref.	15 0	15 0	15 0
Beechams Pills, Deferred 1s. shares	5 4½	3 1½	3 3
Benger's Food, Ord.	38 0	32 6	31 3
Boake (A.), Roberts & Co., 5% Pref. £10	£7	£7½	£7½
Boots Pure Drug, Ord.	138 9	125 0	125 0
Boots Pure Drug, 7% "A" Prefd. Ord.	23 7½	23 9	23 6
Boots Cash Chemists (Southern), 6% "A" Pref.	21 7½	21 9	21 6
Borax Consol., Dfd. Ord. ..	20 3	14 0	13 0
Bovril, 6% Pref. ..	22 9	20 9	21 3
Ord. ..	24 9	22 9	23 3
Dfd. ..	40 0	37 3	37 6
British Cyanides, Ord., 2s. shares ..	5 7½	2 4½	2 4½
British Drug Houses, The, Ord. ..	23 0	26 0	26 3
British Oil and Cake Mills, Ord. ..	32 0	30 3	31 9
British Oxygen, Ord. ..	32 6	35 6	35 6
British Photo. Indus., 6% Cum. Pref.	15 9	14 6	14 9
Bush (W. J.) & Co., 5% Pref. £5 ..	67 6	70 0	67 6
Cadbury Bros., 6% Pref. ..	23 0	22 6	21 3
Callard, Stewart & Watt, Ord. ..	38 9	33 9	30 0
Crosfield (Joseph) & Sons, 6½% Pref.	21 3	19 9	19 9
Dubarry Perfumery, Ord. 1s. ..	9 6	8 9	8 6
" 7½% Pref. ..	20 6	20 0	20 0
Eastman Kodak Com. (no nom. value)	\$187	\$179	\$176
Evans Sons Lesclier & Webb, Ord.	6s. 8d. shares	3 9	3 9
6% cum. part. Pref.	4 9	4 6	4 6
Field (J. C. & J.), Ord. ..	12 6	13 6	13 6
Gossage (William), 6½% Pref. ..	21 0	20 0	20 0
Grout & Co., Ord. ..	30 0	20 0	18 9
Heppells, 7% cum. partic. Pref. ..	16 0	6 3	6 3
Hodders, Ord. 1s. ..	1 3	1 0	1 1½
Idris & Co., "A" Ord. ..	21 0	20 0	18 9
Ilford, Ltd., Ord. ..	47 6	51 3	50 0
6% Pref. ..	19 6	18 9	19 3
Imperial Chemical, 7% Pref. ..	26 6	24 0	23 0
Ord. ..	39 0	29 9	26 0
Dfd. 10s. ..	14 3	10 9	8 9
Internat. Nickel Com. (no par value)	—	\$30½	\$32½
Intern. Sponge Importers % Pref.	10 0	7 0	7 0
Kent (G. B.) & Sons, 5½% Pref. ..	11 3	11 3	11 3
Knight (John), 25% Prefd. Ord.	71 3	67 6	65 0
Laporte (B.) & Co., Ltd., Ord. ..	11 6	16 3	15 0
Lover Bros., Ltd., 7% Pref. ..	22 9	22 9	22 9
" 8% Pref. ..	23 0	22 9	23 3
" 20% Prefd. Ord. 5s. ..	12 6	13 4½	13 3
Lewis & Burrows, Ord. ..	—	—	27 6
6% Pref. ..	—	—	17 6
Liebig's Ext. of Meat, Ord. £5 ..	£17	£15½	£15½
Mellin's Food, 6% Pref. ..	12 6	7 6	7 6
Nathan (Joseph) & Co., 7% Pref. ..	17 0	16 3	16 3
" 8% Prefd. Ord. ..	8 0	7 6	7 0
National Drug and Chemical Co. of Canada, 6½% Pref. ..	6 3	4 6	3 6
New Transvaal Chemical Co., 6% Pref.	20 0	20 0	20 0
" 8% Pref. ..	23 9	22 9	23 0
Salt Union, Ord. ..	47 6	38 9	37 6
Pref. ..	35 0	31 3	31 6
Sangers, Ord. 5s. ..	—	7 3	7 3
"Sanitas," The, Co., 9% Pref. ..	26 6	24 3	24 0
Sanitas Trust, 10% partic. Pref. ..	24 0	23 6	23 6
Schweppes, Ltd., Ord. ..	32 0	30 9	30 6
Dfd. ..	35 9	34 0	32 6
Smith (Stephen) & Co. Ord. 5s. ..	7 9	7 0	7 3
Solidol Chem. Co., Ord. 1s. ..	2 6	0 3	0 3
Southall Bros. & Barclay, Ord. ..	96 0	107 6	107 6
" 5% Pref. ..	19 6	19 6	19 3
Spratt's Patent, Ord. ..	57 6	47 6	48 0
Stevenson & Howell, 6½% Cum Pref.	20 0	20 0	20 0
Taylor & Cash Chemists (Lon.) 1s. Dfd.	—	2 0	2 6
Taylor & Cash Chemists) Trust, 7½% Cum. Pref. Ord.	20 9	20 6	20 6
1s. Dfd. ..	6 3	3 9	3 10½
United Glass Bottle Man., 6% Mt.	—	—	—
Dev. Stk., £100 ..	£96	£97½	£95
Venesta, Ltd., Ord. ..	11 9	18 6	18 0
" 7% Pref. ..	16 3	17 6	17 0
Veno Drug Co., 8% Pref. ..	19 0	18 6	18 6
Virol, Ltd., Ord. ..	95 0	90 0	90 0
" 7% Pref. ..	22 6	21 3	21 0
White (A. J.), Ltd., Ord. 10s. ..	11 3	12 0	11 3
White (Timothy), 7½% Prefd. Ord.	21 0	22 0	22 0
" 1s. Dfd. Ord. ..	3 6	2 10½	2 9
Wright Layman & Umney, 6% Pref.	20 0	20 7½	20 0



## Trade Report

The prices given in this section are those obtained by importers or manufacturers for bulk quantities or original packages. To these prices various charges have to be added, whereby values are in many instances greatly augmented before wholesale dealers receive the goods into stock, after which much expense may be incurred in garbling, packing, etc. Qualities of chemicals, drugs, essential and fixed oils, and many other commodities vary greatly, and higher prices than those here quoted are charged for selected qualities of natural products even in bulk quantities.

### 42, Cannon Street, E.C.4, January 2

APART from one or two important exceptions like pepper and shellac there has been no serious attempt to resume business in the Mincing Lane produce markets since the holidays, and on New Year's Day the various exchanges were closed. Sugar has been featureless, but plantation rubber was inclined to harden under some fresh interest, despite further increased stocks. About the only change among industrial chemicals is a reduction in acetone, and in pharmaceuticals, calcium lactate and guaiacol carbonate are a trifle weaker. Just at the close we learn that a substantial advance has taken place in amidopyrin, and to a less extent in phenazone and phenacetin. The new crops of Sicilian lemon, bergamot and orange to arrive are again offered at cheaper rates. In the fixed oils, linseed is firmer forward, while palm oils and turpentine are easier.

Higher	Easier	Lower
Amidopyrin Pepper Phenacetin Phenazone Shellac Turpentine	Antimony Cloves (Zan., spot) Coriander seed (spot) Palm oils	Acetone Calcium lactate Guaiacol carb.

### London Markets

**ACETONE.**—Prices have been reduced as follows and will continue at these rates up to the end of February: B.G.S., less than one ton, £80; one ton, £76; one to five tons, £73 10s.; five to 15 tons, £71 10s. per ton, ex store or wharf.

**ALOES.**—The exports from the Union of South Africa during August amounted to 19,184 lb. (£140), against 65,817 lb. (£520) in August 1928. During the eight months ended August 31, 1929, the exports were 785,715 lb. (£5,305), against 658,598 lb. (£5,486) for the corresponding period of 1928.

**AMIDOPYRIN** has been advanced by 1s. 11½d. per lb., makers quoting half-ton lots at 12s. 6½d., two cwt. 13s. 0½d., and less than two cwt. 13s. 3½d. per lb.

**ANTIMONY.**—Owing to the holidays the market was very dull, and Chinese regulus was slightly easier on the spot at around £31 15s., delivered warehouse. Terms for shipment were well maintained at about £28 5s. c.i.f. English high-grade refined is £52 to £52 10s., while good brands range down to about £45. Chinese crude is nominally £26 to £26 10s. Chinese white oxide is about £24 10s.

**BISMUTH.**—The Syndicate's price is maintained at 7s. 6d. per lb. for at least five-cwt. lots, but, so far as can be gathered, supplies are none too well absorbed, so that the position is considered somewhat artificial by consumers. Total U.K. imports of ore for 1928 were 95 tons, against 139 tons and 126 tons respectively in 1927 and 1926. The receipts of bismuth metal were 36,647 lb., against 163,219 lb. in 1927, and as much as 301,248 lb. in 1926.

**BUCHU.**—The exports from the Union of South Africa during August amounted to 9,914 lb. (£371), against 15,759 lb. (£556) in August 1928. During the eight months ended August 31, 1929, the exports were 181,329 lb. (£6,561), against 154,242 lb. (£6,297) for the corresponding period of 1928.

**CADMIUM** is well maintained at 3s. 11d. to 4s. per lb. on the spot.

**CLOVES.**—Zanzibar are quiet, with spot sellers at 10½d. per lb. To arrive, October-December shipment is quoted at 9½d. per lb. c.i.f., and December-February at 9½d. c.i.f.

The landings of Zanzibar in London during the week ending December 28 were nil and the deliveries two, leaving a stock of 998, against 2,649 in 1928 and 9,497 bales in 1927. The landings of Zanzibar to date (January 1 to December 28) were 8,718, against 14,574 in 1928, and the deliveries 10,097, against 19,606 in 1928; the landings of Madagascar to date have been 48, against 2,751 in 1928, and the deliveries 3,379, against 1,684 in 1928.

The exports from Zanzibar during the period January to September 1929 amounted to 84,938 cwt., against 130,064 cwt. for the corresponding period of 1928.

**CALCIUM LACTATE** is rather easier, with sellers at 1s. 1½d. per lb. in one-cwt. lots.

**COPPER SULPHATE.**—There has been very little inquiry for export, but the tone is steady. British associated makers are asking fully £27 per ton for casks, less 5 per cent.

**CORN PRODUCTS, ETC.**—Guaranteed water-white English glucose (corn syrup) is 22s. per cwt. for December-March delivery; American is 22s. ex store, London. Dutch maize starch powder (cornflour) is 15s. 6d. per cwt. on the spot; American up to the end of March, 1930, is 15s. 3d. per cwt. ex store, London. Pearl starch for delivery up to the end of March, 1930, is 14s. 9d. per cwt. ex store, London. Dutch maize starch crystals is 21s. on the spot, and American up to the end of March, 1930, is 16s. per cwt. ex store London. Dutch dextrin is quoted at 21s. to 25s. 6d. per cwt. on the spot as to quality. American canary for delivery up to the end of March, 1930, is 19s. 4½d., and white 19s. 1½d. ex store, London. Dutch farina is 12s. per cwt. on the spot, and to arrive 10s. 3d. per cwt. f.o.b. is quoted.

**DRAGON'S BLOOD.**—The "Morea," from Bombay, has brought 15 cases.

**ESSENTIAL OILS.**—ANISE (STAR) is quoted at 4s. per lb. for leads on the spot and at 3s. 3d. per lb. c.i.f. in leads for January-March shipment. Tins and cases are quoted on the spot at 3s. 10½d. per lb. and 3s. 1½d. per lb. c.i.f. All Sicilian oils are lower. LEMON is quoted at from 8s. 10½d. to 9s. 9d. per lb. spot and at from 8s. 3d. to 9s. per lb. c.i.f. BERGAMOT is quoted on the spot at 13s. 3d. per lb. and 12s. 3d. per lb. c.i.f. SWEET ORANGE is quoted at 11s 9d. per lb. spot and 11s. 3d. per lb. c.i.f. BITTER ORANGE is quoted at 12s. 3d. per lb. spot and 11s. 9d. per lb. c.i.f. PEPPERMINT.—Japanese dementholised is quoted at 5s. to 5s. 3d. per lb. on the spot for Kobayashi-Suzuki, and for forward shipment from 4s. 6d. to 4s. 7½d. per lb. c.i.f. is quoted.

**GUAIACOL CARBONATE** is slightly easier, offering at from 4s. 5d. to 4s. 9d. per lb. as to quantity.

**LINSEED OIL.**—Prices for forward positions of naked raw show some appreciation and the tone in London is firm. On spot, 45s.; January, 41s.; January-April, 39s. 10½d.; May-August, 38s. 10½d. Boiled oil on spot, 49s.

**MENTHOL.**—This market has not yet opened and spot value remains nominal at 15s. 6d. per lb. for Kobayashi-Suzuki, while for arrival from 14s. to 14s. 3d. c.i.f. is quoted.

**MERCURY** was unchanged over the holidays. Open market rates, less the usual discount, range a little upwards of £23 per bottle on the spot. The agents of the Combine report steady inquiries both for spot and forward metal, but there has been no important business done just lately. Their terms stand at £22 7s. 6d. net on the spot for at least ten bottles. The f.o.b. price for forward shipment for quantities of upward of 50 bottles net is £21 15s.

**OPIMUM.**—The following report has been received from Turkey:—

CONSTANTINOPLE, December 15, 1929.—During the past fortnight arrivals were as follows:—Druggists', 744; "softs", 261; and Malatia, 108 cases, compared with 1,417, 360 and 102 cases respectively in the corresponding period of 1928. Sales included 201 cases druggists' at £T33-45 per oke, 15 cases "softs" at £T41 per oke, and one case Malatia at £T37 per oke. Stocks totalled: Druggists', 267; "softs", 62; and Malatia, 62 cases, against 1,123, 265 and 121 cases respectively in 1928. A large part of the present sales has been made following the lowering of the Turkish rate of exchange which has taken place during the past few days, and it is believed that all this buying is speculative. Opinions as to the future crop continue to be favourable.

**PALM OIL** is slightly easier on the week, with business of no importance so far: Lagos, 33s. 6d.; softs, 32s.; mediums, 32s.; hards, 33s. 6d.; bleached, 34s. 6d. per cwt. on the spot.

**PEPPER** has shown no material change on spot, but forward prices are firmer. Spot Singapore is 11½d.; to arrive, October-December and January-March shipment is 11½d. c.i.f. Lampong is 11½d. spot. To arrive, October-December and January-March shipments have been sold at 10½d. to 11½d. c.i.f., and March-May at 11½d. to 11½d. Tellicherry is 1s. 1½d. spot and January-March shipment 112s. c.i.f. Alleppy is 1s. 1½d. spot and January-March 105s. c.i.f. White Muntok is dearer; spot is now 1s. 4½d. January-March shipment has been sold at 1s. 3½d. to 1s. 4½d. to 1s. 4½d. c.i.f., and March-May at 1s. 4d. to 1s. 4½d. to 1s. 4½d. per lb. c.i.f.

**PHENACETIN** has been advanced by 6d. per lb., makers quoting two-cwt. lots at 3s. 10d. and less than two cwt. at 3s. 11d. per lb.

**PHENAZONE** has been advanced by the makers by 1s. 2d. per lb. Current prices are: two cwt. 7s. 2d., and less than two cwt. 7s. 3½d. per lb.

**RUBBER.**—Although little business has passed since the holidays, the market has shown a much healthier tone, and



on Monday spot was done up to 8½d. per lb., but closed rather easier. During the past few days there has been a much better inquiry from America, and quotations have been lifted all round. In view of the short week, caused by the holidays, the quantity of rubber handled was very small. The arrivals totalled 870 tons, whilst deliveries were 504 tons, showing a further increase of 366 tons in the stocks. The London stock now stands at 54,260 tons, against 19,727 tons at the corresponding period last year. The Liverpool stock is again higher, being 19,059 tons. Quotations (Tuesday, 5 p.m.): No. 1 standard ribbed smoked sheet, spot and January, 8½d.; February-March, 8½d.; April-June, 8½d.; July-September, 8½d. per lb.

SEEDS.—ANISE.—Spanish is 67s. 6d. and Russian 32s. per cwt. spot. CANARY.—The market was closed until Monday. Mazagan is 29s. spot and 26s. 6d. c.i.f.; Tangier is 26s. 6d. spot and 26s. c.i.f., and Casablanca is 27s. 6d. spot and 26s. 3d. c.i.f. Morocco f.a.q. (4 per cent.) is 26s. spot and 24s. 6d. c.i.f. CUMIN.—Malta on spot remains at 70s. Morocco on spot is 62s. 6d., and for January-February shipment 54s. c.i.f. is the price. FENUGREEK remains at about 19s. 6d. on the spot, and for prompt shipment 16s. 9d. c.i.f. is wanted. CORIANDER on spot is a little easier at 9s. 6d. For January-February shipment business has been done at 8s. c.i.f. FENNEL is unchanged at 57s. 6d. spot, and the same price is quoted c.i.f. for prompt shipment. MUSTARD.—English is 27s. to 30s. per cwt., according to quality. CARAWAY.—Dutch of old crop is 39s. 6d. spot, and new crop 38s. 6d. c.i.f.

SHELLAC.—The spot market for usual standard TN orange quality closed last week at 140s. per cwt., but with a revival of activity on Monday and Tuesday advanced to 152s. 6d. Fine orange is 190s. to 270s., pure button 195s. to 210s., and AC caky 210s. Delivery prices are also higher, the sales including March at 135s. to 148s., to 147s., and May at 135s. to 148s. to 147s. To arrive, sellers of January-February shipment quote 141s. c.i.f. and February-March 142s. c.i.f.

TURPENTINE.—The market was rather firmer, closing at 42s. 6d. per cwt. on the spot, in sympathy with America, although last week's deliveries were poor, owing to the holidays, amounting to 531 barrels. This makes the total for year of 96,977 barrels, against 102,007 barrels and 116,185 barrels respectively for the two previous years. Stocks were returned at 32,499 barrels, comparing with 34,332 barrels a year ago. Including the afloats, which were heavy at 11,350 barrels, the total London visible supply makes up at 43,849 barrels, which compares with 35,632 barrels a year previous.

### Industrial Chemicals Review

A year of moderately satisfactory business can be reported, chiefly due to the steadiness of the markets rather than on account of the volume transacted; indeed, at times the markets were almost stagnant. The chief feature has been the particularly few changes in prices effected during the twelve months, in direct contrast to the continual and widespread changes recorded in former years. Conventions and combines have to a very large extent governed the market, and are doubtless the cause of the steadiness commented upon. Home makers have maintained their strong position, and in some of the products, as, for instance, alkali, they have been practically the sole source of supply, foreign alkali being non-competitive. Merchants dealing in imported materials, chiefly drawn from the Continent, have done quite as well as was anticipated in other lines. Export trade is reported as having been moderately good, but it has been mostly limited to manufacturers. Shipments of industrial chemicals would have been considerably heavier if merchants had been allowed to draw their supplies from the larger home makers, who, unfortunately, persist in their attitude of refusing to quote the dealer for export. Business that should have come to this country has in consequence been driven to the Continent, the merchant shipping from that source. Conditions are now stabilised, and most products being disposed of through limited and definite channels, the amount of dealing is now negligible. The demand for ACETIC ACID throughout has been good and probably the best experienced for some time. Although there has been a certain amount of competition in which the Canadian material, allowed in duty free, has had some advantage, prices, at least as quoted, have been steady: 80 per cent. technical, £36 15s.; 80 per cent. pure, £37; 99 to 100 per cent. glacial, pharmaceutical, £66, in glass demijohns; glacial, in barrels, £56 per ton, and lower prices for quantities. ACETONE, B.G.S., has been unchanged throughout and business has been

satisfactory, £76 10s. to £85 per ton, as to quantity. This market probably shows a good increase in turnover. AMMONIUM CHLORIDE has moved in the region of £21 to £21 10s. per ton, for grey galvanising during the year. ANHYDROUS AMMONIA (99 to 95 per cent.) has met with the usual demand with the home makers in a strong position; at the same time, dealers report a considerable turnover. Prices have been in the region of 10d. to 1s. per lb., in loaned cylinders carriage paid. Cornish white powdered ARSENIC seems to have had an uneventful and quiet year, with prices remaining in the region of £16 to £16 15s. per ton, f.o.r. mines. Arsenic from various foreign sources has been on the market at about competitive prices. BARIUM CHLORIDE (98 to 100 per cent.): Except for one short break towards the end of the year the controlled price has been maintained. Prices on spot have held at about £11 5s. to £11 10s. per ton, and £9 10s. f.o.b. Continent. To a large extent the quoted list prices for the commercial qualities of BORAX and BORIC ACID have been little guide to actual sales prices. At times competition between the two chief sources of supply has been fierce, and prices obtained have been a matter of negotiation. It is doubtful whether some of the more important business has been profitable to the sellers. At the close of the year there seems to be a much better tone with a tendency for prices to advance. The quoted price for borax, from January was: Commercial quality, granulated, £19 10s.; crystals, £20; powdered, £21; B.P. crystals, £24; powdered, £25; per ton, bags free, carriage paid, but, so far as the commercial quality is concerned considerably lower prices governed actual business. Shortly after the half-year commercial granulated was quoted at £12 12s., crystals at £13 10s. and powdered at £14 per ton, which were somewhere near actual sales values. At the close of the year the commercial quality was about unchanged at these rates, but B.P. was cheaper, as follows: crystals, £21 15s.; powdered, £22; extra fine, £23 per ton, carriage paid, for good quantities. The remarks on borax as regards quoted list prices apply to the commercial qualities of Boric Acid in bulk quantities. From January, commercial granulated was listed at £30; powdered, £31; extra fine, £35; B.P. crystals, £36; powdered, £40; but except for the smaller lots of B.P. sales prices were considerably cheaper. At the close of the year the following prices were issued and are more in line with sales values: Commercial granulated, £22; powdered, £24; extra fine, £26; large flakes, £43; B.P. crystals, £31; powdered, £32; extra fine, £34 per ton in free bags, carriage paid. The opinion is held that both as regards borax and boric acid bottom prices have been reached and some recovery to a fair extent would not be unjustified. CREAM OF TARTAR shows a slight improvement in value on the year and business has been fairly good. The spot price in January was about 92s. 6d. per cwt., less 2½ per cent. for 99 to 100 per cent. foreign powder, and from that figure it gradually picked up to 96s. in May, 100s. in August, to 105s. and 107s. 6d. in early September, at which time the market was firm and fairly active. From that time easier conditions obtained, with the year closing at barely 102s. 6d. per cwt., less 2½ per cent. The market is rather unsteady. EPSOM and GLAUBER'S SALT of commercial quality have been round about £4 to £4 5s. and £3 10s. per ton, respectively. The latter is now offered by makers down to £3 2s. 6d. for contracts for next year. FORMALDEHYDE has been a keen market all the year, and while the demand seems to have been quite good, prices have been cut severely. Opening in January at about £36, the market held up till the half-year, when the quoted price was £35, and less for quantities. A further reduction to about £34 was recorded in October and the market has continued at about this figure, or rather lower for large quantities of 40 per cent. by volume. Importers have maintained their position in this important market. ISOPROPYL ALCOHOL has been in steady call all the year, with prices fairly competitive. Values to no little extent depend on the quality of the material. For good makes prices held at about 11s. to 12s. per gallon, in drums, for quantities. Lower quality was usually available down to 9s. 6d. to 10s. per gallon in quantities. There is no indication of an excise duty



being put on this article. LITHOPONE has experienced another year of steady markets, with 30 per cent. Continental red seal about unchanged at £19 10s. per ton, and less for contracts. Business has been up to expectations. OXALIC ACID during the first half of the year was quiet, with prices for bulk quantities in the region of £30 per ton ex wharf. In the autumn business was quite good and values improved to £31 and £31 10s. per ton for quantities; spot parcels from 32s. 6d. per cwt. Very few changes have occurred in prices of POTASSIUM PRODUCTS during the year. CAUSTIC POTASH, 88 to 92 per cent., governed by Convention prices, opened at £32 15s. to £36 15s. per ton in drums, as to quantity. At the half-year a reduction of £1 was notified, and in November a further fall to £29 10s. to £34 10s. per ton was recorded. C.I.F. prices have been 30s. per ton less. The last move in prices was necessary to meet outside competition. Carbonate shows but little movement on the year, with 90 to 92 per cent. at £25 and 95 to 98 per cent. at £26 per ton in January. A reduction of 10s. was recorded in March, and a further similar fall took place in June. Prices at the close were about £23 10s. to £24 and £25 10s. to £26 per ton, respectively. Business has at times been rather slow, but on the year the turnover is probably up to recent average. CHLORATE opened at 2½d. for quantities, and was dull and easier at 2½d. in July, to be followed by a short spell of activity with prices moving up to 3d. in October. Towards the close the market became very slack and weakened to 2½d. per lb. for quantities to arrive; spot parcels, 3d. POTASSIUM PERMANGANATE has been confined to limited channels and prices have been steady throughout at 5d. to 5½d. per lb. for quantities of commercial quality in drums. YELLOW PRUSSIAN has been unchanged throughout with quantities at £63 10s. to £65 10s. per ton, in bulk quantities, single casks, 7d., and small parcels 7½d. per lb. Dealers report business has been satisfactory. SAL-AMMONIAC has had a fairly good year, with dealers maintaining their position. On the year, prices about balance after a few modest fluctuations. In January, dog-tooth crystals were £51, medium £29, and fine white crystals £18 5s. per ton, in casks. Dog-tooth advanced 10s. in February, and was up to £32 in April, while the other grades remained unchanged. Towards the end of the year prices were as follows:—Dog-tooth, £32; medium, £28, and fine white crystals, £17 10s. per ton, in casks. SODIUM SALTS.—The home producers, especially the big combine, have once more well maintained their strong position so far as the home market is concerned, and it is probable that the quantities imported of such products as caustic soda, soda ash and soda crystals, have been smaller than in any former year during the post-war period. Dealers have done a fair business in bichromate and chlorate, and to some extent in hyposulphite. There has been very little alteration in prices during the year in makers' prices to home consumers on contract and, so far as the coming year is concerned, the position is again largely unchanged, the only alterations being of minor importance. The struggle for export business has been keen for the home makers, in face of severe world competition, especially from America and Germany. Nevertheless the shipments have been satisfactory, and show an improvement in volume on former years. Prices for export of sodium products have, of course, varied according to destination and, on average, have been cheaper than those charged to home consumers. Dealers' prices have moved from time to time within small limits. ACETATE opened firm at £21 7s. 6d., and was at £21 10s. with supplies short in February. The position was easier in April at £21, and up again to £21 10s. in June, and easier in August at £21, and £20 15s. at the close of the year. CHLORATE has, except for short periods, been quiet throughout and at low prices. Opening weak at 2½d. quantities to arrive were down to 2½d. in March, about 2½d. in September, and at 2½d. in November; spot about 3d. HYPOSULPHITE has been quoted at steady rates all the year, with photographic quality at about £15 per ton, and commercial quality at £9 10s., both from home and imported sources of supply. PRUSSIAN has been at controlled prices throughout the year, with dealers selling at 4½d. to 5d. for quantities, and from 5½d. for smaller parcels. SULPHIDE, as offered by dealers, shows little change with 60 to 62 per cent. sold at

£9 5s., and broken at £10 5s. per ton, in drums, ex wharf. Among the LEAD PRODUCTS, red lead continued unsteady up to the half year when a Convention price of £37 10s. per ton for 5 to 10 cwt. lots, with rebates for quantities, was recorded. White lead has been controlled all the year at £37 to £42 for dry, and £50 to £57 per ton for ground in oil. There has been outside competition at slightly lower prices, and in consequence controlled prices were down about £1 per ton for both red and white lead at the end of the year.

#### COAL-TAR PRODUCTS

The usual fluctuations in prices, but to a rather less degree than usual, are recorded, while business has been good in some products and poor in others. The control of the pitch market has been effected during the year. ANILINE OIL and SALT opened at 8d., was advanced to 8½d. at the half-year, and continued unchanged up to the close. BETANAPHTHOL was quoted at 10d. from January and later on at 9½d., with that figure holding for the remainder of the year. BENZOL was firm in January at 1s. 6d. per gallon in tank lots ex works, and ½d. dearer in March, later returning to the former figure; ex London works, about 2d. per gallon dearer. CARBOLIC ACID crystals (39° to 40° ice crystals) opened at about 6½d. per lb. carriage paid, and was firmer by April at 6¾d. By the half-year the market was firm and supplies well booked up. From this time up to the close of the year home makers' prices have been very limited. Their contract prices for next year are 7d. to 7½d. per lb. Dealers have been disposing of occasional lots at anything from 8d. to 1s. 2d. per lb. f.o.b. or carriage paid. During the year crude 60's has advanced from 1s. 10d. to 2s. 5d. and 2s. 6d. per gallon naked at works. Supplies seem likely to continue short for at least the first few months of the year, unless production by the synthetic process is introduced, which seems unlikely. CRESYLIC ACID 97 to 99 per cent. has moved between 2s. 4d., the opening figure, and 2s. 6d. per gallon, while business has been spasmodic and, so far as shipment business to America is concerned, disappointing. CREOSOTE OIL was dull and easy in January at 5½d. ex works and 6½d. f.o.b. per gallon. By March ex works was at 4½d., and shortly after the half-year down to 3d. for quantities. The market was seldom active. METHYL ALCOHOL was steady in January at £45 10s., and was easier at £45 in April, £44 in July, and £43 in October, the market closing competitive with sales prices generally under quoted rates. The market for PITCH opened at 34s. to 35s. per ton f.o.b. East Coast and gradually declined on a weak market to 31s. in April. A recovery then set in, with 35s. quoted in June and 42s. 6d. in July as a nominal quotation. Shortly afterwards the market came under control with the price fixed at 47s. 6d., the year closing at that figure.

## Commercial and Produce Notes

### Brazilian Ipecacuanha Exports

THE exports of ipecacuanha to the United States from Brazil for the third quarter of 1929, through the port of Bahia (which after Carumbá, Rio de Janeiro, and Victoria accounts for the bulk of the exports), amounted to 1,604 lb., valued at \$3,883, against 1,293 lb., valued at \$3,216 for a similar period during 1929.

### Panama "Pera" Gum

THE Treasury Department of Panama has cancelled the exemption from the payment of export tax that heretofore existed for "pera" gum, which is now being exported from Panama in increasing quantities. The resolution issued by the Treasury Department declares that there is no reason why this exemption should continue, especially in view of the fact that it represents a loss of considerable revenue. The export trade in this gum to the United States and Europe has developed considerably. Exports for July, August and September, 1929, were 83,100 lb., valued at \$18,512.

### Burma Lac Crop of 1929

A LETTER, dated October 4, 1929, was received by the Burma Chamber of Commerce from the Forest Economist, Utilisation Circle, Burma, in reference to the lac crop of Burma for 1929 (September-October). The Federated Shan States produced about thirteen-fifteenths of the total



Burma crop; and the Principal Forest Officer of the States was of opinion that the quality of the crop would be better and the quantity greater in 1929 than in 1928. A rough forecast for the Federation was—2,100,000 viss. = 94,500 maunds, = 7,560,000 lb. = 67,500 cwt. (stick lac). The spring crop (February-March) was of very minor importance in the Shan States.

### Ceylon Monazite

THE monazite industry of Travancore, which was almost dead in the year 1925, when the reported production was one cwt. only, showed signs of revival in 1926, the output amounting to 64.2 tons valued at £947. The production rose to 280 tons valued at £3,810 in 1927 but fell again to 103.4 tons valued at £1,242 in 1928. The decline of the industry is due to the supplanting of incandescent mantles for gas lighting by electricity. It is hoped that ilmenite, collected with the monazite and hitherto regarded as a by-product, may be the means of reviving the industry; tiania forms a valuable white paint superior to white lead in being non-poisonous and in possessing twice the covering power.

### Chinese Galls

THE exports of galls from China in 1927, the latest year for which statistics covering the whole of China are available, amounted to 6,850 tons. Of this amount, the United States took 26 per cent.; Great Britain, 12 per cent.; Belgium, 11 per cent.; Hong Kong, 11 per cent.; Germany, 11 per cent.; Japan, 8 per cent.; France, 8 per cent.; and the Netherlands, 7 per cent. Chungking, Hankow, Yochow, and Wansien, all in the Yangtsze Valley, are the principal ports of original export. Hankow, however, is by far the largest centre as regards exports to foreign countries. In 1928 the exports, including re-exports, from Hankow amounted to 4,025 tons. The declared exports from Hankow to the United States in 1928 amounted to 1,168 tons, whereas the exports for the first eight months of 1929 amount to 702 tons, valued at \$149,000.

### Civet

THE United States Consul at Addis Ababa, in a report on the civet market (written in November), states that current civet prices at Addis Ababa range from \$2.20 to \$2.60 U.S. currency per export oz., which prices are said to represent an increase of approximately 50 per cent. since August, at which time, through lack of demand, prices fell about \$1.60 per oz. If the demand for civet is brisk in Abyssinia, very little of it finds its way to Aden; occasionally, however, important quantities are reported to accumulate at Aden. The United States, Great Britain, and France are the principal markets. Adulteration is commonly attempted by the native suppliers. Banana pulp is the most common adulterant. Experienced dealers, however, have various practical tests, such as colour, consistency, and odour, and are believed capable of protecting the foreign importer. The best qualities are said to be those from the provinces of Djimma and Wollega, the latter being called "Kekempte." Quotations are usually made f.o.b. Addis Ababa, with a statement of costs to seaboard. They can be made if desired f.o.b. Djibouti, French Somaliland. Reasonably dependable civet at present is hardly obtainable for less than 15s. 2d. per oz. f.o.b. Djibouti.

### Java Citronella Oil

THE exports from Java during November 1929 amounted to 38 tons, showing a further substantial decline. The figures (tons of 1,000 kilos) for the past four years are as follows:—

	1926	1927	1928	1929
	M. tons.	M. tons	M. tons	M. tons
January .. .. .	104	107	104	67½
February .. .. .	100	135	98	72
March .. .. .	118	100	81	107
April .. .. .	105	90	114	82½
May .. .. .	73	90	184	121
June .. .. .	95	132	109	43
July .. .. .	110	94	78	80
August .. .. .	95	88	77	77
September .. .. .	95	141	58	66
October .. .. .	108	96	91	54
November .. .. .	93	122	77	38
Total, Jan.-Nov., 1926-1929	1,082	1,195	1,071	808
Total, Jan.-Dec., 1926-1929	1,182	1,312	1,143	—
Monthly average, Jan.-Nov.	98	108½	97	73½

### Java Cinchona and Coca Exports

THE following table gives the exports of cinchona and coca from Java during the period January to August 1929, compared with those of the corresponding period of 1928 (amounts in kilos):—

	Cinchona		Coca	
	Jan.-Aug. 1928	Jan.-Aug. 1929	Jan.-Aug. 1928	Jan.-Aug. 1929
	kilos	kilos	kilos	kilos
Great Britain	50,973	445,937	—	—
British India	53,476	—	—	—
Belgium and Luxembourg	—	42,160	—	—
France ..	—	289	—	10,374
Germany ..	20,671	—	31,764	35,486
Italy ..	14,463	41,206	—	—
Japan ..	216,272	533,615	—	—
Netherlands ..	3,853,845	4,864,229	189,929	370,752
Port Timor ..	25	—	—	—
Russia in Europe ..	2,084	—	—	—
U.S.A. ..	—	—	21,780	—
Total ..	4,211,809	5,927,436	243,473	416,612

Exports of quinine from Java during the first eight months of 1929 were 16,367 kilos, against 16,586 kilos during the same period of 1928.

### Essential Oils Arrivals

THE following arrivals have taken place from the countries indicated during the period December 11 to December 17 (inclusive):—Almond (Fr.) 5 cs.; anise (H.-K.) 50 cs., (Sp.) 1 cs.; cassia (H.-K.) 5 dm.; citronella (Cey.) 11 dm., (Java) 2 dm., (Neth.) 1 dm.; clove (Fr.) 5 cs.; eucalyptus (It.) 10 cs., (Aust.) 8 dm., 16 cs., (Sp.) 2 dm.; gingergrass (Br. Ind.) 2 cs.; lavender (Sp.) 3 dm.; lemon (It.) 15 cs.; lemongrass (Java) 4 dm., (Br. Ind.) 20 dm.; nutmeg (U.S.) 1 cs.; orange (It.) 111 cs.; peppermint (Jap.) 130 cs., (U.S.) 13 cs.; pimento (Fr.) 72 cs.; pine (Aust.) 2 dm.; rosemary (Sp.) 1 dm.; sage (Sp.) 2 dm.; sandalwood (Br. Ind.) 60 cs.; thyme (Sp.) 4 cs.; undescribed (It.) 14 cs.

The following arrivals have taken place from the countries indicated during the period December 27 to December 31 (inclusive): Anise (H.-K.) 60 cs.; bergamot (It.) 23 cs.; clove (Ger.) 10 cs.; eucalyptus (Aust.) 82 cs.; geranium (Fr.) 2 dm.; lemon (It.) 6 cs.; lime (B.W.I.) 3 cs.; peppermint (Jap.) 10 cs.; undescribed (Fr.) 7 cs.

The following arrivals have taken place from the countries indicated during the period December 18 to December 24 (inclusive): Anise (H.-K.) 20 cs.; bergamot (U.S.) 4 cs., (It.) 3 cs.; cajuput (Java) 2 dm.; cassia (H.-K.) 20 cs.; cinnamon (Cey.) 1 cs.; cinnamon leaf (Cey.) 3 dm.; citronella (Java) 6 dm., (Cey.) 10 dm., (Neth.) 2 dm.; clary sage (Fr.) 1 cs.; clove (Fr.) 3 dm., (Ger.) 2 dm. 8 cs.; eucalyptus (Aust.) 12 dm. 160 cs., (Sp.) 110 cs.; lavender (Sp.) 4 dm., (Fr.) 1 cs.; lemon (Ger.) 3 dm., (U.S.) 2 dm., (It.) 4 cs.; lemongrass (Br. Ind.) 3 dm.; lime (Jam.) 1 cs.; mandarin (It.) 1 cs.; marjoram (Fr.) 1 cs.; orange (Jam.) 30 cs., (It.) 15 cs., (U.S.) 5 cs.; peppermint (U.S.) 7 dm., (Jap.) 210 cs.; rosewood (Fr.) 3 dm.; sandalwood (Aust.) 32 cs.; undescribed (Fr.) 5 dm. 2 cs., (Ger.) 15 dm.

## Recent Patents

Abstracts of specifications of recently-granted patents for inventions. The complete specification (Is. each including postage) of any British patent can be obtained from the Patent Office, 25 Southampton Buildings, London, W.C.2, on quoting the name of the patentee and the number of the patent.

**Alkaline Earth Salts of Oxalic Acid.**—Process for the production of alkaline or alkaline earth salts of oxalic acid and saturated monobasic fatty acids, which comprises heating carbohydrates with alkali and a heavy hydrocarbon, the heavy hydrocarbon remaining in the mixture as a catalyst until the reaction is completed. (I. S. Mellanoff, Philadelphia. 307,784.)

**Extraction of Oils from Fish Livers.**—Process for the extraction of the oil contained in fish livers, which consists in the combination with a grinding treatment for finely dividing the livers of an action capable of breaking the cells for facilitating the subsequent extraction by centrifugal action of the oil contained therein. (Manufacture des Machines Auxiliaires, Neuilly-sur-Seine. 314,505.)





Letters for this section should be written on one side of the paper only. Correspondents may adopt an assumed name for purposes of publication, but must in all cases furnish their real name and address to the Editor.

### Employment in Pharmacy

SIR,—The paper read by Mr. Linstead before the Birmingham Pharmaceutical Association on "Employment in Pharmacy" (*C. & D.*, December 21, p. 723) is one of the most illuminating we have had for some time, and well deserves the prominence you give it. Here at last we have some definite figures of the present state of affairs, and I am not sure that they are by any means comforting. The fact that a London firm has received an average of sixty replies to advertisements for the last five years shows definitely that there must be a large number of pharmacists permanently unemployed, if we look at it in the most favourable aspect; for supposing that some of these applications are from men who only wish to make a change, or from others who wish to get to London, or going so far as to halve the figure for similar reasons, even then the market is obviously overcrowded. When it is stated that in towns like Manchester, Birmingham, etc., there is little or no unemployment does this mean that there are no local replies to advertisements or that the pharmacists living in those towns are definitely known to be all occupied? The two positions are not necessarily the same. Then we come to the analysis of the kind of employment and the statement that more qualified men are going "on the road"; but while this may provide work for the individual, it can hardly be said to have any bearing on the question of employment in pharmacy, for although a man's knowledge of pharmacy may fit him for carrying medicinal products, I take it that it is not the object of the new educational policy of the Society to turn out commercial travellers. In conjunction with this we have the table showing the population in terms of shops; the representative localities instanced are all large towns, and it will be noted with surprise, by Londoners at any rate, that the London area is the most favourably situated, except South Shields, having a population of 5,210 per shop, or 1,000 over the general average for the country. It will also be noted that at the end of the list the towns are nearly all seaside resorts, Bournemouth being last with only 1,504 persons per shop; this is due to the fact that there are more invalids in these places, or that there is a more wealthy class of people, or rather that chemists have a false impression of the possibilities of these neighbourhoods? There is one point which might apply to more countrified towns—i.e., that the population of the town does not necessarily mean the available number of purchasers, for the population in rural areas is very scattered, and the influx on market days may exceed the residential customers; otherwise it is difficult to account for the number of pharmacies in these towns. Mr. Linstead says that the only outlet he can see in the next few years for the surplus of qualified men is in the opening of more shops, but he would be a brave man who would start a new business in any of the towns listed under the 4,000-population mark. Mr. Linstead puts his finger on the spot when he calls attention to the fact that any uninstructed person can open or buy a chemist's shop or drug store; and it appears to me that this is the point to which our first move should be directed. The existence of combines in pharmacy was rendered possible by the 1908 Act, and it would go a long way to solving the problem if this could be rectified. In the last paragraph he notes the difficulty of finding the type of man with good shop experience, and there is no doubt that those of us who are not quite of the younger generation did receive a shop training which is seldom to be had to-day.—Yours truly,

SHOP TRAINED (30/12).

### A Motto Competition

SIR,—I should be much obliged if you could spare me a few lines to make some observations with regard to the recently-published results of the "Motto Competition" in the "R.P.U. Supplement." I thought the idea of the competition was to provide a popular and appropriate motto for the profession to replace their present obscure Latin one. What do we see chosen from 18,521 entries? First, "The door to health," suitable only for a cheap patent medicine. Secondly, "We must take pains," which would appear to be a very poor pun on taking pains like taking medicine. Thirdly, "Tell your chemist about it," bears a strong resemblance to the old gag, "Write to 'John Bull' about it." The fourth, "We dispense with knowledge—you cannot," while certainly more clever, was relegated to the last place. I think anyone will admit these mottos are all very poor, unsuitable and entirely out of keeping with the dignity of the pharmaceutical profession.—Faithfully yours,

AUDAX (30/12).

### Sale of Medicated Spirits

SIR,—In *THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST* of December 28 is published a letter (over the signature of C. E. L. Fletcher) regarding the sale of medicated spirits. If all those who have been writing to you that "something ought to be done" about this, that and the other which have endangered our livelihood do not get busy as one man, and ask by whom, on whose authority and in whose interests this "recent review" and its results have been brought about, then they should give up grumbling and blaming the Society, or the R.P.U., or anyone else but themselves for our status or want of it. Is this another of those departmental concessions at the instance of some influential interests (for which the department gets some "quid pro quo") without the "party of the second part" having been consulted and compensated for breach of contract? It appears to me to be either one of those one-man-made laws or a piece of department bargaining. If the Society and the R.P.U. accept this without getting to the source of the "reviewed position" and insisting on the "status quo ante," then the responsible officers of both these organisations (however estimable personally) are not worth their salt, as the thing, having occurred without their knowledge, proves them without insight and vision. Let chemists and druggists bombard the Society and the R.P.U. with all their might and charge them to "raise Cain" until those responsible for this *volte face* are discovered and pilloried, and this privilege which we have held and honourably used for generations is restored and restricted to us.—Yours, etc.,

FIERY CROSS (30/12).

### The Waiting Customer

SIR,—The article "While the Customer Waits" (*C. & D.*, December 21, p. 751) applies in the main to private chemists' establishments only and not to the larger concerns and multiple shops; not that I consider the service in the latter is any better than that provided by the retail chemist as a rule, but because a large section of the public adopt a domineering attitude to the individual and a subservient one to the stores. Many people seem to think that they are doing a small shop a favour by patronising it, while having the reverse idea in the case of a combine. Customers walk out of the retail pharmacy if they are not served the moment they enter, and go to the nearest store—probably to wait for their turn at the counter. In this respect dispensing, which should be the pharmacist's delight to encourage, often becomes a nuisance instead of a blessing as one cannot prevent customers waiting while the prescription is compounded, especially with N.H.I. work, and many a time, when two or three people have been waiting in the pharmacy for medicine, I have seen other and possibly more profitable customers get as far as the doorway and go away again because apparently the shop was too busy for them to be served at once. It is a difficulty which I have pondered over for years without finding an adequate solution.

Faithfully yours,

WARTEN (31/12).



## Legal Queries

*Sagroid* (11/12).—Provided the tablets consist of extract of cascara sagrada alone, without any admixture whatsoever, covered with a coating of sugar, they may be sold unstamped as an entire drug.

*New Act* (16/812), as landlord, has compounded for rates in respect of certain properties of low rateable value the rates upon which were previously paid by the tenants. He has just received a demand note for the rates upon which he is allowed a discount of 15 per cent. When adding the amount of the rates to the rent must he give the tenants the benefit of this allowance? [Yes. He is not entitled to add to the rent more than he has himself actually paid in rates.]

*M. M. B.* (5/11), who resides in Scotland, engaged a domestic servant at a wage of £2 a month. Although treated as one of the family the girl was constantly taking food to which she was not entitled, although she denied doing so. At the end of the month she was discharged and paid £1 wages, and was told that she would be paid the other £1 when she sent a letter admitting her theft of food and apologising for it. This the girl has not done. Having received a letter from a previous employer of the girl about the matter "M. M. B." sent a letter stating the reason why the girl was discharged. He has now received a letter from a solicitor acting for the girl claiming the balance of the wages and threatening to take legal proceedings unless damages are paid in respect of what are described as libellous statements in the letter sent to the girl's previous employer. What should "M. M. B." do? [In our opinion, based upon English law, "M. M. B." had no right to deduct any part of the wages, and we advise him to pay the £1 demanded. Not having seen the letter complained of we cannot express a definite opinion about it; but, assuming that all the statements contained in it are true, it is not libellous, and "M. M. B." should refuse to pay damages, and, if necessary, defend any action that is brought against him.]

## Subscribers' Symposium

For interchange of opinion among "C. & D." readers and brief notes on business and practical topics

### *Therapeutic Activity of Iodine*

There appears to be difference of opinion with regard to the therapeutic activity of iodine when in combination compared with iodine in the free condition. If compounds of this halogen are less active, how is it that such excellent results are obtainable by the inunction of lin. potass. iodid. c. sapone, which for some reason or another is now rarely prescribed?—*H. C. Meyrick*, Liverpool.

### *Arachis Oil in Emulsions*

A suggestion is being made that arachis oil may supersede olive oil officially in many preparations of the forthcoming B.P. It is to be hoped that sufficient experiments will be made before this takes place. When tried by the 4-2-1 method of making emulsions, there is a marked difference in the product, and if it is emulsified by alkalis and alkaline salts it cannot compare with olive oil.—*Abel Scholar*.

### *Pharmacy in Italy*

The article contributed by Professor Dr. Arturo Castiglioni on "The Italian Druggist" (*C. & D.*, Dec. 21, p. 749) is very interesting to pharmacists who, like myself, have had experience of Continental pharmacy. One detail which he mentions still holds good to a large extent in certain parts of the South, or did a few years ago when I was there—the practice of physicians attending patients at the shop; many of them had a consulting room on the premises, and it was the custom (especially for the poorer persons) to go to a pharmacy to find a doctor. The title of the pharmacist in Italy is "farmacista," but in certain Mediterranean islands the popular name is "speziar."—*Titular* (31/12).

## Miscellaneous Inquiries

When samples are sent particulars should be supplied to us as to their origin, what they are, what they are used for, and how. We do not undertake to analyse and report upon proprietary articles nor to publish supposed formulas for them.

*H. L. B.* (17/12).—PORK PIE JELLY.—The powder to which you refer is probably powdered gelatin, but, as a rule, the jelly is made from "stock."

*Z. F. K.* (Czechoslovakia) (23/12).—DENATURANT FOR DISEASED MEAT.—Liberal application of paraffin or carbolic acid is a method adopted for treating the fresh meat of diseased animals so that it cannot be used as food.

*J. J. R.* (20/12).—Formulas for bay rum and brillianines are given in the *C. & D. Diary*, 1930, the others for which you ask are as follows:—

### *Hair Cream*

Powdered tragacanth ... 40 gr.  
Essence of Parma violets ... 50 min.  
Spirit ... 2½ dr.  
Glycerin ... ½ oz.  
Distilled water to 10 oz.

Mix the essence and the spirit and with them damp the tragacanth, then add the glycerin and water.

### *Honey and Flowers*

Oil of sweet orange ... 10 oz.  
Oil of lemon ... 5 oz.  
Oil of bergamot ... 2 oz.  
Oil of clove ... ½ oz.  
Oil of lavender 1½ oz.  
Geraniol (palmarosa) ... 1 oz.  
Coumarin ... ½ oz.  
Musk (synthetic) ... ¼ oz.  
Castor oil ... 2½ pints  
Colouring ... a sufficiency  
Industrial spirit ... 2½ pints  
Peach kernel or mineral oil ... 5 gall.

If a suspicion of honey odour is required, add one or two drachms of phenyl acetic ether (the odour develops after a week or so).

*G. H. S.* (19/9).—RHEUMATIC TABLETS.—Aspirin appears to be the only medicinal constituent. A little artificial mauve colouring is present. The colour is suggestive of salicylate of iron, but no trace of iron could be found, while other considerations negated this idea. There is a small but substantial proportion of maize starch and a little "sand" (talc or the like presumably).

*N. C. R.* (30/3).—PILE PILL.—Only one small pill in fragments was received. This appears to contain nothing except phenolphthalein, together with a very little light brown vegetable extract, which may be merely an excipient.

*F. G. D. F.* (17/128).—COLOURING CEMENT.—It is quite possible to colour Portland cement by mixing with it an appropriate percentage of other materials. Roughly from 84 to 90 per cent. will carry the requisite quantity of the colouring medium. A useful book on the subject is "Everyday Uses of Portland Cement" (Cement Marketing Co., Ltd.)

## Retrospect of Fifty Years Ago

Reprinted from  
"The Chemist and Druggist," January 15, 1880

### Improvements in Electric Light

The announcement has again been made that Mr. Edison has accomplished the task which he set himself some time ago, of making the electric light available for general uses. . . . About sixty lights were burning at Menlo Park. They could be regulated with the greatest ease; gave out no heat; did not flicker; and cost about one penny for an amount of light equivalent to a thousand feet of gas. Subsequent accounts give more detailed notices of Mr. Edison's latest arrangements. After numberless experiments, he has found that the carbon residue of cardboard furnishes the most perfect substance for producing incandescent electricity. . . . The lamps, he reckons, cost about 1s. each to make. Every area of about half a mile would require its central generating machine, and each generating machine would supply about fifty lamps.





[Commenced C. & D., July 5, 1924]

**Sassa Gum.**—This gum is, according to the testimony of the natives, produced by a thorny bush in the lower regions of South and West Morocco, and is called by them *Alk Hah*. It is attributed to *Acacia Gummifera*, Willd. (*Sassa gummi*), J. T. Gomel. The gum does not seem to be collected in the west portion of its range in S. Morocco, but in Demnet, whence it is carried to Mogador; possibly it is only in the hotter and drier regions of the interior that the gum is produced in quantities to be worth gathering. At all events it is yielded only during the hot parched months of July and August, and increases according to the heat of the weather and the sickly appearance of the tree, being least after a wet winter, in a mild summer. The gum assumes the form of worm-like tears of moderate size, and of light dusty brown tint—or even white. Pieces of this character are often met with in the Senegal gum of French commerce, and was called by Griborus *gomme verniculée*. Senegal gum usually contains gum from different species of acacia, and from different districts of Senegal and Morocco. A detailed account of these is to be found in the catalogue of the Museum of the Pharmaceutical Society, London, 1878, and in Guibourt "Histoire des Drogues" (III, p. 440).

**Sassy Bark.**—A bark obtained from the trunks and branches of *Erythrophloeum guineense*, Don., a large tree of the N.O. *Leguminosae*, which is widely distributed on the West Coast of Africa (where it is used as an ordeal poison), in Upper Guinea, Senegambia, the Sudan and Nyassaland, possibly in different varieties or forms, since certain differences have been observed in the alkaloid obtained from the bark at different times. It is regarded as a heart poison, but its action does not seem to have been clearly defined. It certainly possesses irritant properties, for men who have been employed to empty bales of the bark have been attacked by violent sneezing and have suffered from repeated vomiting lasting for two or three days. The bark is hard and thick, in curved pieces, often nearly flat, covered with an uneven warty and fissured corky layer, or deprived of it, and then of a dull red-brown colour. The outer bark has sometimes a dull grey colour, or is nearly black, with reddish warts that run into longitudinal bands, and often show conchoidal depressions, recalling those of *Nectandra rodiei* bark. Very young bark from the branches is often comparatively smooth, but having longitudinal bands of small reddish warts. The thick pieces of bark show on the inner surface shallow longitudinal stripes and sometimes blackish stains where the red sap has dried and stained it. The fracture is hard, short and granular. In transverse section the cortex is seen to be narrow and dark, and is separated from the bast by a pale complete or interrupted line of sclerenchymatous cells. The bast shows large closely approximated groups of sclerenchymatous cells imbedded in a reddish-brown parenchymatous tissue. The bark has no odour, and only a slightly bitter and astringent taste. In this country the bark is usually called sassy or casca bark, in France and Portugal mancona bark, and in Central Africa mourri; this last name is also a generic one for barks used as arrow poisons or ordeal poisons. The bark owes its poisonous properties to erythrophleine, an amorphous alkaloid, soluble in water, alcohol and acetic ether. The hydrochloride, in doses of  $\frac{3}{32}$ – $\frac{1}{16}$  gr., and a 1-in-50 solution of the hydrochloride in eugenol, have been used in dental practice. According to Lewin, it has anæsthetic properties. Solutions containing 0.25 to 0.5 per cent. have been employed in ophthalmic practice. Its chemical constitution and physiological action require further investigation. Another

species of *Erythrophloeum* is a shrub growing in the Seychelles and on the West Coast of Madagascar. It is named *E. Coumouga*, Baill. The bark is dull red, like that of *E. Guineense*, and gives an infusion of a red colour. It sinks in water. Sassy bark has been examined at various times by, among others, Gallois and Hardy ("Journal de Pharmacie et de Chimie," 24, 11, 25-29); Planchon and Collin ("Les Drogues Simples," II, 483); F. B. Power and A. H. Salway ("American Journal of Pharmacy," 84, 337); and C. W. Mapletorpe (*C. & D.*, 1923, II, 137; 1924, II, 190). Professor Sidney Ringer and the late A. W. Gerrard worked in association at University College Hospital on the alkaloid of the bark some years ago, but on account of the variation in results obtained did not publish their investigations.

**Satinwood.**—This is chiefly of interest to pharmacists because it belongs to the group of woods which have an instant action on persons with abnormally sensitive skins. It is used by cabinet makers, is derived from an East Indian tree, *Chloroxylon Swietenia* (D.C.), N.O. *Meliaceae*, and is exported from Ceylon and Southern India under the name of Tamil, or East Indian satinwood. It is also used for the backs of hair brushes, and makes good stethoscopes. The bark, which is astringent, is sometimes used medicinally. It contains a toxic alkaloid, chloroxylonine,  $C_{22}H_{23}O_7N$ . It is a weak base, forming crystalline salts. From inquiries made in Ceylon it appears that the irritation caused by satinwood is quite exceptional there, and appears to be due to the wood sometimes containing an unusual percentage of the crystalline principle. There is another kind of satinwood derived from a species of *Xanthoxylon*, probably *X. flavum* Vahl, known as West Indian or Jamaica satinwood. The different appearance of the woods is shown in Stone's "Timbers of Commerce" (pl. 2, fig. 17 and 18). It has been examined to see if it contains irritating or poisonous principles like the East Indian wood, and was found to yield several interesting compounds of a lactic character, together with a number of non-crystalline resins, but the pharmacological action of the various constituents has not yet been determined.

**Savin.**—The drug of commerce consists of the young tops of *Juniperus sabina*, Linn. (N.O. *Coniferae*). It is quite one of the ancient remedies, but has fallen very much into disuse, owing to the difficulty in obtaining the genuine plant, other inactive species being substituted for it. In the second century B.C. it is mentioned by Cato, a Roman writer on husbandry, and it was known to Dioscorides in the first century A.D. under the name of "Braithu." It is also mentioned in early English leech-books written before the Norman Conquest, and was probably introduced by the Romans, being formerly used by them as a stimulating application to wounds and ulcers. Charlemagne about 812 A.D. ordered the plant to be cultivated on the Imperial farms of Central Europe. Its reputation at the present day is a powerful emmenagogue, for which reason it has been excluded from several Pharmacopœias. It still has a limited use in the form of ointment in the treatment of blisters. The powdered leaves have also been used as an escharotic for syphilitic warty growths. *Juniperus sabina*, from which savin tops are derived, is an evergreen shrub or small tree, of which the usual form is about three feet to eight feet high. It is widely spread from Algeria and Spain through Central Europe across Asia to Japan, and occurs also in Newfoundland and the North Eastern States of America, preferring light soil in alpine and subalpine districts, ascending in Piedmont and Austria to 4,000 feet, and in the Caucasus to 12,000 feet. Several species of juniper bear much resemblance to savin, one of these, *Juniperus virginiana*, is often grown in gardens and shrubberies. Hanbury could scarcely find any character to separate them as species, except the distinct but more feeble odour and the fact that sharp, divergent leaves a quarter of an inch long, like those of the common juniper, often occur on the same branch as the minute rhomboid scale-like leaves of the common savin. The *J. virginiana* from the same quantity of leaves only yielded half a drachm of essential oil as compared with nine drachms of oil from *Juniperus sabina*.



# The C.&D. Commercial Compendium

**Saw Palmetto.**—The dried fruits of *Serenoa serrulata*, Hook, N. O. *Palmacea* (also known as *Sabal serrulata*, R. and S.), are used in the United States as a tonic, diuretic and sedative. It is said to have a stimulating effect upon all glandular tissues, increasing flesh rapidly and building up strength in cases of atrophy of the mammae and testes and in phthisis; it is also used in chronic bronchitis. The fluid extract is employed in doses of one or two drachms. The fruits are oblong ovoid from  $\frac{3}{4}$  in. to 1 in. long and  $\frac{1}{2}$  in. to 1 in. broad with a thin, hard, deep reddish-brown or blackish fragile pericarp covering a pale brown spongy pulp containing oil, and a thin smooth papery endocarp. The seed is elliptic oblong, pale brown with a basal hilum. The taste of the pulp is sweetish, but slightly acriid. The so-called volatile oil of which mere traces can be obtained from the fresh berries is stated by C. A. Mann ("American Journal of Pharmacy," 1916, pp. 88, 517) to be formed by the fermentation of a sugar contained in the berries, but more is found if the fresh berries are allowed to stand until they undergo the necessary chemical changes. The oil consists of such free fatty acids as are volatile with water vapour. Owing to the presence of higher fatty acids, lauric, myristic and oleic, the oil is semi-solid. C. Griebel and E. Baines state that sabal fruits contain over 26 per cent. of fat, and this is known to consist of fatty acids, lauric, myristic and oleic, to the extent of 70 per cent. The fruits also contain a large amount of glucose and a little alkaloid. The volatile oil is present in the fruits to the extent of one per cent., its s. g. is about 0.865. It consists of esters of the volatile fatty acids, capric and caproic, due to an ester-forming enzyme, and when the fruits are macerated in brandy and under certain conditions these esters, which are precisely those found in old cognac brands, can be used to enable poor brandy to acquire an aroma of fictitious value of a higher grade. The plant is described as a stout, evergreen shrub with a large underground trunk, and is abundant along the Southern Atlantic and Gulf coasts of the United States. The bark and wood form an important tanning agent.

**Scale Preparations.**—The introduction of scale preparations is attributed to Bérail, who contributed to the proceedings of the Société de Pharmacie de Paris in 1831 a paper entitled "Formules de plusieurs préparations ferrugineuses," among which were recipes for making "citrate de per-oxide de fer" and "tartrate de potasse et de fer." The citrate was made by adding excess of fresh iron peroxide to a strong solution of citric acid, filtering, and spreading in a thin layer in the open, when the liquid "se solidifie promptement, et se détache de lui-même en écailles ou lamères transparentes . . ." The drying of the tartrate was effected with a gentle heat until scales were formed. Bérail suggested a syrup and various other preparations of the citrate. The British Pharmacopœia directs that its scale preparations be dried at a temperature not exceeding 40° C. Precautions are taken in large-scale manufacture to maintain an even temperature and to obviate dust during the process of drying.

**Scales.**—The principle of obtaining a relation in weight by means of suspension from a supported beam against the pull of a counterpoise is probably nearly or quite as old as civilisation. The historical aspect of this subject was dealt with in an illustrated article in THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 1929, I, 817 *et seq.*, in the course of which it was pointed out that the steelyard was unknown in Egypt and in Greece till Roman times, that it was probably of Italic origin, and that Venice, on account of its trade with the East, retained the older form of balance long after the steelyard had come into use in surrounding territories. Scales of all kinds may be roughly classed under four headings: (1) Equal-armed balances; (2) unequal-armed balances—e.g., steelyards and platform machines; (3) spring balances; (4) automatic weighing machines. Equal-armed balances may be subdivided into (a) those with pans below the beam and (b) those with pans above the

beam. The knife-edges must be hard and carefully adjusted: in the case of a chemical balance the sensitiveness of the beam can be brought to  $\frac{1}{100,000}$  of the load weighed, and it is usual to employ agate for the knife-edges of such balances. In trade balances the sensitiveness is considerably less, and may be taken as about  $\frac{1}{30,000}$  of the load. (See Scales, Stamping.) Theoretical formulas of the relative force exerted in balances of various types will be found in J. Weisbach's "Mechanics of Machinery and Engineering." The beam of an equal-armed balance must be horizontal when the weights in each scale-pan are equal, and the sensitiveness must be suited to the type of machine. As is well known, chemical balances differ in certain essential details of construction from counter balances, and their sensitiveness is so great that the operation of weighing takes more time than would be reasonable in retail selling. Weighing *in vacuo*, indeed, takes so long and is so difficult that it is only resorted to in practice when necessary for the success of an experiment. It has been shown mathematically that an error in weight may arise from placing goods at one edge or another of the flat pan seen in some types of old-fashioned counter balance with pans above the beam. Automatic personal weighing machines and platform weighing machines are constructed on the steelyard principle: in the case of those set in motion by the fall of a penny, the weight of which is only  $\frac{1}{4}$  oz., the workmanship needs to be of good quality. The accuracy of spring balances is similarly dependent on high-class springs and constructive skill; and in any case the springs are liable to fatigue if subjected to hard wear. Automatic weighing machines which indicate the prices of articles weighed are constructed with secondary levers actuating the price indicators. Automatic machines of various types are in use in wholesale trade. (See also Weights.)

**Scales, Stamping.**—Section 44 of the Weights and Measures Act, 1878, contemplates that weights and measures shall be brought for verification and stamping to the place fixed by the local authority. In the case of the inspection of weights and measures already verified and stamped, there is no obligation on a tradesman to take his weights and measures to the inspector's premises. The Board of Trade has made regulations from time to time prescribing limits of error for beam scales and other forms of balances and weighing machines; these regulations include instructions to inspectors. Retail chemists are presumed to use beam scales of either Class A or Class B. In Class A, the greatest error allowed in the case of a balance of 1-oz. capacity is 0.1 gr., and in the case of a balance weighing up to 1 lb., 0.2 gr. The errors allowed in Class B machines include:—1-lb. capacity, 1 gr.; 4-lb., 4 gr.; 7-lb., 6 gr.; 14-lb., 12 gr.

**Scandium.**—This is an element of some historical interest. When Mendeleeff formulated the periodic classification of the elements in 1870 spaces were left for elements which had not then been isolated, and he predicted the properties which some of these unknown elements would have when they were discovered. His prediction of the properties of "eka-boron" was fulfilled in 1879, when Wilson, a Scandinavian, separated a new earth from a sample of ytterbia. The new element was named scandium in honour of his native country. It is now known to occur in minute proportions in many minerals, and to a relatively large extent in the sun and stars. The chief sources are the minerals wolframite and thortveitite. The former consists mainly of an oxide of tungsten,  $WO_3$ , and the scandium remains after the extraction of tungsten as sodium tungstate. Thortveitite is a mixture of the silicates of scandium and allied rare earth elements, and is found in Iceland, Norway and Madagascar. Samples from the latter region contain about 42 per cent. of the oxide  $Sc_2O_3$ , and the Norwegian variety about 37 per cent. Scandium itself has not been isolated. It is a trivalent element, atomic weight 45.1. In chemical properties it is intermediate between aluminium and the rare earths. Numerous salts have been prepared.





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London, E.C.3.****GLUCOSE PURE "SANDOZ"****Please apply for particulars****SOLAZZI***The Chemist's Brand*  
**LIQUORICE JUICE****SOLAZZI JUICE IS GUARANTEED  
TO CONSIST ENTIRELY OF THE  
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CALABRIAN LICORICE ROOT  
WITHOUT ANY ADMIXTURE WHATEVER**Should any enquiry as to the composition of  
SOLAZZI be received from the public, Chemists  
are asked to emphasise the fact that SOLAZZI  
is not included in the category of Secret  
Remedies, and that the accompanying guarantee  
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HAND PICKED & SELECTED ALEXANDRIAN  
*Packed in Large and Attractive*  
*Cartons to sell at* **6<sup>d</sup>**You must stock Senna Pods—why not stock  
them in this attractive form?**48/- Gross, showing Profit 50% on cost.**  
CARRIAGE PAID, WITH DUMMY CARTONS AND SHOWCARDS.*Send for Sample and particulars of SPECIAL OFFER.***THE SUDEX COMPANY** (Tel. No.: Monument 3148), 6 Fen Court, London, E.C.3  
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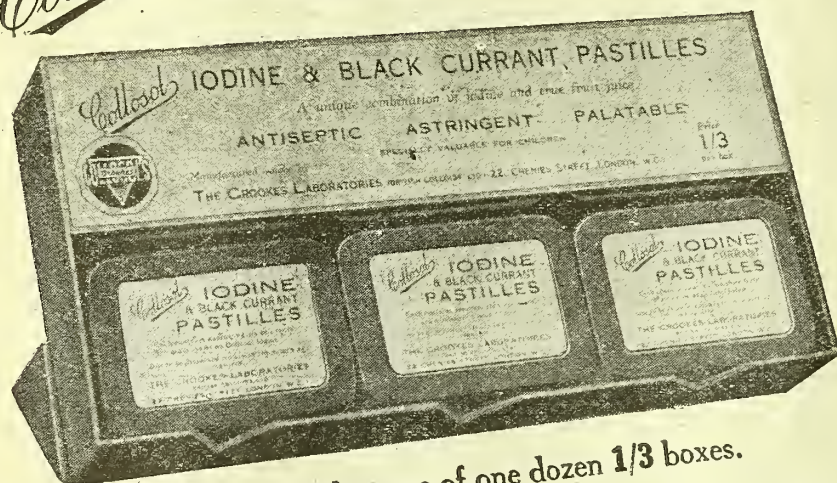
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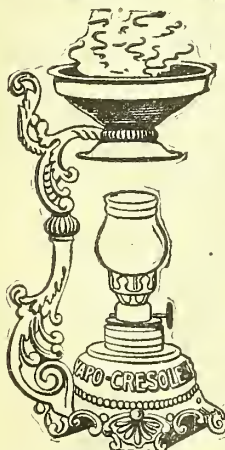
Unique in  
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Extremely  
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A counter display case of one dozen  $\frac{1}{3}$  boxes.

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The great vaporised anti-septic, gives relief at once.

For nearly 50 years Vapo-Cresolene has been known and sold throughout the world as the reliable remedy for bronchial troubles such as

COUGHS, COLDS,  
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**EXTENSIVE  
ADVERTISING  
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is now running and will continue throughout the whole of the winter.

STOCK AND SELL VAPO-CRESOLENE.

**QUICK SALES,  
SUBSTANTIAL PROFITS,  
SATISFIED CUSTOMERS.**

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The Sunshine is bright  
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**Now is the time  
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South Africa is a land of sunshine and of prosperous people. The spending power of the latter can be reflected in your Balance Sheet! As a Distributing Organization for Overseas Manufacturers, we offer the complete exploitation of this market, on behalf of you and your product.

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## VENO'S *Lightning* COUGH CURE

**D**URING the winter months VENO'S LIGHTNING COUGH CURE has an amazingly large and increasing sale. It is publicly recognised as the leading remedy for COUGHS, BRONCHITIS, ASTHMA and other CHEST AND LUNG TROUBLES. An extensive advertising campaign covering all important Daily; Weekly and Monthly publications and supported by House to House distribution throughout the country will be continuous during the next few months. As a result there is bound to be a constant demand for VENO'S.

**SEE THAT YOUR STOCKS ARE ALWAYS  
BIG ENOUGH TO MEET EVERY NEED**

**ORDER THROUGH YOUR WHOLESALE, OR DIRECT FROM THE  
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# HYDROGEN PEROXIDE

IN BOTTLES—ALL STRENGTHS  
*Exceptional Stability & Purity*  
ATTRACTIVE TERMS

GENOXIDE LIMITED, LUTON

## GELABASE MEDICATED PASTILLES

ANISEED, HONEY AND CHLORODYNE	..	..	} <b>1'8</b> per lb. PACKED IN FREE 4-lb. TINS. per doz. 2 oz. tins - 4/6 4 oz. tins - 8/-
BREATHE EASY	..	..	
BLACK CURRANT AND GLYCERINE	..	..	
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**GET TO**  
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**FIRST-AID  
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MORE  
SEIDLITZ**

## DOUBLE BONUS OFFERS DURING JANUARY G.O. Seidlitz Powders

Extra Strong Lemon Flavoured.  
Sweetened. Cellophane Packed

No. 1 OFFER	COST	RETAIL
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No. 2 OFFER		
1½ GROSS 3d. BONUS 40 x 3d.	1 · 11 · 6	3 · 4 · 0
No. 3 OFFER		
3 GROSS 3d. BONUS 120 x 3d.	3 · 3 · 0	6 · 18 · 0

In smart envelopes with your name and address  
printed on back. Window Bills and Showcards.

PACKED IN SMART 1 doz. & 6 doz. SHOW OUTERS  
CARRIAGE PAID. LESS 2½% C.W.O. 3d. P.A.T.A.

Prices for Irish Free State 2s. 6d. per gross extra.

Send your order with your slip label to-day.

**MILNER & COKE, LTD.**  
(Incorporating "The Greenwich Lemonade Co.")

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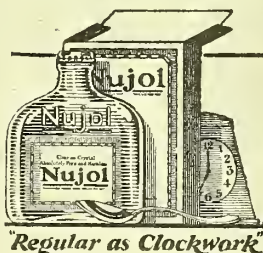


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Chemists who display and recommend Nujol find it one of their most profitable lines for these reasons:

- 1 NUJOL is attractively packaged. Its appearance helps sell it.
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- 3 NUJOL has been widely advertised for years. People know about Nujol and ask for it.
- 4 NUJOL is effective. It is refined to closest tolerances. Its superior quality is irrefutable and generally known. The chemist who pushes Nujol not only increases profits but prestige.
- 5 NUJOL is fairly priced and offers a generous margin. Push NUJOL and prove these facts.

Send immediately for particulars of special bonus offers for window display!



## PRICES:

2/- size, 16/10 per dozen; 3/- size, 25/2 per dozen; 100 oz. Hospital size 117/6 per dozen.

# Nujol

REGISTERED TRADE MARK.

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Telephone:

HAMPSTEAD 3066

Telegrams

Nufinjol—Norwest—London

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**Cephos**  
Pronounced *See foss* REGD  
THE PHYSICIAN'S  
REMEDY

For  
RHEUMATISM  
INFLUENZA  
NEURALGIA  
NEURITIS  
LUMBAGO  
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COLDS

*Show Cephos and sell it!*

Cephos Ltd. Blackburn

## "YEAST FOR VITAMIN B."

*Yeast specially prepared for medicinal purposes.*

GUARANTEED ABSOLUTELY PURE.

MIDGLEY & PARKINSON, LTD.,  
WARREN WORKS, PUDSEY, LEEDS.

## "BIS-U-MINT"

Reg. Trade Mark. Powder, 4½d. and 7½d.; Ovals, 7½d.

THE PROFITABLE ADVERTISED LINE  
WHICH BRINGS REPEAT BUSINESS.

*From your Wholesaler or direct.*

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....."Fine 'Tosse' Products".....

**NITROSCLERAN  
BISMOGENOL  
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EXTENSIVELY ADVERTISED TO THE MEDICAL PROFESSION

Importers: **BOXALL SMITH & CO.**  
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# 'ASPRO' And The R.P.U.



## DIFFERENCES ADJUSTED BIG PROGRESSIVE MOVE For 1930 Back Bonuses Made Good. Increased Advertising

We are glad to state that the differences between 'ASPRO' and the R.P.U. have been overcome. We understand the R.P.U. have circularised all chemists making the announcement.

We take this opportunity of thanking all those who participated in bringing about this harmony which must mean profit instead of loss—progress in place of inaction.

1930 should be a record breaking year for 'ASPRO' chemists' sales, as we are glad to announce that large increases are being made in our already extensive advertising appropriation (the largest in the world. Chemists will appreciate that our advertising and sales methods are not mere flashes in the pan but continuous and progressive.

Free from restrictions, members of the R.P.U. will now be able to get full advantage of the advertising by showing our business-getting window displays which are a great factor in linking up with the advertising, and be able to buy on the 'ASPRO' liberal bonus terms which yields an average extra 17% profit.

### Back Bonuses to be Made Good

We have received letters from a large number of chemists referring to bonus cards they hold, and for which they have not been able to fulfil the conditions on account of the late differences with the R.P.U. We announce, therefore, that all bonus cards held by chemists since August last, will be redeemed in stock by us just the same as if the conditions had been fulfilled. We suggest that you send in your bonus cards immediately and also start the New Year with a bonus order, and get the habit of buying on bonus terms thereafter. One chemist customer states that he has lost £200 through not being able to send in his bonus cards.



### NEW WINDOW DISPLAYS PRINTED IN 12 NATURAL COLOURS

*Send Post Card requesting New Display Features*

We give an illustration herewith of our new window cards, Man, Woman and Child. They are very lifelike and very artistic, and in conjunction with the motto cards and cartons make one of the most attractive displays we have yet introduced.

It is our hearty wish that chemists have a very prosperous and progressive New Year. All our efforts and experience are at the disposal of chemists and their associations to further business at any time in mutual interest. About the time you read this you will have received a letter from us, together with a stamped addressed card so as to make it easy for you to order.

**Remember! 17% Extra Profit when you Buy on Bonus Terms**

*'ASPRO' consists of the purest Acetyl Salicylic Acid that has ever been known to Medical Science, and its claims are based on its superiority.*



Agents: GOLLIN & CO. PTY. LTD. ('Aspro' Dept.)  
SLOUGH, BUCKS.

Telephone: SLOUGH 608

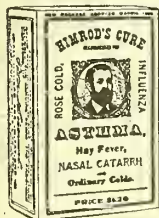
*No proprietary right is claimed in the method of manufacture or the formula.*

Made by ASPRO LIMITED, SLOUGH, BUCKS

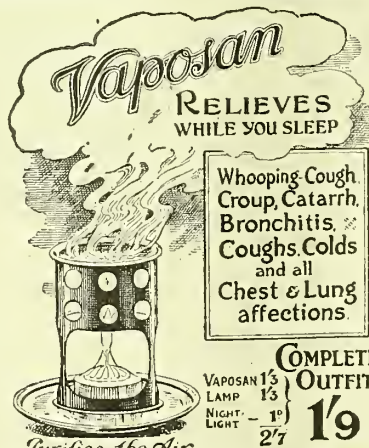


**A HAPPY AND PROSPEROUS NEW YEAR****WILL BE YOURS**

If you sell:—

**“SPUN” Ointments, Peroxide Tooth  
Paste and Emulsions.****“VUNDI” Lysol, Hydrogen Peroxide,  
Vitalised Malt, etc.***So make a good resolution and send for prices and samples now.*Telephone :  
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(2 lines).**ROBERT BLACKIE***Shen Works,*  
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LONDON, S.E.1**Telegrams :  
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Asthma Cure****CREATES A SATISFIED CUSTOMER  
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**BRONCHIAL ASTHMA  
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Bronchitis**Will be quickly helped by the use of this time-tried remedy.  
Burn half a teaspoonful, inhale the fumes and the distress vanishes.**ON THE MARKET FOR OVER 50 YEARS**“Himrod's Cure is a well known product, very useful in many cases.”  
—W. J. Hadley, M. D., formerly lecturer at London Hospital.

May be had from wholesale distributors throughout the world

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463/5 Eleventh Street, Hoboken, NEW JERSEY, U.S.A.****A SEASONABLE LINE****LIBERAL PROFIT. POPULAR PRICE.***Purifies the Air*  
**KILLS THE GERM AND INSTANTLY EASES THE COUGH.  
FROM ALL CHEMISTS.****14/- per dozen***Send for free sample to:***McCLURE, YOUNG & Co., Ltd.  
Glenham Road - Barnes, S.W.13**



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**L**AKEROL advertising, sampling and above all, the personal recommendation of users, are discovering a vast new public for these world famous pastilles. They sell freely—show a good profit. May we send you a bonus parcel.

## TRADE TERMS FOR BONUS PARCELS.

**1/3 Tins.**

Window Display Parcel No. 1 contains 3 dozen tins and a bonus of 6 tins. Invoiced at £1-10-0—Sells at £2-12-6.

**7½d. Pkts.**

Window Display Parcel No. 1 contains 4 dozen packets and a bonus of 8 packets. Invoiced at £1 — Sells at £1-15-0.

*Profit on each equal to 75% on cost.*

Attractive Display Material and a liberal supply of sample packets accompany each parcel.

PASTILLES LIMITED.

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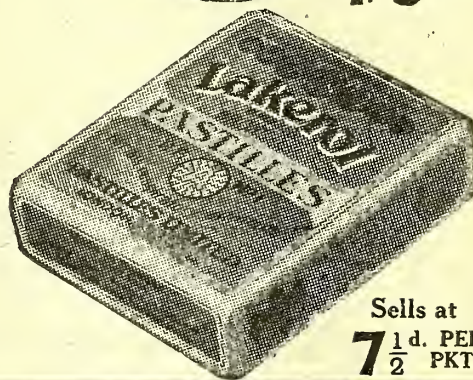
# LAKEROL

BRAND

## BRONCHIAL PASTILLES



Sells at  
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TIN



Sells at  
**7½d.** PER  
PKT.

May we call your

attention to:—

## PETROLAX

(BROWN CARTON)

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THE IDEAL PARAFFIN AND AGAR-AGAR EMULSION

## PETROLAX COMPOUND

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A COMBINATION OF PETROLAX AND PHENOLPHTHALEIN

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A COMBINATION OF PETROLAX AND MIST. MAGNES. HYDROXIDI

*Note the Prices:—*RETAIL 2/- (Nominal ½lb.) 14/- doz.

„ 3/6 ( „ 1lb.) 24/- „

„ 6/- ( „ 2lb.) 44/- „

Stocked by the leading Patent Houses, or direct from the **SOLE MANUFACTURERS:—**

## C. R. HARKER, STAGG & MORGAN, LTD.

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## One sale brings others to chemists who stock Daisy

**T**HERE CAN BE ONLY ONE REASON for the steadily increasing sales of Daisy Powders. Daisy never fails to bring the relief it promises. Customers buy a single Daisy Powder, prove its benefits for themselves, and obtain a half-dozen packet for use in emergencies.

Daisy advertising is inducing more and more people to make this trial in cases of headache, neuralgia and nerve pains. Chemists and Druggists who effect these introductory sales can count on a permanently increased demand for Daisy Powders.

**DAISY COUPONS.**—Customers holding a supply of these are requested to send them to us immediately.

*An attractive small  
showcard, together  
with trade terms,  
will be sent on  
request.*

**“DAISY”  
POWDERS**

**DAISY LTD., HORSFORTH, LEEDS**





Stock and  
Recommend this

**POWERFUL AND  
PROFITABLE**

**PERFUME  
DISINFECTANT**

**“ZOFLORA”**



**T**HIS powerful disinfectant, which is distributed through a fine spray into every nook and cranny, is now being packed in 1/6, 6/- and 11/- bottles.

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SHOWCARDS SUPPLIED WITH EACH ORDER.

*Write for generous trade terms.*

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Manufacturing  
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Milnsbridge, HUDDERSFIELD. Phone: 179 Milnsbridge

**A Safe Internal Antiseptic**

**YADIL**

is a non-poisonous, non-caustic antiseptic which can safely be administered internally to human beings and animals, in all forms of illness arising from micro-organic infection.

**The Antiseptic Certified Safe by Public Analysts and Pathologists for Internal and External Use**

The new popular priced sizes and widespread advertising of YADIL, are speeding up sales—display it and get your share.

Retail Prices: Liquid, 1/3; Yadilets, 1/3; Ointment, 1/3 per tin. There are larger sizes of all the above, and also Yadil Pastilles selling at 1/- per tin; and Yadil Soap, 1/- per tablet.

**YADIL PRODUCTS (1925) LTD.**

SICILIAN HOUSE, SICILIAN AVE., LONDON, W.C.1

If you would protect your customer from

**INFLUENZA**

persuade him to use a

**DEVILBISS SPRAY**

**BOTH NIGHT AND MORNING.**

You can supply him with one complete with solution for 4/6

*Ask us about this—*

**THE DEVILBISS CO., LTD.,**  
WEST DRAYTON : : MIDDLESEX

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Established 1833

**BAISS BROTHERS & CO., LTD.**

Wholesale and Export Druggists, Manufacturing Chemists and Druggists' Sundriesmen.

**EMULSION SPECIALISTS.**

Provide for your Season's requirements.

**GOLD MEDAL CREAM EMULSION OF COD-LIVER OIL** (with Hypophosphites) is one of our leading lines. Attractively labelled and packed. Let us quote you and submit sample.

DELIVERIES BY OWN MOTOR SERVICE IN THE HOME COUNTIES, INCLUDING COAST TOWNS.

Telegrams: "Ipecac, London."

**GRANGE WORKS, LONDON, S.E.1**

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# THE BRITISH INDUSTRIES FAIR 1930



will be held at the enlarged  
**OLYMPIA, LONDON**

and at

**CASTLE BROMWICH, BIRMINGHAM**

Every Trade Buyer  
and Merchant  
should visit the Fair

**FEBRUARY**  
**17<sup>TH</sup>-28<sup>TH</sup>**  
**1930**

**OLYMPIA**, already the finest exhibition hall in the country, is being specially enlarged to house the vast array of British manufactures shown in the London Section of the Fair, and everything possible will be done for the comfort and convenience of the world's buyers who visit the Fair year by year in increasing numbers. Extensions and improvements have also been made at **CASTLE BROMWICH** where, as in previous years, the machinery and engineering exhibits and allied trades will be displayed.

*Trade Buyers should apply now for a free pass which will entitle them to reduced fares on all railways in the United Kingdom.*

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THE SECRETARY, CHAMBER OF COMMERCE, BIRMINGHAM.

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*for Chemists.*

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and compare our prices.

*Wholesale and Export.*

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Established 1844.

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Tel. No.: Royal 2868. Tel. Ad: "Circumference, Ald, London."

**METALLIC CAPSULES.**  
FOR ALL KINDS OF BOTTLES AND JARS.

**The Tonkin Metallic Capsule Co.**

*Proprietors: C. Olley & Sons, Ltd.*

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Remedies

*including the now famous*

**ANTI-ACID TABLETS**  
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*for Rheumatic diseases*

**GOLDEN-RAY**  
**SHAVING SOAP**

*the only soap with an Antiseptic Vaseline centre.*

**SOLEIL D'OR PERFUME**  
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THEIR "SUNRAY" PATIENTS TO OUR PRIVATE  
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## Malt Extract with Cod Liver Oil

Guaranteed pure and free  
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for Infants, and Adults of all ages.

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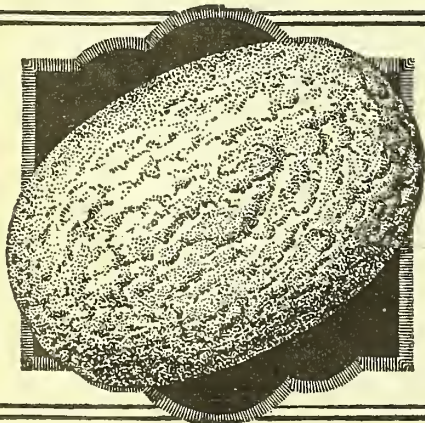
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TABLE WATERS - in Syphons & Bottles  
LEMONADE POWDER } in Packets, Cartons,  
AQUAPERIA WATER } and Canisters.  
or SALTS (P.A.T.A.) } WINDOW  
LEMON SQUASH - DISPLAYS.  
- in 26oz. Bottles  
(with plain or Soda water forms a delicious drink).

HOME and EXPORT PRICES and TERMS on application

**CAMWAL, Ltd.** LONDON, MANCHESTER, BRISTOL  
BIRMINGHAM, BARROGATE.

Victory House, 99 Regent St. (Piccadilly End), LONDON, W.1  
Telephone: Gerrard 5714-5



Two thirds  
actual size

## Bath Rusks

Unsolicited testimonials daily for Carr's famous Bath Rusks which are ideal for babies and young children. Scores of letters from grateful mothers. Recommended everywhere.

Made only by  
**CARR'S** of Carlisle

The Oldest House in the Trade

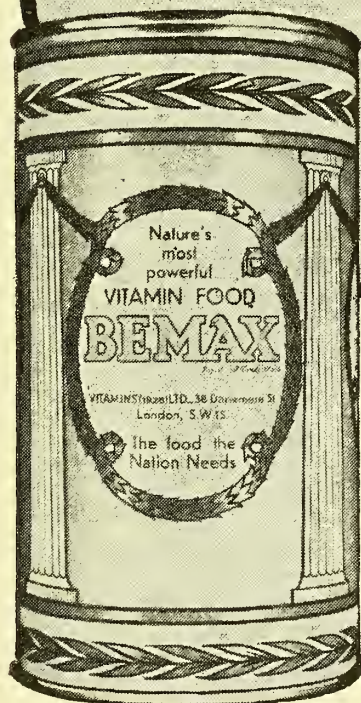


*The Food We All Need***BEMAX**

A tablespoonful of  
**BEMAX**  
 contains as much Vitamin B  
 as a 4lb. loaf of brown bread

*(This is a scientific fact).*

Nature demands this daily quota of Vitamin B to keep the adult system free from constipation and in robust health. Few of us obtain a full supply of this vital factor from our diet. A daily tablespoonful of Bemax makes good the deficiency.



More and more doctors and chemists are using Bemax in their homes. Thousands of patients take Bemax every day. Bemax is being Nationally advertised. Lend your aid in the good work of raising the standard of British health.

*Show Bemax—Push Bemax—TAKE Bemax—It will pay you.*

**BEMAX TRADE TERMS**

	P.A.T.A. Protected Face Value.	per doz.	3 doz. 1 lb. or equivalent, per doz.	6 doz. 1 lb. or equivalent, per doz.	12 doz. 1 lb. or equivalent, per doz.
1 lb. size ..	2/6	22/6	22/-	21/3	20/6
2 lb. size ..	4/6	40/6	39/6	38/-	37/3
Hospital size	20/-	15/- each	—	—	—

*Sole Distributors:*

**FASSETT & JOHNSON, LTD., 86 CLERKENWELL ROAD, LONDON, E.C.1**

**Manufacturers : VITAMINS (1928) LTD., 38 Danemere Street, London, S.W.15**





THE name itself is often enough to draw customers up to your counter. For the word "Marmite" tells a story—a tale of better health and good cooking.

Customers are insisting on Marmite all over the country. They know how rich it is in the essential Vitamin B: they know how delicious it is, too, and how good for them.

Make a feature of Marmite in your window and make the most of the extra trade.

#### RETAIL PRICES

1 oz. Jars, per doz. 6/-	8 oz. Jars, ½ doz. 15/-
2 oz. " " 10/-	8 oz. " per doz. 30/-
4 oz. " " 18/-	16 oz. " ½ doz. 27/-
16 oz. Jars per doz. 54/-	

# MARMITE

## THE GREAT YEAST FOOD

MARMITE FOOD EXTRACT CO., LTD.,  
Mincing Lane House, 59, Eastcheap, London, E.C.3.

ORDER NOW  
FOR WINTER  
TRADE.



## MASON'S Ginger Wine Essence

QUICK  
SALES

GOOD  
PROFIT

Liberal Window Show Allowance  
Artistic Display Material

SEND FOR PRICES.

**NEWBALL & MASON, LTD. NOTTINGHAM**

## SPECIAL B.P. CADIZ SHERRY

Full duty, shipped expressly from  
our Spanish House for Chemists'  
use in B.P. Preparations by

**LAMB & WATT, Limited,**  
**46/48 St. Anne Street,**  
**LIVERPOOL**

Established 1847.

who also specially manufacture

**B.P. ORANGE WINE, "WIN FERRO,"**  
**TONIC BLOOD WINE, "CROWN" Brand,**  
**LIEBIG'S MEAT AND MALT WINE.**

Green Ginger, Raisin, Cowslip, Elderberry,  
etc., made only from the fresh fruit. Purity  
fully guaranteed. Highest Awards at all  
Exhibitions where shown.

Full Strength **AUSTRALIAN RED,**  
**TAWNY AND WHITE WINES,**  
**AUSTRALIAN SHERRY** and  
:: every kind of Foreign Wine. ::

WRITE FOR PRICES AND SAMPLES





TINS OF  
5 gallons  
1 gallon  
 $\frac{1}{2}$  gallon

*The Package brings the First Order  
Quality the Repeats*

# BARRAL'S FRENCH OLIVE OIL

EXTRA CHOICE PROVENCE SUPERIOR IS  
THE FINEST EXPORTED FROM FRANCE.

*Write us for a free two-ounce facsimile  
original container, prices, and terms.*

SOLE IMPORTERS FOR  
BARRAL & FILS, SALON DE PROVENCE,  
FRANCE.

CHAS. ZIMMERMANN & CO. (CHEMICALS), LTD.  
9/10 St. Mary-at-Hill, London, E.C.3



BOTTLES  
Quarts  
Pints  
Half-pints  
Quarter-pints  
2-ounces

## PURE MALT EXTRACT *with FINEST* NORWEGIAN COD LIVER OIL

*The Brand that - does not separate nor crystallize.*

*Your own name and address on labels. In English  
jars, etc. Direct from the actual manufacturers.*

THE BRITISH DIAMALT COMPANY  
SAWBRIDGEWORTH - - - HERTS.



# SOLPORT'S HOT WATER BOTTLE COVERS

We are still very busily making Covers for this season, and are organised for a very large output. Our Covers are well known throughout the trade for quality and finish, and we make every kind of Cover to suit every kind of bottle.

## OUR SPECIALITY AGAIN FOR THE SEASON IS THE "H14a" VELOURS COVER

Covers in this beautiful fabric in delightful shades are easy favourites, and the prices are advantageously low.

—SPECIFY "H14a" VELOURS—NONE OTHER SO DAINTY—

Don't forget all our Covers are British Made in  
our own hygienic factories from British Material

REMEMBER THE NAME—"H14a" VELOURS

"EITHERWAY"  
COVERS

**SOLPORT**  
BROTHERS LIMITED

"DREAMLAND"  
COVERS

184-192 GOSWELL ROAD, LONDON, E.C.1

If unobtainable from your usual Wholesaler, write to us direct.

## *De Luxe* ART. SILK BANDAGES

*"Crêpsyl"* (WOVEN CRÊPE)  
Dainty and ideal for  
understocking wear.

BANDAGES—widths 2in. to 4in. 1/8 to 3/4 ea.

BINDER—widths 4in. to 15in. 3/4 to 12/6 ea.

**Beware of imitations and copies.**

There is only one Crêpsyl Bandage, and  
only one Silwick. Passing off is illegal.

*"Silwick"* (WOVEN STOCKINETTE)  
Ideal for Varicose Veins.  
Bandages 2/- to 4/- ea.  
Binders 4/- to 15/- ea.

ALL BINDERS REINFORCED TO PREVENT  
SAGGING. SAMPLE CUTTINGS FROM MAKERS.

**H. W. LAKE LTD.**  
6 & 7 C.D. Redcross Street  
LONDON, E.C.1

## WILSON

*Surgical*  
*Industrial &*  
*Household*

"The temper of  
finest Steel"  
**GLOVES**

SUPPLIED TO THE  
TRADE EXCLUSIVELY



*R. Blaker*  
11, CANUTE RD.  
SOUTHAMPTON

## Dr. SCHOLL'S ZINO PADS

For Corns, Bunions,  
and Callouses.

Being simple to apply, effectual  
in use and heavily advertised,  
they have secured the major  
part of the enormous and  
increasing demand for corn,  
bunion and callous remedies.

Put one on—the  
pain is gone.

Dr. Scholl's Zino Pads remove the cause, prevent all chafing and  
rubbing, are self adhesive—require no strapping, are applied in three  
seconds and do not come off even when bathing. Retail price per box 1/3.

Write for Illustrated Catalogue.

The SCHOLL MFG. CO. LTD., Granville Square, London, W.C.1





**Best sellers**

The public is asking  
for **ZEAL**  
**CLINICAL**  
**THERMOMETERS**  
because they are:-  
**GUARANTEED TO**  
**STAY ACCURATE**  
**CONSISTENTLY**  
**ADVERTISED**

*Made by*  
**ZEAL**  
*-the name the public knows.*

**G. H. ZEAL, LTD.,**  
75 & 77, St. John St., London, E.C.1.



REGISTERED **Reliance** TRADE MARK  
British Seamless Moulded  
**HOT WATER BOTTLES**



The famous  
**"SLEEPING BEAUTY"**  
**COMPETITIVE LINE**  
sustains your profit  
against price cutters.

WRITE  
FOR  
SAMPLES  
AND  
LIST



**Reliance Rubberware Ltd.**

Factories - Formosa Street and Amberley Road, Paddington, W.9  
Telephone: Padd. 6886. Telegrams: "Rubberware," London.

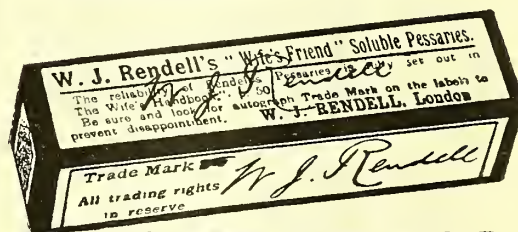
**RENDELLISMS**

5



**Tried and Trusted**

New users of Rendell's are regularly being made as a result of the confident recommendation given them by old users. Fifty years of success has made the position of Rendell's unshakeable by substitutes.



**RENDELL'S**  
**SOLUBLE QUININE PESSARIES**

Dignified display matter and interesting literature supplied free on application. Chemists everywhere find them unrivalled for making new customers—permanent, profitable ones. You can get Rendell's from your wholesaler to retail at 2/6 (P.A.T.A.) per box. Remember the public will not accept substitutes.

**W. J. RENDELL LTD.**  
15, CHADWELL STREET, LONDON, E.C.1.



# SURGICAL DRESSINGS

of all kinds

ABSORBENT LINT  
BORIC LINT  
COTTON WOOL  
SURGICAL GAUZE  
BANDAGES  
GAUZE TISSUE  
CAPSICUM TISSUE  
SANITARY TOWELS



WHOLESALE AND EXPORT ONLY

ALL THE PROCESSES of manufacture, including Weaving, Bleaching, Raising, Medicating and Making-up are carried out in our own works

**VERNON & CO. LTD**

Manufacturers, Bleachers and Medicators of Surgical Dressings  
PENWORTHAM MILLS, PRESTON, LANCs

# GARDINER'S OVERALLS

For CHEMISTS & DRUGGISTS

SEND FOR NEW ILLUSTRATED LIST.

Jackets and Coats of very superior quality, made from the most reliable materials, smartly cut and thoroughly well finished in every detail.

WHITE DRILL JACKETS ... 6/11, 8/11, 10/6  
KHAKI DRILL COATS 6/11, 8/6, 10/6, 12/6, 14/6  
WHITE DRILL COATS 7/6, 9/6, 12/6, 13/6, 15/6  
BLACK DRILL COATS ... 15/6  
UNBLEACHED COATS ... 8/6

STOCK SIZES: 34 to 44 chest measure over waistcoat. Special pockets and little adjustments can be made without extra charge. POSTAGE on single coat 9d., but 20/- orders upwards carriage paid. SPECIAL PRICES FOR LARGE QUANTITIES.

## GARDINER

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Telephone: Bishopsgate 6751.

Established 1839.

BRANCHES:

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The ideal transparent wrapping absolutely harmless, air and grease proof, as used by all the leading Perfumers, Soap Manufacturers, etc., etc., for wrapping Soaps, Drugs, Tablets, Bath Crystals, Perfumery, Surgical Dressings, Sponges, Puffs, Soothers, Tooth Brushes and all Articles of Toilet.

Cellophane can be had in sheets, all sizes and colours; also in the shape of Bags, Discs, Envelopes printed or not, allowing the contents to be seen by transparency.

Cellophane wrapped goods look better—keep better—sell better.

Cellophane protects, beautifies, and adds the quality touch.

Prices, Samples and Particulars from  
**The CELLOPHANE COMPANY LTD.**  
7, 8 and 9 Bird Street, LONDON, W.1

Also 305-7 PRODUCE EXCHANGE, MANCHESTER.  
35 MILLER STREET, GLASGOW.

Always keep a display of

## NORVIC

BLUE CARTON  
CRÊPE BANDAGES

	2"	2½"	3"	3½"	4"
Cost	12/-	15/3	18/3	21/3	24/3
Sell	1/6	1/11	2/3	2/8	3/-

You will find it pays!

Stocked by all the leading wholesalers



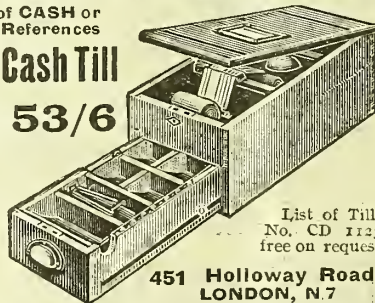
## SENT ON 14 DAYS APPROVAL

Upon RECEIPT of CASH or Two Wholesale References

'The Argyle' Cash Till

53/6

Size 17½ × 9½ × 7, as illustrated. Solid mahogany, highly polished. Lock to lid and drawer. Check action, warning bell and secret catch. Coils 3½ ins. wide, 4/- doz. Buy direct from the manufacturers. Guaranteed for 5 years.



List of Tills  
No. CD 1123  
free on request

451 Holloway Road,  
LONDON, N.7

**DUDLEY & CO. Ltd.** City Showrooms:  
65/66 Finsbury St., E.C.2





*The First-Aid Plaster Dressing*  
**EMERGOPLAST**  
The Ready-for-Use dressing for Cuts, Abrasions etc

Send for sample and  
full details of this  
ready - selling high  
profit line.

A certain repeat  
business bringer.

SUPPLIES OBTAINABLE  
FROM ALL  
WHOLESALE HOUSES.

Dept. "P,"

EDWARD TAYLOR LTD., SALFORD, Lancs.

# GEISHA



**CRÊPE  
TOILET  
PAPER  
de Luxe**

Very soft, dainty,  
soluble. Fits stan-  
dard holder. Per-  
fectly perforated. In  
fine wooden cases  
containing 144 rolls.

**5 D PER ROLL**

Write for Sample Roll  
and Prices to :—

## H.C. STERN

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Phone: Central 3140

## J. PILLISCHER, Ltd.

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### The "International" Microscope

IMPROVED MODEL

2 Eye Pieces.  $\frac{3}{8}$  &  $\frac{1}{4}$  Object Glass  
Magnifying Power 50 to 420 diams.

In case with lock and key.  
Sent free to any part of  
the World on remittance of

### £14 : 6 : 0

*The Lancet says:*  
"We can conscien-  
tiously recommend  
it to all who really  
want a useful in-  
strument."

Enquiries invited  
for all other kinds  
of Microscopes,  
Optical and other  
scientific instru-  
ments.

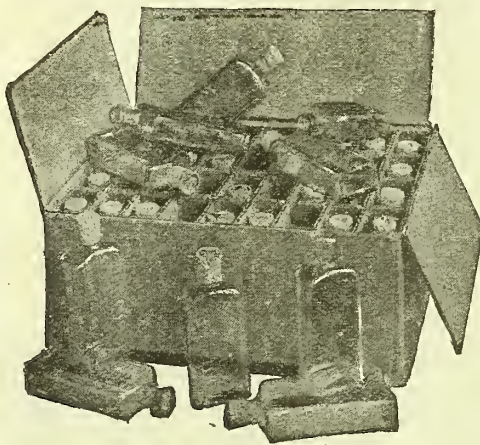
15 GOLD MEDALS  
16 GRAND PRIX





**CHEMISTS' DISPENSING BOTTLES****WASHED and PAPERED, PACKED as shown, and MACHINE MADE**

	In original cartons ex stock Per gross.	Cartons Contain
1 oz. ..	13/- ..	6 doz.
2 oz. ..	14/6 ..	6 doz.
3 oz. ..	16/6 ..	4 doz.
4 oz. ..	17/6 ..	4 doz.
6 oz. ..	19/- ..	3 doz.
8 oz. ..	20/- ..	3 doz.
10 oz. ..	25/- ..	2 doz.
12 oz. ..	26/- ..	2 doz.
16 oz. ..	33/- ..	1 doz.
20 oz. ..	41/- ..	1 doz.



These Bottles can be  
had in crate lots of  
5 gross assorted sizes,  
direct from works.  
Carriage paid at same  
prices.

**PLAIN OR ACCURATELY GRADUATED**

The Boxes used by us for these Medicals are made throughout of double  
Corrugated Cardboard — Each bottle having a separate division.

**WILLIAM EDWARDS & SONS***Wholesale and Export Chemists' Sundriesmen***14-18 NILE STREET, CITY ROAD - LONDON, N.1**

**ROBINSON'S of  
CHESTERFIELD  
for  
CARDBOARD  
BOXES**

ROUND • OVAL • SQUARE • FOLDING

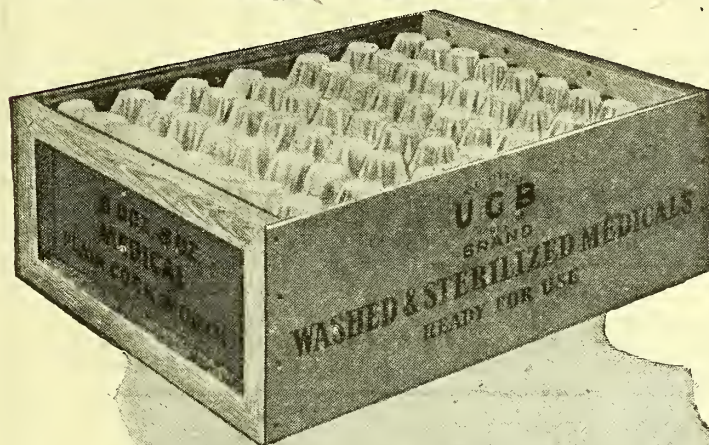
ROBINSON & SONS LTD.  
CHESTERFIELD & LONDON**SALES-MAKING CARTONS**

Goods well packed are half sold, and easier  
selling means more sales. Your own preparations  
attractively packed will sell considerably better.

*Send for samples and prices.***ROBINSON & SONS, Ltd.**Manufacturers of ROUND, OVAL, SQUARE AND FOLDING  
CARDBOARD BOXES,**CHESTERFIELD**



# The **NEW** U.G.B. MEDICAL BOTTLE Service



*Indispensable to the busy dispenser*

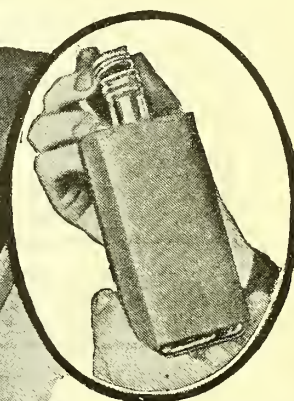
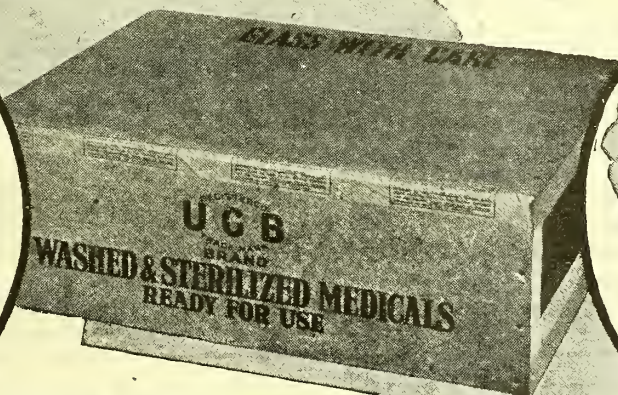
Photograph of actual package of Cork-mouth bottles with cover removed.

**Washed & Sterilized—  
ready for use**



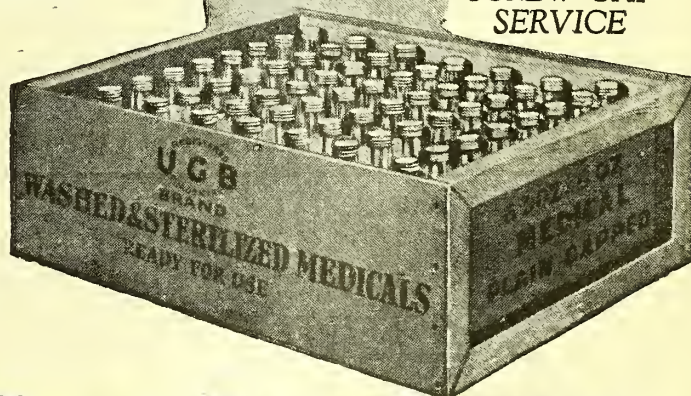
**CORK MOUTH SERVICE**

Packed in sealed non-returnable standardized fibre cartons.



**SCREW CAP SERVICE**

Photograph of actual package of Screw-cap bottles with cover removed.



**NOW  
AVAILABLE  
FROM LEADING  
WHOLESALE  
DISTRIBUTORS.**

## UNITED GLASS BOTTLE MANUFACTURERS • LIMITED

The largest manufacturers of Glass Bottles in Europe.

Head Offices:

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Telephone: Temple Bar 6680 (10 lines).

Telegrams: "Unglaboman," Estrand, London.



REGISTERED



TRADE MARK

No. 26866.

**WOOD BROTHERS GLASS CO. LTD.**

(ESTABLISHED 1828)

**BARNSELY - - ENGLAND****Pharmaceutical Glassware of all kinds**

DISPENSING BOTTLES  
CHEMISTS' SHOP BOTTLES  
INFANTS' FEEDING BOTTLES  
SOXHLET BOTTLES. EYE-BATHS

**Designers & Manufacturers of Glassware  
for Perfumes, Cosmetics and Bath Salts**

SPRINKLER NECK BOTTLES  
WHITE OPAL AND ROSE PINK  
FROSTED GLASSWARE

**Laboratory Ware in Highly Resistant****Glass**

BEAKERS AND FLASKS  
VOLUMETRIC APPARATUS  
BOTTLES IN RESISTANT GLASS

**Colours**

WHITE FLINT, MEDICAL TINT, PALE GREEN,  
ACTINIC GREEN, AMBER, BLUE and ART COLOURS

*All our Manufacture is of the Highest Quality*



# PHOSFERINE

## BRAND TONIC

### Window Display Conditions

#### Monthly Account.

#### Carriage Paid.

For a small Window Display of not less than fourteen days and an order for £5 worth of Phosferine Brand Preparations, a bonus of One dozen 1/3 Phosferine Tonic will be allowed: a bonus of Half-dozen 1/3 Phosferine Tonic will be allowed for a £2 10s. order with window display of fourteen days.

#### EXAMPLE.

		COST	SELLS FOR
3 $\frac{2}{3}$ dozen 1/3 size at 11/6 net	...	£2 2 2	£2 15 0
2 „ 3/- „ at 29/- „	...	2 18 0	3 12 0
1 „ 1/3 bonus	...	...	15 0
		£5 0 2	£7 2 0

Showing a Net Profit of £2 1 10 on an outlay of £5 0 2

Window Display Material Free and Carriage Paid.

## PHOSFERINE BRAND PREPARATIONS

	1/3 size per doz. net	3/- size per doz. net	5/- size per doz. net	12/- size per doz. net
PHOSFERINE BRAND TONIC ...	...	...	...	...
PHOSFERINE BRAND TONIC TABLETS ...	11/6	29/-	46/6	110/-
PHOSFERINE BRAND STOMACH & DYSPEPSIA TABLETS	...	...	...	...
PHOSFERINE BRAND KIDNEY & BLADDER TABLETS	...	...	...	...
PHOSFERINE BRAND CHEST & THROAT TABLETS	...	...	...	...
PHOSFERINE BRAND SKIN & BLOOD TABLETS	...	...	...	...
PHOSFERINE BRAND PILE & ULCER TABLETS ...	—	29/-	46/6	—
PHOSFERINE BRAND COMPOUND PULSATILLA TABLETS	...	...	...	...
PHOSFERINE BRAND LIVER TABLETS ...	...	...	...	...
PHOSFERINE BRAND OBESITY TABLETS	...	...	...	...

Phosferine Brand Preparations may only be sold by Chemists. Proprietary rights are not claimed in these preparations apart from the registered trade mark "Phosferine." Rigorous prosecution will follow any infringement.

#### PROTECTED PRICES.

Phosferine Brand Preparations, Sanacine and Infants' Powders are supplied upon the condition that they are not retailed in the United Kingdom under the following prices, viz.: 1/3, 3/-, 5/- & 12/-

We ask your kind co-operation and support in maintaining these prices and will be obliged if you will inform us of any underselling that comes to your notice, when enquiries will be instituted, and, if necessary, further supplies withheld.

ALL INFORMATION WILL BE REGARDED AS STRICTLY PRIVATE AND CONFIDENTIAL.

### PHOSFERINE (ASHTON & PARSONS), LTD.

Wholesale Chemists, LUDGATE HILL, LONDON, E.C.4.

Telephone No: CITY 8733.

Telegraphic Address: "PHOSFERINE, CENT, LONDON."



# 1930 —another GOODALL'S *Waterglass*

EVERYTHING you need *season*  
to make money from  
Waterglass we provide—

keen prices (for we are one of the very largest packers),  
the handsomest and best range of packs (PRINTED  
TINS or OWN-NAME LABELS) and big, strong, FREE  
SHOWCARDS.

GOODALL'S packs of Waterglass are made for display  
and quick sale—the tins and contents are quality itself,  
yet cost you no more than the cheap-  
looking kinds.



let GOODALL'S  
quote.

GOODALL, BACKHOUSE & CO. ∴ LEEDS.



# THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST

## SUPPLEMENT

42 CANNON ST.  
LONDON E.C. 4

JANUARY 4, 1930

*This Supplement is inserted in every copy of The Chemist & Druggist.*

## THE SUPPLY OF SUPPLEMENTS

The clerical work in connection with the posting of spare copies of the Coloured Supplement week by week has increased to such an extent that we have been compelled to reorganise our system of distribution. Our readers will please note, therefore, that in future, instructions can be accepted for not more than six successive issues of the Supplement at a time, and that in every case the name and full postal address should be written on

**Post Office Wrappers, Stamped ONE PENNY, to ensure prompt delivery.**

**If wrappers bear a halfpenny stamp only, postal delivery is delayed.**

*Loose stamps will not be accepted.*

### CLOSING FOR PRESS.

MUST REACH US  
NOT LATER THAN

ALL ADVERTISEMENTS INTENDED FOR  
INSERTION IN THIS SUPPLEMENT  
**FIRST POST THURSDAY MORNING.**

### CHEMISTS' TRANSFERS.

Messrs. Orridge & Co., 56 Ludgate Hill, E.C.

Telephone No.: CITY 2283.

May be consulted at their Offices on matters of Sale, Purchase and Valuation.

1.—MIDDLESEX.—Good-class Family Retail and Dispensing Business with Kodak agency; established many years; returns approach £3,000 per annum, with net profit approaching £800; double-fronted shop; good living accommodation; long lease; moderate rental; further details on application; price asked £2,800.

2.—LONDON, S.E.—Very old-established Business; returns about £700 per annum; very much neglected; scope for extension under modern management; good living accommodation; leasehold premises; ground rent £12 10s. per annum; price, to include property, about £800.

3.—MIDDLESEX.—Cash Retail Business; returns under management average £2,100 per annum; scope for increase; shop well fitted in mahogany and fully stocked; rent £90; sublet £52; price £1,600, or near offer.

4.—SOUTH LONDON.—Working-class Business; established 60 years; returns, under management, £900, plus 3,700 N.H.I. scripts; single-fronted shop; long lease; net rent £9 yearly; price £500.

5.—LONDON, S.E. (Suburban).—Cash Retail Business, offering scope for N.H.I.; present returns £20 weekly; lock-up pharmacy with basement; rent £68; sublet £94; price for quick sale £600.

6.—LONDON, W. (Suburban).—General Retail and Dispensing Business with small Optical connection; established many years; returns last year £3,600, £200 from Optical; corner shop, well fitted; living accommodation; held on lease; rent £60; price £2,800.

7.—LONDON, W.C.—General Retail and Dispensing Business, with Kodak agency; returns, under management, exceed £3,000 per annum; scope for increase; gross profit 40 per cent.; single-fronted shop, well fitted and stocked; held on lease; terms valuation of stock and fixtures, plus an agreed sum for goodwill.

8.—SOUTH OF ENGLAND (Seaside).—General Retail and Dispensing Business, with Kodak agency; returns £3,800 per annum (£800 from Optical); double-fronted corner shop, fitted

in mahogany; rent £60 per annum; private house available if required; price asked for business, £3,000.

9.—SURREY.—High-class Retail and Dispensing Business, with Kodak agency; returns about £4,000 per annum; gross profit about 40 per cent.; single-fronted shop, fitted in mahogany and well stocked; very good house; bathroom, garden; freehold may be purchased or lease will be granted; price of business £3,500; stock and fixtures estimated to be worth £2,500.

10.—YORKSHIRE.—General Retail and Dispensing Business, with Kodak agency; returns last year £2,366; double-fronted shop, well fitted and stocked; rent £75; modern house available; price £1,500.

11.—MIDLANDS.—General Retail and Dispensing Business; returns last year £3,250 approximately, with net profit £675; stock and fixtures estimated to be worth £1,400; new lease will be granted, or property may be purchased; price for business £2,200.

12.—SOUTHERN COUNTY (Large Town).—Old-established middle-class Retail and Dispensing Business, with Kodak agency; returns last year £1,240, with net profit £443; double-fronted shop; estimated value of stock and fixtures £500; rent £72 per annum; sublet £104; private house available if required; price £850.

13.—WALES (Market Town).—General Retail and Dispensing Business, in present hands nearly half a century; returns over £3,000 per annum; double-fronted corner shop; estimated value of stock and fixtures £1,300; spacious living accommodation; new lease at £125 per annum; price £2,250; vendor retiring; partnership entertained.

14.—KENT (Seaside Town).—Dispensing Business, with Photographic; returns, present rate, exceed £2,000 per annum, with scope for further increase; double-fronted shop, handsomely fitted in mahogany and very well stocked; stock and fixtures estimated to be worth £1,150; large house; 21 years' lease; price £1,300.

Messrs. O. & Co. desire to emphasize the necessity of a periodical Statement of Account by which means alone Profit, the Value of Business, &c., can be determined. Involving as this does the labour of Stocktaking and Valuation, it is often omitted and eventually becomes confusion and loss.

### Valuations for Stocktaking

Messrs. O. & Co. are prepared to undertake these essential duties and make Special Terms for such service.

**ORRIDGE & CO., 56 LUDGATE HILL, LONDON, E.C.4**



# BERDOE & FISH

CHEMISTS' VALUERS AND TRANSFER AGENTS,

41 Argyle Square, KING'S CROSS, W.C.1

(One minute from St. Pancras and King's Cross Stations.)

- 1.—KENT COAST.—High-class Retail, with good Optical connection; returns average £3,800; net profit £1,000; excellent position; low rent; valuable lease; books audited; price £3,000.
- 2.—DORSET COAST.—Light Retail Dispensing, with Kodak Agency; returns about £1,900; good position; modern pharmacy and house; price £1,100; freehold can be purchased.
- 3.—MIDDLESEX (12 miles out).—Good-class Retail and Dispensing, in good residential district; unopposed; returns £2,200; gross profits 40 per cent.; modern pharmacy; fully stocked; plenty of scope; price £1,750.
- 4.—HANTS COAST.—Good-class Retail and Dispensing Business, in main road position; returns about £1,350, increasing; modern fitted shop; well stocked; price about £1,000.
- 5.—BLACKPOOL.—Middle-class Cash Retail, with Kodak Agency; well established; returns average over £1,750; net profit £460; large shop with house attached; well stocked; price £800.
- 6.—SURREY (13 miles out).—Good-class progressive Business; present returns £2,000 yearly, under manager; large, well-fitted shop, fully stocked; own property; 21 years' lease granted; price £1,200 for quick sale; owner going abroad.
- 7.—NORTH LONDON (Few Miles Out).—Good-class Retail and Dispensing; in fine position; net profit over £800; splendid house; modern pharmacy; handsomely fitted and heavily stocked; price £2,800; strongly recommended.
- 8.—LONDON (Western Suburb).—Sound, progressive Business in splendid position; returns approach £4,000; excellent profits; audited accounts; corner shop; heavily stocked; low rent; price £3,000.
- 9.—LONDON, S.W.—Good-class Cash Retail, in main road position; present returns £25 weekly; plenty of scope; good house attached; well fitted and stocked; price £900, or valuation of stock and fixtures.
- 10.—LONDON (Essex Suburb).—Cash Drug Stores, in thickly-populated district; returns £850; can be much increased in qualified hands; low rent; house attached; price £550, or offer.
- 11.—WEST LONDON.—Old-established Drug Stores; same hands many years; retiring; returns nearly £750; plenty of scope; low rent, house attached; price £350.

Estab. 1870.

Telephone: Terminus 3574.

## JOHN BRIERLEY, F.N.A.A.

CHEMISTS' VALUER and TRANSFER AGENT

135 Queen Street, Newton Heath, MANCHESTER

"TRANSFER AND STOCKTAKING VALUATIONS."

Have yours done thoroughly by a recognised Valuer who knows his business. Over 30 years' experience all branches.

"Expert Service, Quick Results, Low Fees." Tel.: Failsforth 113

## PARTNERSHIP.

PARTNERSHIP offered in old-established Business in Manchester; fine sale of own Specialities and splendid N.H.I. and Optical connection; two shops; very substantial returns and net profits much above the average; banker's or solicitor's reference required; no agents. 240/53, Office of this Paper.

## APPRENTICE WANTED.

A VACANCY occurs for an Apprentice (either sex); no premium; small remuneration. The Pharmacy, Grange Park, N.21.

## PREMISES TO LET.

BLOCK of Shops on main Edgware Road, Cricklewood, within 4½ miles of Marble Arch; serving new residential area of 1,000 houses; one shop reserved for business of Chemist. Particulars, Rotherham Estates Company, Ltd., 60 Dollis Hill Lane, Cricklewood, N.W.2.

DONCASTER.—Lock-up Shop, bold corner position, in thickly populated area; excellent opening for Chemist; rent £65 per annum. Apply Staniland, Auctioneer, Clock Corner, Doncaster.

## The Association of Manfg. Chemists, Ltd.

Business Agency, Transfer & Valuation Department

Head Offices—Kimberley House, Holborn Viaduct, London,

E.C.1 (and at 2 Bixteth Street, Liverpool).

PARKIN S. BOOTH, Valuer.

'Phone: City 1261-2-3

## BUSINESSES FOR DISPOSAL

- 1.—BLACKPOOL.—Recently established Chemist's Business, large shop, corner position in main street, on lease at £90 p.a.; returns average £40 p.a.; ill-health reason for disposal. Further particulars on application. (24)
- 2.—FOLKESTONE.—Newly-opened Dispensing and Retail Business in main shopping road on lease; 20½ years to run at nominal rental; double-fronted large shop; returns last 4½ months, £775; vendor ordered abroad; quick sale desired. Further particulars on application. (23)
- 3.—BRISTON.—For immediate disposal, Light Retail Dispensing Business, with Kodak Agency and scope for Optics; situate in main road; lock-up shop; on lease, with nine years to run, at £80 per annum; beautifully fitted and good stock carried. Further particulars on application. (15)
- 4.—SUFFOLK.—Seaside resort. Old-established Family, Dispensing and Retail Business, on lease at £100 p.a.; good living accommodation; private entrance; £1,000 all at, or £350, plus stock and fixtures at valuation. (21)
- 5.—BLACKPOOL (North Shore).—Occupying commanding position in this popular seaside resort, there is for immediate disposal a Retail Dispensing and Photographic Business, with Kodak Agency; large D. & P. connection; 5 years' lease at £95 per annum; returns at present, which could be considerably increased, £1,200; net profit £420; price for quick sale £250, plus stock and fixtures at valuation. (20)
- 6.—BECKENHAM (Blackheath and District).—Required immediately, good-class Retail Dispensing Business with Photographic connection; neglected business would be entertained; particulars treated in strictest confidence; bona fide purchaser with cash available.

Stocktaking and Valuation of Businesses undertaken at moderate inclusive fee. Chemists are invited to consult us in respect of their requirements in connection with sale or purchase of businesses. Chemists in the North are requested to communicate with our Liverpool Offices.

## LEGAL NOTICE.

THE Partnership between William Smith and Ernest Bailey, Chemists, of 34 Silver Street, Durham, terminated on 4th November, 1929.

Mr. Bailey will carry on the business under the name "William Smith," and will receive and pay all debts due to and owing by the late firm.

## AGENCIES.

IMPORTERS of Pharmaceutical Specialities and Proprietary Medicines, established 7 years, with connections in the domestic trade, want offers from a few first-class English or Continental firms desirous of developing their businesses; English and Spanish correspondence; exclusive territory; bankers' references. Isaias G. Lopez & Co., Box 899, Bogota, Colombia, South America.

KEEN Salesman, 12 years' experience, with large London Chemists, active connection and City office is open to take up additional known Agency immediately; Home Counties worked if required. "Reliable," 241/29, Office of this Paper.

REPRESENTATIVES for provinces; sole agencies granted for Tinctures, Drugs and Packed Goods at highly competitive prices on 10% commission basis. Apply 240/53, Office of this Paper.

## TENDERS INVITED.

OFFERS are invited for the purchase of the freehold house, shop and garden, with the goodwill, stock-in-trade, etc., of the late George F. Brimson, of 10 Bowen Road, Harrow. The vendors do not bind themselves to accept the highest, lowest or any tender. Applications for particulars (enclosing references, in confidence, and not necessarily to be taken up) to the Exors. at above address on or before the 7th day of January. Tenders on or before January 10, 1930.



## BUSINESSES FOR DISPOSAL.

6s. for 50 words or less; 6d. for every additional 10 words or less, prepaid.

The ADVERTISER may if preferred have replies addressed to this Office, and forwarded on payment of an additional charge of 1/-.

**DEVON.**—Cash Retail Business; old established; lock-up shop; turnover, at good profits, under manager, £1,030; could easily be increased; near military barracks and sea; Kodak Agency; rent £2 (inclusive) per week; long lease if desired; price £400. Apply Renouf & Perry, 1 St. Andrews Chambers, Plymouth.

**ESSEX COAST.**—Cash Pharmacy; good-class Retail, Kodak Agency; Stationery; unopposed; takings average £750 at good prices; good scope for N.H.I. and Optics; rent £24; rates £14 16s. per annum; leasehold house, garden and garage; a genuine business; established 6 years; good stock; price, goodwill, stock and fixtures, £400. 240/25, Office of this Paper.

**HOME COUNTY.**—Very profitable Pharmacy in main thoroughfare of important industrial town; large double-fronted shop; house of seven rooms; held on long favourable lease; substantial increasing turnover; price £1,600; would be sold to approved pharmacist on payment of £800 cash, balance by arrangement. "Statim," 240/32, Office of this Paper.

**KENT** (14 miles London, easy access).—Small Branch Business; N.H.I., Kodak, Ucal; unopposed; pleasant country village; returns last year £720; capable of increase under personal supervision; reasonable offer wanted for stock, fixtures, etc.; illness compels sale. 241/3, Office of this Paper.

**LIVERPOOL.**—Chemist's Business; lock-up; main road; takings average last 5 years £1,000 per annum under unregistered man; splendid opening N.H.I.; price £550. 241/10, Office of this Paper.

**LONDON, S.E.**—Old-established Business for Sale; large corner shop in main road; electric light throughout; now doing £20 a week under unqualified management; unlimited scope for N.H.I.; buyers not intending to do same do not apply; price £900. Apply 237/18, Office of this Paper.

**LONDON.**—Good-class Pharmacy in Northern suburb; low rent; long lease; very good stock and fixtures; turnover £3,000; price for quick sale £2,800, or highest offer; sound reason for disposal; only applications with banker's reference considered. "X. Y. Z.," 241/22, Office of this Paper.

**MANCHESTER (near).**—Pharmacy for Sale; returns £12-£14 weekly; N.H.I. 120 per month, increasing; at present under management; double-fronted; electric light; good living accommodation; rent £39 per annum (sub-let £38); rates £21; fittings include National Cash Register; price, in all, £275; would suit energetic young man; price includes stock £160. 251/28, Office of this Paper.

**MIDDLESEX.**—Chemist's Business for Sale; 12 miles from City; good living accommodation; N.H.I., Light Retail and Photographic; good profits; low rent; good stock and fixtures; price £550, or reasonable offer. Full particulars to bona-fide purchasers. "Carolus," 240/17, Office of this Paper.

**MIDDLESEX.**—Good-class Business in residential part; returns about £3,000 and net profit £800; double-fronted shop, beautifully fitted in mahogany and well stocked; very good house; long lease; low rent; price £2,800, or would consider valuation of stock and fixtures and a sum for goodwill. 162/717, Office of this Paper.

**PEMBROKESHIRE.**—A genuine Business, which will stand any investigation; returns approximately £2,000; gross profits 40 per cent.; death vacancy; splendid Optical connection, 1,500 indexed records; Wine Licence; lovely house and garden; property could be bought freehold £1,250; the price of the business £1,750; part payment, remainder could be paid by arrangement for quick sale; if rented £60 per annum; best proposition put to ambitious young man; an opportunity seldom met with; best position and frontage in the town; no Welsh necessary; bank references. 240/34, Office of this Paper.

*We desire particularly to draw the attention of Colonial and Foreign Subscribers to the fact that in cases where they require partners, agents or assistants, or wish to sell their businesses, an Advertisement in this Supplement, placed in every copy of "The Chemist and Druggist," should be the readiest means of helping them to attain their object. The tariff for such announcements is given under the appropriate headings in the Supplement. Instructions and remittances can be sent to us direct or through the advertisers' correspondents in this country.*

**NORTHERN CITY.**—Good Drug and Mixed Business; would suit elderly or young qualified person or lady pharmacist; returns average £75 monthly; rent 14s. 7d. week inclusive; new and rapidly growing suburb; £300 for quick sale; owner leaving district. 237/33, Office of this Paper.

### SALISBURY.

A busy Cathedral City and County Town, Military Centre, one of the leading Market Towns of the South.

#### FOR SALE PRIVATELY.

Chemist's Business. Established half a century. For Sale, Freehold Shop and Dwelling-house. Apply for further particulars to Woolley & Wallis, Auctioneers and Estate Agents, Salisbury.

**SOUTH COAST.**—Old-established Family and Dispensing Business; Photography; no N.H.I.; established over 50 years; yearly turnover about £1,200; good central position in large seaside town; capable of increase under energetic man; good reason for selling; only genuine prospective purchasers. 228/12, Office of this Paper.

**WEST RIDING.**—Returns £1,400; lock-up; £700, about; stock reduced to suit purchaser. Returns £1,250; lock-up; £700, or stock and fittings at valuation. Others at £850 and £450. Leeds, £320 and £200. Good proposition at Doncaster; stock and fittings at valuation, about £500. Also nice Country Business; unopposed; easily managed; returns £2,100; net profit £510; price £900. Marsden, 29 Oakwell Crescent, Leeds.

**A SNIP.**—Established 70 years; proprietor made fortune and is retiring; returns, under unqualified manager, £918 per annum; gross profit £400, auditor's figures; good stock; Wine Licence; best market position; exceptional opening N.H.I.; chance seldom occurs; 7 miles from Birmingham; £600 for quick sale; bargain. 240/12, Office of this Paper.

**CHEMIST'S Shop, Bury (Lancs);** no opposition; excellent opportunity; first reasonable offer. Apply 236/9, Office of this Paper.

**DRUG Stores for Sale, N.W. London;** thickly populated working-class neighbourhood; good stock; takings £12 to £15 per week; good profits; rent £78 per annum inclusive; accommodation, shop and two rooms; price £500, or near offer; genuine buyers only, please. 240/37, Office of this Paper.

**ELDERLY** (68) gentleman, unqualified, offers Shop in comfortable cottage, East Midlands village; established 6 years; gas; good garden; population approximately 2,000; Kodak sub-agent; N.H.I. can be done; two doctors; well stocked and fitted; neglected; health reasons; suit qualified wanting start with small capital; overhead charges low; only those willing to view need apply; best offer secures. 242/5, Office of this Paper.

**FOR SALE, Chemist and Druggist;** old-established; near Manchester, large corner premises; suitable for conversion; good living accommodation; room for garage; splendid opportunity for good worker; chance of a lifetime; cheap to a genuine buyer. 240/18, Office of this Paper.

## BUSINESSES WANTED.

**CHEMIST'S Business** required immediately in London or suburbs, showing net profits of not less than £400. Particulars (in strict confidence) to "M.P.S.," c/o William Abbott & Co., Chartered Accountants, 80a Coleman Street, E.C.2.

**CHEMIST** desires to purchase at once good-class Retail and Dispensing Business, with Photographic, returns about £2,000, in Southern or Midland Counties; living accommodation and favourable lease at reasonable rental; accountant's figures; banker's reference. Full particulars, which will be dealt with in strict confidence, to "Statim," 236/12, Office of this Paper.

Price lists, trade circulars, samples, and printed matter can in no case be forwarded, the Box numbers being intended exclusively for specific answers to particular advertisements. The Publisher reserves the right to open and refuse to forward any communications received which he may consider contrary to this rule.



## SITUATIONS OPEN.

## RETAIL (HOME).

6s. for 40 words or less; 6d. for every additional 10 words or less, prepaid.

The ADVERTISER may if preferred have replies addressed to this Office, and forwarded on payment of an additional charge of 1/-.

**BARNES.**—Qualified Assistant for February 3; capable of taking full charge; a good-class Dispensing and brisk Retail business; permanency for suitable man. Apply, stating age, height, salary required, and references, to Feltwell & Son, 90 Church Road, Barnes, London, S.W.13.

**BIRMINGHAM.**—Haywards (Birmingham), Ltd., have immediate vacancy for capable Junior or Improver. Apply 90 Aston Road North, Birmingham.

**CHESTER.**—Assistant (qualified or unqualified), of good appearance and address, courteous and obliging, quick and accurate Dispenser, accustomed to good-class work. Apply by letter, giving previous experience, age, salary required, etc. Milling-Johnson, Ltd., Town Hall Square.

**ESSEX.**—Manager required for small Family business, with living accommodation; good prospects and commission are offered; applicant must be able to dress windows, etc. State full details of experience, age, salary required, if engaged when free. 162/713, Office of this Paper.

**FOREST GATE, E.7.**—Qualified Manager, young, required for small branch business, single-handed, one with personality and capable of building up a business, to commence January 13. Full particulars of experience, references, age and salary required. Not answered 7 days declined with thanks. 241/17, Office of this Paper.

**LIVERPOOL.**—Immediately, unqualified Assistant; good Dispenser, Window-dresser; knowledge of Photography; no Sunday duty; good references essential. Apply, stating age, salary expected, to Dean, c/o John Thompson, 35 Duke Street, Liverpool. Applications not answered in three days respectfully declined.

**LIVERPOOL.**—Manager wanted for well-known city branch; good salary and commission; must have first-class experience and references. Applications, with photo, to 162/714, Office of this Paper.

**LONDON, S.W.**—A vacancy occurs for lady Assistant (Hall certificate) with shop experience; duties principally Counter and N.H.I. Dispensing. Apply, stating experience and salary required, to "Chemist," 113 Bishop's Road, Fulham, S.W.

**LONDON, N.W.1.**—Manager required for Store business; good prospects and commission offered; Window-dressing experience necessary. Apply, giving full particulars, wages required, age, when at liberty, 162/712, Office of this Paper.

**LONDON, S.E.**—Qualified Manager required immediately for a business in a large industrial area doing a brisk counter trade and busy N.H.I. Applicants must be keen workers, energetic and fully alive to this type of business. Give full particulars to 161/710, Office of this Paper.

**LONDON, E.**—Qualified Manager required immediately for shop in working-class area having a busy counter trade and large N.H.I. Give full particulars of previous experience, age, salary required, etc. 161/708, Office of this Paper.

**MALVERN.**—Qualified Pharmacist of good address and energetic wanted to manage branch; Light Retail and Dispensing; married man preferred; house attached to pharmacy. Kindly state full particulars, with references and salary required, to A. E. Baylis, Church Street, Great Malvern.

**S.E.**—QUALIFIED man; good London experience; salary and commission on improvement. State age, salary, experience, height, and when at liberty to 241/26, Office of this Paper.

**CAPABLE,** qualified Manager required for suburban branch; live over shop. Gaze, Chemist, 10 The Avenue, Highams Park, E.4.

**EXPERIENCED,** unqualified Assistant for February; busy Counter and Dispensing; must be under 40; quick and thoroughly reliable; have undeniable references; permanency and good salary. State first letter age, salary required, references, photo, married or single. Relph, Chemist-Optician, Stevenage, Herts.

**JUNIOR;** unqualified; Dispensing and Counter. State age, height, references, salary required (outdoors), when disengaged. Cox, 132 High Street, Wealdstone, Harrow.

## PHOTOGRAPHS, TESTIMONIALS, &amp;c.

When answering advertisements in this section applicants are strongly advised not to send (unless specially requested) ORIGINAL TESTIMONIALS or VALUABLE PHOTOGRAPHS. As can be readily understood, when an advertiser receives from 60 to 100 replies the task of returning photographs, testimonials, &c., is one of some difficulty.

**JUNIOR** Assistant or Improver wanted immediately; must be intelligent. Apply personally or by letter, B. Murphy, 213 Shirland Road, W.9.

**JUNIOR** Assistant, unqualified, as Improver; every help given in studies; part-time Assistant not objected to if otherwise suitable. Apply, stating age, salary, etc., to Scott Wishart, 321 Lower Addiscombe Road, Croydon.

**JUNIOR** required for a business in London; applicants must be good at the counter and keenly interested in their work. All particulars to be sent to 161/709, Office of this Paper.

**MANAGER** required for high-class West-End business; good writing and gentlemanly manners essential. Full particulars of experience and salary required to 238/1, Office of this Paper.

**M.P.S.** required by private limited company as Superintendent for Agricultural and Family business in market town. Give full particulars as to references, experience and salary required. 241/1, Office of this Paper.

**QUALIFIED** Manager (male) for branch business in busy suburb; must be energetic and capable of maintaining returns. Also qualified lady Manager for small branch, willing to work on small salary and commission basis. Full particulars of both above, giving age, experience, salary, etc., to E. Moss, Redfont Lane, Feltham, Middlesex.

**REQUIRED** at once, lady for Dispensing Department; must have had first-class experience, be quick and reliable; no Counter work or Sunday duty. Manager, Drug Department, Palmeira Stores, Hove.

**SMART** unqualified Assistant wanted; good Dispenser and Salesman essential. Linsley's, Chemists and Opticians, 303 Earl's Court Road, S.W.5.

**SMART** and willing Assistant required for town near London; not necessarily qualified; must be well up in Counter work, Dispensing and Window-dressing; only those with highest references need apply. State full particulars, salary required out of doors. Apply 241/9, Office of this Paper.

**UNQUALIFIED** Junior Assistant wanted for high-class branch pharmacy; duties consist chiefly of Dispensing, with only moderate amount of Counter work; must be reliable and competent. Send fullest particulars with photo in first letter to Druce, 118 High Street, Oxford.

**WANTED,** smart shop experienced, qualified lady Dispenser; would be required to start on or before January 17, for Chemist's business in Essex. Apply early, "Drug Stores," c/o Messrs. T. H. Ford, 4 Falcon Square, London, E.C.1.

**WANTED,** Dispenser (male), abstainer preferred, by Doctor in Derby; live out. Apply, stating essential particulars, to 161/706, Office of this Paper.

**WANTED,** at once, for Counter and relief Dispensing, first-class Assistant; unqualified; must have had thoroughly good all-round Pharmaceutical experience; age not less than 25; Photographic, etc., knowledge unnecessary; unquestionable references essential; preference given to one requiring permanency; photo; personal interview preferred. Hickman & Metcalf, Pharmacists, Newbury.

## WHOLESALE.

The ADVERTISER may if preferred have replies addressed to this Office, and forwarded on payment of an additional charge of 1/-.

**A FIRM** of London Wholesale Druggists require a lady Costing Clerk. State experience, age, and salary required. P.C.B. 16/12, Office of this Paper.

**EASY** selling Toilet Novelty, side line, for Stores, Chemists, Hairdressers, etc.; start commission only; permanency, salary and commission to proved man. Reply "Silver Seal Properties," 241/38, Office of this Paper.

**REPRESENTATIVE** required by London Wholesale Druggists for London and Suburbs; only applications from those having recent London experience will be entertained. Apply 162/715, Office of this Paper.



**REQUIRED** by City Wholesale Druggists, young man to represent them in London; preference given to one who has had experience on the road, but not essential. Apply by letter, giving full particulars and salary required, to 161/707, Office of this Paper.

**SALESMEN** who can sell and have established connections, Chemists, Hairdressers and Stores, required by old-established Manufacturers wishing to develop London trade; non-advertised lines in universal demand, remarkable for their repeat orders; exceptional opportunity for sound, pushful men with real selling ability looking for permanent posts; fidelity insurance essential. Particulars, age, sales record, exact territory, etc., 161/705, Office of this Paper.

**WANTED.** Wholesale Warehouse Assistant, accustomed to Chemical Apparatus and Fine Chemicals trade; preference given to one able to do glass blowing repairs. Apply, enclosing photo, with references, stating salary required, W. Finlayson, Chemical Apparatus Dealer, Nelson Terrace, Stockton-on-Tees.

**WANTED.** Salesmen to sell on commission high-grade Medical line to Chemists, Hospitals, Institutions, Greater London; only those with good connections need apply. State age, references, firms with whom now working, to 161/711, Office of this paper. Excellent proposition for right man.

### (COLONIAL, INDIAN AND FOREIGN.)

6s. for 40 words or less; 6d. for every additional 10 words or less, prepaid.

The ADVERTISER may if preferred have replies addressed to this Office, and forwarded on payment of an additional charge of 1/-.

**INDIA.**—Young qualified Chemist required for Bombay Wholesale House; passages, etc., paid; salary first year, Rs. 600; second year, Rs. 650; third year, Rs. 700 per month, then good prospects for right man. Apply The Anglo-French Drug Co., Ltd., 238a Gray's Inn Road, London, W.C.1.

**MALAY STATES.**—Junior Assistant (qualified) required for Malay States; single; age about 25; salary \$300 (£35) per mensem for first year, \$325 (£37 18s. 4d.) for second year, \$350 (£40 16s. 8d.) for third year, with second class passage out and home; excellent prospects for right man. Apply, by letter only, to Dakin Bros., Ltd., 82 Middlesex Street, E.1, with copies of references.

**RHODESIA (Bulawayo).**—Qualified Assistant; single; age 25-30; good-class experience; temperate; 3 years' agreement; salary £30 per month first year, £32 10s. second year, £35 third year; second class passage paid out and home. Apply, with photograph and copies testimonials, "MH/Export," S. Maw, Son & Sons, Ltd., 7-12 Aldersgate Street, E.C.1.

**WEST AFRICA.**—Required for West Africa, capable and ambitious Chemist, with Optical diploma preferred, but not essential; must be single; not over 30 years of age; remunerative and progressive appointment offered to suitable applicant; first-class passage paid out and home; generous leave on full pay. Apply, with full particulars of experience, etc., to 161/698, Office of this Paper.

## SITUATIONS WANTED.

### RETAIL (HOME).

2s. for 18 words or less; 6d. for every additional 10 words or less, prepaid.

The ADVERTISER may if preferred have replies addressed to this Office, and forwarded on payment of an additional charge of 1/-.

**A.A.A.**—ASSISTANT; 29; experienced, Counter, Dispensing and good Window-dressing; unqualified; married; town or country. C. Darling, 33 Crowhurst Road, Brixton, S.W.9.

**A.A.**—CAPABLE Assistant or Relief; Dispensing, Counter, Windows, Prescribing; moderate salary; no interview. 236/3, Office of this Paper.

**A.A.**—QUALIFIED, 23, desires permanent position; energetic; good high-class experience; excellent reference; disengaged. 228/11, Office of this Paper.

## NAMES AND ADDRESSES.

When sending advertisements for any of the sections in this Supplement, advertisers—as a guarantee of good faith, and not necessarily for publication—should always give their names and addresses. It sometimes occurs that this rule is not followed and delay and disappointment ensues. Strict attention to this detail will be appreciated.

**A.**—ABSTAINER; 50; qualified; energetic; trustworthy; tall; Locum or permanency; free now; capable reorganiser. Bidie, 76 Hall Road, Handsworth, Birmingham.

**A.**—QUALIFIED, 26, over 8 years' London, Continental and Provincial experience, seeks permanency; good-class Dispensing and Counter; London only; disengaged. "M.P.S.," 240/15, Office of this Paper.

**A.** CAPABLE, unqualified Assistant, age 20, desires post in London; good appearance and excellent references; disengaged. 237/23, Office of this Paper.

**A.** CAPABLE and fully experienced qualified Chemist; permanency or Locum; disengaged. "Chemist," 415 High Road, Leytonstone, E.11.

**A.** CAPABLE, qualified Pharmacist; disengaged; 21; accurate and rapid Dispenser; recent references; elderly; active; abstainer; Locum or suitable permanency; Chemist or Institution, etc. "Statim," 156 Lower Clapton Road, E.5.

**A.** COMPETENT lady Assistant requires good-class post in London; well experienced Dispensing, Counter, Photography, Book-keeping; age 25; unqualified. 4 Martins Row, Piddington, Northants.

**A.** LOCUM; qualified; long experience in all branches; active; excellent references; disengaged now. "S. C. J.," 54 Priory Road, West Hampstead, N.W.6. Phone: Maida Vale 8212.

**A.** THOROUGHLY competent, qualified Manager or Locum, with wide experience; age 45; height 6 ft.; good appearance and address; at liberty. "M.P.S.," 69 Milton Road, Waterloo, Liverpool.

**A.** DVERTISER, 20, desires post as unqualified Assistant; Lancashire or Yorkshire preferred, but not essential; tall; good appearance; used to quick cash and N.H.I.; knowledge of Dispensing, Window-dressing and Photographic; 4 years' experience; references supplied; can be engaged immediately. "J. P.," 20 Taylor Street, Brierfield, near Burnley, Lancashire.

**A.** N all-round Assistant; last 7 years acted as manager; excellent references. "Chemist," "Kenilworth," Robin Hood Lane, Walderslade, Kent.

**A.** N Assistant, 26, unqualified, seeks permanency; good all-round experience; willing and conscientious; good references. 241/37, Office of this Paper.

**A.** S Manager or Senior; unqualified; 37; experienced in all branches; married. 236/7, Office of this Paper.

**A.** S Manager or Senior Assistant; qualified; 30; well experienced; any capacity; could start at once. P.C.B. 16/31, Office of this Paper.

**A.** SSISTANT, unqualified, 31, experienced Wholesale, Retail and Stocktaking, desires situation in Retail or as Representative on small salary, commission and expenses basis. "H.," "Seacroft," Combe Martin, N. Devon.

**A.** SSISTANT; unqualified; 24; energetic and good appearance; not afraid of work; good experience. Dispensing, Counter and Photography; excellent references; London district. Bowen Morgan, "The Beacon," Chase Road, Epsom.

**A.** SSISTANT or Manager Drug Store; experienced; trustworthy; middle-aged; good references; disengaged. "Reliable," 2 Allestree Road, Fulham, S.W.6.

**A.** SSISTANT or Locum; disengaged; abstainer; good references; varied experience. "G.," 4 North Hill Terrace, Tavistock Road, Plymouth.

**A.** SSISTANT, unqualified, 29, desires permanency; first-class references and experience. "M. T.," 13 Hangingroyd Lane, Hebden Bridge, Yorks.



**A**SSISTANT, unqualified, married, reliable, seeks permanency; all-round experience. "Phone: Lee Green 1544. "C., 13 Sandrock Road, Lewisham.

**A**SSISTANT, qualified, desires re-engagement after passing S.M.C. Examination; highest references; 7 years' experience. 6 Birchfield Road, Northampton.

**A**SSISTANT; unqualified; all-round experience; permanency preferred; London; can manage. "Statim," 72 Tremadoc Road, Clapham, S.W.4.

**A**SSISTANT; unqualified; Counter, Dispensing and Window-dressing; energetic; tall; free. Tuck, 71 Wellesley Road, West Croydon, Surrey.

**A**T LIBERTY.—Qualified; all-round experience, including heavy Panel and Institution; Locum, permanency, etc.; elderly; active; abstainer. "M.P.S.," c/o Messrs. Beck, Chemists, 60 High Street, Stoke Newington, N.

**B**IRMINGHAM.—Assistant, unqualified, 17 years' all-round experience, seeks engagement; willing worker; married; age 32; free now. "Saul," c/o 10 Hawthorn Grove, Whitmore Road, Small Heath, Birmingham.

**C**HEMIST, qualified, 25, requires responsible position; 9 years' excellent experience in West-End and suburbs. 125 Goldhurst Terrace, N.W.6.

**D**ISENGAGED; active; unqualified; middle-aged; Stock, Dispensing, Prescriber; successful Manager; moderate salary. "Chemist," 91 Duncombe Road, Holloway, N.19.

**D**ISENGAGED.—Qualified Assistant; Scotch; age 22; 5 years' experience; Locum or permanency. Wright, "Kingslyn," Monument Green, Weybridge.

**D**ISENGAGED; 20 years' good experience, Dispensing, heavy Panel, quick Counter, Prescriber; "not registered." "G.," 130 Scott-Ellis Gardens, N.W.8.

**D**ISENGAGED by arrangement, Minor man; experienced; full or part-time; moderate salary. "Pharmacist," 98 The Grove, Ealing, W.5.

**D**ISENGAGED, qualified, Scot (24) desires situation in London as Dispenser or Assistant; 8 years' varied experience; last 19 months as Dispenser in West-End house; excellent references; interview if required. "Pharmacist," 80 Devonshire Road, N.13.

**D**ISPENSER, etc. (male), desires post with Doctor; thoroughly experienced Panel and Private; tall, smart, active, and refined; excellent references; age 40; at liberty now and free to go anywhere. "Dispenser," c/o Turrett House, Victoria Road, Edmonton, N.18.

**E**XPERIENCED Chemist-Optician; own instruments; could assist management; low wages and commission. 181 Oxford Street, Swansea.

**E**XPERIENCED man; unqualified; accurate Dispenser; good Counterman; part-time or full; 50s. "Advertiser," 109 Church Street, Kensington.

**E**XPERIENCED Pharmacist (47) seeks a berth in South of England; all-round experience; no immediate hurry; references good. 241/33, Office of this Paper.

**J.** ELLIS JONES, Chemist and Optician, Willow Street, Oswestry, recommends youth-19½ as Improver.

**L**ADY Dispenser (Hall) desires post with Doctor or Chemist; 2 years' experience with good-class Chemist; within reasonable distance of Manchester. Miss M. Ball, 10 Portland Grove, Heaton Moor, Stockport.

**L**ADY; unqualified; disengaged; 12 years' all-round experience; used to quick Counter and Dispensing business. Holmes, 114 Lewisham Road, Lewisham, S.E.13.

**L**IVERPOOL OR DISTRICT.—Young lady (20) desires position as Improver in good-class Pharmacy; excellent references. 236/14, Office of this Paper.

**L**IVERPOOL.—Post as unqualified Assistant; 24; 6 ft.; good appearance and address; thorough worker; excellent references; can manage. 241/25, Office of this Paper.

**L**OCUM or part-time; disengaged; qualified; excellent references. Sewell, 49 Gubyon Avenue, Herne Hill, S.E.24.

**L**OCUM, qualified, or part-time; registered R.P.U.; experienced; energetic. "L.," 119 Fairlands Avenue, Thornton Heath.

**L**OCUM; retired Chemist; middle age; excellent references; disengaged. "Chemist," Flat 2, 6 Colville Mansions, Powis Terrace, Bayswater, W.

**L**OCUM, or Emergency Relief, any time, anywhere; competent, reliable, industrious worker; highest references; disengaged. "Chemicus," 56 Rudloe Road, Balham, S.W.12.

**L**ONDON.—Young, energetic Salesman, with sound experience, business builder, splendid Photographic knowledge, M.P.S., F.S.M.C., F.I.O., J.C.Q.O., desires full or part-time situation whilst studying at Refraction Hospital and Business College. 240/36, Office of this Paper.

**M**ANAGER, Locum, by elderly Pharmacist; terms moderate; disengaged; active; reliable. "X.," 2 Wood Avenue, Wednesfield, Staffs.

**M**ANAGER or temporary; qualified; experienced; reliable; town or country. Write or 'phone Blakemore, c/o P.O., Gornal.

**M**ANCHESTER OR SUBURB.—Situation wanted as Junior; age 22; capable and reliable; disengaged January 11; good experience, Dispensing, Counter, Prescribing, etc. H. Copple, 181 Sussex Street, Broughton, Salford.

**M.P.S.**, aged 30, keen and energetic salesman, requires Managership; good all-round experience; sound knowledge of Prescribing; preferably in the North; commence immediately. 231/27, Office of this Paper.

**M.P.S.**, age 30, desires permanency, either managing or Assistant; high-class Dispensing and Counter; excellent references; late managing; disengaged through sale of business. H. H. Sheppard, c/o Mr. Fairchild, Plymstock, Plymouth.

**M.P.S.** requires responsible position, preferably in London or district; confident of giving satisfaction as Manager; experienced in Bynying, Dispensing (N.H.I. and private), Photography, Window-dressing (prize winner), etc.; age 24; tall; excellent references; interview could be arranged. "M.P.S.," 19 Lytham Road, Leicester.

**M.P.S.**, F.B.O.A., registered J.C.Q.O., disengaged, requires post as Manager; living accommodation and Optics preferred, but not essential; Locum would be considered; well recommended; used to entire charge; Counter, Dispensing, Photo and Optics. Walton, 66 Lower Wortley Road, Leeds.

**P**ART-TIME, mornings and/or evenings; unqualified; 38; quick and accurate Dispenser; used to heavy N.H.I.; Counter, Windows; excellent references; moderate terms. "A. B.," 2 Walham Grove, Fulham, S.W.6.

**P**HARMACIST (M.P.S.), aged 27, tall, of good appearance and address, 9 years' experience in all branches, with excellent references, requires position as Manager or Senior Assistant. 240/26, Office of this Paper.

**P**OSITION required by young Salesman, 22; experience Scientific Instruments, Chemical Apparatus; good appearance. Gatehouse, 5 Brettell Street, S.E.17.

**Q**UALIFIED, 23, seeks position; good experience, N.H.I., Counter, Photography, Window-dressing; good references; free New Year. 228/20, Office of this Paper.

**Q**UALIFIED lady (26) requires responsible post, with scope, busy middle-class business; capable, trustworthy. Stallworthy, 152 Elsley Road, S.W.11.

**Q**UALIFIED (lady) desires post in good-class Pharmacy; good experience. Apply "T. M. F.," 39 Bernard Avenue, Faring, W.13.

**Q**UALIFIED; 25; splendid Dispensing and Counter experience; excellent testimonials; disengaged soon. 237/16, Office of this Paper.

**Q**UALIFIED, 27, desires position as Manager; 8 years' good all-round experience in London and provinces; at present managing in London. 237/29, Office of this Paper.



**QUALIFIED** lady; disengaged; good Counter and Dispensing experience; permanent or Locum; in or near London. 237/32, Office of this Paper.

**QUALIFIED**; good references; good Dispenser and Window-dresser; no counter work; £3 per week; young; active. "Chemist," 16 Fairfield Avenue, Pevensey, Plymouth.

**QUALIFIED**, experienced Manager; capable and self-reliant; permanency or Locum; disengaged. Preston, 47 Eaton Mews South, Belgrave, S.W.1.

**QUALIFIED** Manager; West-End and suburban experience; excellent references; disengaged. "Chemist," 14 Cornford Grove, Balham, S.W.12.

**QUALIFIED**, 30 years of age, 15 years' experience, 4½ years own business, desires permanency. "C.," 239 Stapleton Road, Bristol.

**QUALIFIED**, experienced Manager seeks situation as such, or Locum; middle-age; fit and active; competent Dispenser; London area; free Saturday. Skeat, 119 E. Dulwich Grove, S.E.22.

**QUALIFIED** Chemist; age 23; six years' first-class experience; good Dispenser; excellent references; disengaged. Carrington, Coombes Road, Bakewell.

**QUALIFIED**; 38; excellent references; good West-End experience; competent Dispenser; London area preferred, not essential; permanency or locum; disengaged. "M.P.S.," 13 London Road, High Wycombe, Bucks.

**QUALIFIED**; elderly; reliable; active; Superintendent, Locum or Branch; terms reasonable. "Salol," 14 Portland Villas, North Road, Plymouth.

**QUALIFIED** Manager; disengaged January 4; aged 40 years; excellent references; abstainer; good appearance. "Pharmacist," 16 Blacklands Road, Catford, S.E.6.

**QUALIFIED**; 24; 7 years' experience, Dispensing, Counter, Stock-keeping; reliable; energetic. Tempterton, 101 St. Mark's Road, Enfield. "Phone: Enfield 2317."

**QUALIFIED** lady, thoroughly experienced Dispensing, Retail and Photographics, desires post in or near London. "Chemist," 44 Adelaide Road, S.E.4.

**QUALIFIED**, experienced Chemist as Manager; excellent references; London or Essex; N.H.I., 9,000 yearly. 240/24, Office of this Paper.

**QUALIFIED**; tall; 9 years' City and West-End experience; disengaged; London; excellent references. 240/39, Office of this Paper.

**QUALIFIED**, tall, 24 experienced in all branches, good West-End experience and reference, desires progressive appointment. "Phes," 27 Warwick Road, S.W.5.

**QUALIFIED**; 24; efficient Dispenser, Window-dresser, Counter and Photographic; good references. 241/5, Office of this Paper.

**QUALIFIED**, experienced Chemist desires position; middle-age; energetic; excellent references; Midlands preferred; disengaged. 241/4, Office of this Paper.

**RECENTLY** qualified requires part-time evening duty with Chemist or Doctor; London or suburbs. "C. W. L.," Wootton Manor, Henley-on-Thames.

**SCOT**; 22; recently qualified; quick Dispenser; excellent references; moderate salary to begin; disengaged now. Write Welsh, 49 Dundee Road, Forfar, N.B.

**SCOT**; qualified; 24; energetic and reliable; well recommended; London preferred. "M.P.S.," c/o Woolons, 28 Kilburn Lane, W.10.

**SEVERAL** years' good all-round experience, Retail and Wholesale; Toilets, Theatricals special. Smart, 29 Chesham Road, Kingston-on-Thames.

**THOROUGHLY** competent; unqualified; 6½ years' all-round experience; West-End, Harrow districts preferred. Rowe, 23 Limesdale Gardens, Edgware.

**UNQUALIFIED**; age 42; all-round experience; West-End, etc.; temporary or otherwise. Little, 9 Westbourne Street, Chelsea, S.W.1.

**UNQUALIFIED**; 25; disengaged; well recommended. G. Ramdin, 41 Westcroft Square, London, W.6.

**UNQUALIFIED** lady Assistant, competent at Counter, knowledge of Dispensing, requires post where two mornings weekly for classes (Hall) will be allowed; moderate salary for suitable arrangement; South-West preferred. 241/30, Office of this Paper.

**WHAT OFFERS?**—Young man, 28, tall, educated, 10 years Retail, splendid experience, Assistant's Certificate, Ireland, also first year Medical, wishes progressive position, Retail or Wholesale; hard worker. "Mortar," 237/27, Office of this Paper.

### WHOLESALE.

The ADVERTISER may if preferred have replies addressed to this Office, and forwarded on payment of an additional charge of 1/-.

**A.A.**—LABORATORY Assistant, age 22, requires situation, with prospects, in Manufacturing Pharmaceutical Chemists; well experienced in Manufacture of all Toilet and Medicinal Preparations, also Tablet Making; served indentured apprenticeship; conscientious worker; North London preferred, but not essential. P.C.B. 16/26, Office of this Paper.

**A** REPRESENTATIVE, 25, with connections on South Coast and London, desires position leading house; Perfumery or Proprietaries; references; salary, commission, expenses. Details apply 238/5, Office of this Paper.

**A** YOUNG Compressed Tablet Maker requires situation; well experienced and a good workman. "H. R. F.," 9 Little Moore Street, Wolverhampton.

**A** YOUNG married man seeks progressive post in Wholesale, preferably as Representative; 13 years' good Retail experience; willing to go anywhere and work hard. Write 241/21, Office of this Paper.

**A** YOUNG man, 22, requires position, either as Salesman or in Warehouse; good appearance. Gatehouse, 5 Brettell Street, S.E.17.

**CHEMIST-PERFUMER**, M.P.S., highly skilled blender of Concentrated Essences, Handkerchief Perfumes, manufacturer of high-class Toilets, desires suitable engagement with firm of repute; London area only. 241/14, Office of this Paper.

**EXPERIENCED** Traveller of highest standing seeks change; expert representation assured; large connection. Chemists, Hairdressers and Stores; thoroughly conversant Drug and allied trades. 237/25, Office of this Paper.

**MANAGER**, keen salesman, ambitious, good personality, desires to represent house of repute in Northern Counties; first-class credentials. 236/5, Office of this Paper.

**REPRESENTATIVE**, smart Retail Salesman desires berth as; Toilets, Pharmaceuticals, Sundries; tall; 27; good education, appearance, address; ambitious; energetic; resident London. "Fafair," 9 Manor Road, Wallington, Surrey.

**REPRESENTATIVE**—Pharmacist with good connection S.E. Counties and Channel Isles desires immediate commissions or full-time work on wider ground if necessary; can drive car; speaks French and Italian. Replies 240/13, Office of this Paper.

**REPRESENTATIVE**, ten years' live connection Yorks, Notts and East Lancashire with Chemists, Stores, Hairdressers, can successfully carry an additional line on commission and part expenses. 240/9, Office of this Paper.

**REPRESENTATIVE**, disengaged, experienced, reliable, seeks progressive post with firm of repute; large personal Chemist connection in South and West of England; own car; sound commission agencies considered. 242/39, Office of this Paper.

**SOUTH-WEST ENGLAND**—Resident Representative; own car; long experience; highest credentials; sales or propaganda; free in one month. 237/28, Office of this Paper.

**WELL-KNOWN** Traveller has room for an additional line, Eastern and South-Eastern Counties; Chemists, Hairdressers and Stores; only first-class houses entertained. 237/250, Office of this Paper.



**WEST ENGLAND, South Coast.**—Representative, 34, desires position leading House; Proprietary, Drugs or Toilet; own car; salary, expenses. 162/716, Office of this Paper.

**WET COUNTER.**—Assistant; disengaged; Wholesale, Retail and Despatch Counter experience. P.C.B. 16/30, Office of this Paper.

### FOR SALE.

**WHAT** offers, carriage forward, Waterglass Tins, new, stamped, no cardboard, 24 dozen 2 lbs., 46 dozen 1 lb. Wride, Chemist, Winchester.

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**STAMPED BEAM SCALES** in good condition, state price; also Dispensing Scales, Check Till. Watts, Chemist, Stretford.

**GOWER, Chemists' Bookseller**, 41 Voltaire Road, Clapham, wants Pharmaceutical Books, including B.P., Pharmaceutical Formulas, B.P.C., P.J.F., Optical Books.

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# THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST

## RETAIL & DISPENSING PRICE LIST

based on definite costing principles

ISSUED QUARTERLY

NINTH YEAR OF PUBLICATION

THE SELLING PRICES in this List are based on the given cost and calculated for the quantities specified, the total oncost for that turnover being then added, together with the net profit, to the nearest figure. In case of fractions the prices are rounded up or down to the most suitable figure. As in arriving at the prices allowance has been made for variations in specific gravity, *liquids should be sold by fluid measure and solids by weight.*

INTERMEDIATE QUANTITIES should be calculated on the lower figure until midway is passed, then on the higher figure. The range of the quantities quoted in the List may be increased as follows: For **one pint** add one-fourth to the 16 oz. selling price. The **gallon price** for oils is obtained by dividing the cwt. price by 6; for **7-lb.** sales multiply the lb. cost by 10; for **14-lb.** by 20; and for **28-lb.** by 38. For *intermediate drachm prices* divide 1-oz. quotations by 7 and multiply by the number of drachms required. To obtain the *grain prices* divide the drachm selling price by 60.

ADJUSTING PRICES.—While standard wholesale prices are used as the starting point for calculating the retail prices, it may be desired to adjust the selling price for variations in cost. This may be effected by the following simplified method: To obtain the **lb. selling price** add half to the cost price (yielding 33½ per cent. on return); for the **4-oz. selling price** divide the lb. cost by 10 and multiply by 4 (yielding 37.5 per cent.); for the **1-oz. selling price** divide the lb. cost by 9 (yielding 43.75 per cent.).

DISPENSING CHARGES.—The two systems given (p. 11) are based on a special investigation and should be used for all dispensing other than contract work. When the Rapid Method is employed the drug-trade private mark MELBORACIS should be used. In the case of a prescription containing one or more ingredients of an expensive nature the Costing Method is used and the mark "C. & D." only ought then to be indicated beneath the chemist's stamp.

MONTHLY CHANGES.—Important changes in prices occurring between the quarterly issues of this List are notified in THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST. Subscribers are recommended to carry out these alterations in ink as they are published, and so keep the quarterly List up-to-date.

ABBREVIATIONS.—The references to standards or formulas in the List are: B.P. (British Pharmacopœia); U.S.P. (United States Pharmacopœia); B.P.C. (British Pharmaceutical Codex); M.O.H. (Ministry of Health); P.L.F. (Price List Formulary).

SALE RESTRICTIONS.—The small capital letters on the left-hand side of the retail price indicate the restrictions on the sale in Great Britain, and generally in Ireland, of the particular drug or chemical. The letters are used in the same sense as in *The Chemist and Druggist Diary*, 1930 (where full information of the restrictions is given), and the C. & D. series of Poisons Cards, the indications being as follows:—

A. Arsenic Act, 1851.

B. Part I of the Schedule of the Poisons and Pharmacy Act, 1908, and Section 17 of the Pharmacy Act, 1868; Section 2 of the Sale of Poisons (Ireland) Act, 1870, and Part I of the Fourth Schedule of the Pharmacy and Poisons Act (Ireland), 1925.

C. Part II of the Schedule of the Poisons and Pharmacy Act, 1908, and Section 17 of the Pharmacy Act, 1868; Section 2 of the Sale of Poisons (Ireland) Act, 1870, and Part II of the Fourth Schedule of the Pharmacy and Poisons Act (Ireland), 1925.

D. Agricultural and horticultural poisons according to Section 2 of the Poisons and Pharmacy Act, 1908.

E. Poisonous substances according to Section 5 of the Poisons and Pharmacy Act, 1908.

F. Dangerous Drugs Acts, 1920 to 1925. "Ex F" denotes that the preparation is exempted by Regulation.

PRICE LIST FORMULARY ("P.L.F.")—For the many unofficial preparations in active sale for which no standard formulas exist a special formulary has been compiled from "Pharmaceutical Formulas," "Veterinary Counter Practice" and other C. & D. publications. The cost and retail prices are given in this List and alterations made each month where changes in cost of ingredients make this necessary. The Price List Formulary is published at 2s. 6d. post free.

DRUG INDEX.—This C. & D. feature furnishes a comparative figure of the cost of drugs and appliances in 1913 and the present time. It is an important factor in accounting for the differences in retail charges now and before the war, and in the valuation of retail businesses. For comparative table for the years 1920-29 see C. & D., January 4, 1930.

STOCKTAKING SHEETS.—These sheets are used in conjunction with this List, in the annual stock-taking of drugs and chemicals, and form the simplest and quickest system of stock-taking for the drug-trade. The sheets, fastened into a pad, consist of the names of the articles printed on ruled paper in the same order as these occur in the List, which much facilitates the subsequent stage of pricing the stock from the cost figures. The sheets are sold in pads (2s. 6d. post free) with blank pages at the end.

Published as a Supplement of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, at 42 Cannon Street, London, E.C.4.

### "C. & D." DRUG INDEX

#### DRUGS (1913=100)

—	1928	1929
Jan.	138.3	135.3
Feb.	136.5	135.8
Mar.	137.0	135.2
April	139.1	135.0
May	140.2	135.5
June	138.0	137.0
July	138.2	135.2
Aug.	136.8	133.3
Sept.	136.5	135.1
Oct.	137.0	133.8
Nov.	135.8	133.0
Dec.	134.7	133.1

#### DRESSINGS (1913=100)

—	1928	1929
Jan.	205.4	186.8
Feb.	205.4	186.0
Mar.	205.4	182.2
April	205.2	182.2
May	205.2	181.6
June	205.2	181.6
July	205.2	181.6
Aug.	205.2	181.6
Sept.	196.8	181.6
Oct.	196.8	181.6
Nov.	190.4	181.6
Dec.	190.4	181.6



Cost		A—Ac	Selling Price				Cost		Ac	Selling Price			
d	per		16 oz.	4 oz.	1 oz.	1 dr.	d	per		16 oz.	4 oz.	1 oz.	1 dr.
s.	d.		s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	Acida—(cont.)	s.	d.	s.	d.
84	lb.	"A.C.E." anæsthetic .. C	10 6	3 0	—	—	7	oz.	Acid. glycerophosphoric. 20%	—	—	1 10	0 4
117	lb.	"A.C.E." anæsthetic B.P.C. C	15 0	3 9	—	—	36	oz.	Acid. gynocardicum ..	—	—	5 3	0 11
12	lb.	Absinthium .. ..	1 6	0 6	0 2	—	32	oz.	Acid. hippuricum ..	—	—	4 8	0 8
60	lb.	Acaciæ gummi alb. elect. ..	7 6	2 2	0 7	—	6	oz.	Acid. hydriodicum dilutum ..	—	—	0 11	0 2
51	lb.	Acaciæ gummi alb. parv. opt. . .	6 3	1 11	0 7	—	36	lb.	Acid. hydrobrom. 30% ..	—	1 8	0 7	—
45	lb.	Acaciæ gummi alb. parv. sec. . .	5 6	1 7	0 6	—	16	lb.	Acid. hydrobrom. dilutum ..	—	0 9	0 3	0 1
54	lb.	Acaciæ gummi alb. pulv. opt. . .	6 9	2 0	0 7	—	10	lb.	Acid. hydrochloricum .. E	1 7	0 6	0 2	0 1
42	lb.	Acaciæ gummi alb. pulv. sec. . .	5 3	1 6	0 6	—	8	lb.	Acid. hydrochloricum dilutum ..	—	0 5	0 2	—
33	lb.	Acaciæ gummi var. opt. ..	4 0	1 2	0 4	—	6.5	lb.	Acid. hydrochloricum coml. E	1 0	0 4	0 2	—
30	oz.	Acetamidosalol .. ..	—	—	4 5	0 8	7	oz.	Acid. hydrocyan. (Scheele) B	—	—	1 1	0 2
3	oz.	Acetanilidum .. ..	—	—	0 6	0 2	6	oz.	Acid. hydrocyan. dilutum B	—	—	1 0	0 2
22	oz.	Acetannin .. ..	—	—	3 3	0 6	20	lb.	Acid. hydrofluor. coml. (by wt.)	2 6	0 10	0 3	—
		Acetomorph. (v. Diamorph.)					12	lb.	Acid. hydrofluoric. dil. B.P.C.	1 8	0 6	0 2	—
26	lb.	Acetonum .. ..	3 3	1 2	0 5	—	7	oz.	Acid. hypophosphorusum ..	—	—	1 2	0 2
20	lb.	Acetonum coml. .. ..	2 6	0 9	0 4	—	24	oz.	Acid. iodicum .. ..	—	—	3 6	0 6
14	oz.	Acetophenonum .. ..	—	—	2 0	0 4	6	oz.	Acid. lacticum .. ..	—	—	1 2	0 2
228	lb.	Acetum aromaticum P.L.F. ..	—	—	—	0 4	24	lb.	Acid. lacticum dilutum ..	3 0	1 0	0 4	0 1
141	lb.	Acet. arom. P.L.F. (synth. ol.)	—	—	—	0 3	38	oz.	Acid. malicum cryst. ..	—	—	5 7	0 10
34	lb.	Acet. cantharidini .. C	—	1 6	0 5	0 1	38	oz.	Acid. meconicum .. ..	—	—	5 7	0 10
30	lb.	Acet. cantharidis .. C	—	1 3	0 5	0 1	12	oz.	Acid. molybdicum .. ..	—	—	1 9	0 3
20	lb.	Acet. colchici .. .. C	—	0 9	0 3	—	17	lb.	Acid. nitricum .. .. E	3 2	0 11	0 3	—
8	lb.	Acet. destillatum album ..	1 0	0 4	0 1½	—	8	lb.	Acid. nitricum dilutum ..	—	0 5	0 2	—
32	gal.	Acet. fuscum .. ..	gal.	4 0	pint	0 7	12	lb.	Acid. nitricum coml. ..	2 3	0 8	0 3	—
51	gal.	Acet. fuscum (Beaufoy) ..	pint	0 11	—	—	21	lb.	Acid. nitricum fumans .. E	—	—	0 4	—
36	lb.	Acet. ipecacuanhæ .. C	—	1 5	0 5	—	8	lb.	Acid. nitro-hydrochlor. dil.	—	0 5	0 2	—
144	lb.	Acet. odoratum B.P.C. ..	—	5 6	1 6	—	12	lb.	Acid. nitrosus .. .. E	2 0	0 7	0 3	—
84	lb.	Acet. opii .. .. B, F	—	3 4	1 0	0 2	78	oz.	Acid. nucleicum .. ..	—	—	11 6	1 8
20	lb.	Acet. rubi idæi .. ..	2 10	0 11	0 3	—	15	lb.	Acid. oleicum .. ..	1 11	0 7	0 2	—
9	lb.	Acet. scillæ .. ..	1 3	0 5	0 2	—	24	gr.	Acid. osmicum cryst. ..	per	gr.	3 6	—
8.5	lb.	Acet. scillæ '98 .. ..	1 3	0 5	0 2	—	90	oz.	Acid. osmic. 1 per cent. sol. ..	—	—	12 6	2 2
18	lb.	Acet. staphisagriæ .. C	—	0 8	0 3	—	17	lb.	Acid. oxalicum recryst. C	—	0 8	0 3	0 1
90	gal.	Acet. vini Gallici .. ..	pint	1 5	0 3	—	8	lb.	Acid. oxalicum coml. .. C	1 0	0 4	0 2	—
57	box	Acidol tablets (5 tubes) ..	per	box	7 0	—	32	8oz.	Acid. phosphat. (Horsford) ..	—	2 3	0 7	0 1
		Acida					16	lb.	Acid. phosphoricum conc. B.P.	3 6	1 2	0 4	—
8	lb.	Acidum aceticum .. ..	1 2	0 4	0 1½	—	20	lb.	Acid. phosphoricum s.g. 1.75 ..	—	1 4	0 5	—
108	lb.	Acid. aceticum arom. B.P.C. ..	—	—	—	0 3	8	lb.	Acid. phosphoricum dilutum ..	1 0	0 5	0 2	0 1
6	lb.	Acid. aceticum dilutum .. ..	0 9	0 2½	0 1	—	39	lb.	Acid. phosphorusum .. ..	—	1 8	0 6	—
17	lb.	Acid. aceticum glaciale .. ..	—	0 8	0 3	—	3	oz.	Acid. phosphotungstic (sol. 10%)	—	—	0 7	—
60	lb.	Acid. acetylsalicylicum .. ..	—	2 2	0 8	0 2	8	oz.	Acid. picricum .. ..	—	—	1 2	0 2
20	lb.	Acid. arseniosum .. .. A, B	—	—	0 3	—	10	lb.	Acid. picric. 1 per cent. sol. .	1 3	0 5	0 2	—
		Acid. arsen. coml. (v. Arsenicum)					21	lb.	Acid. picric. (alc. sol. indust.)	2 6	0 10	0 3	—
30	oz.	Acid. benzoicum nat. .. ..	—	—	4 5	0 9	14	oz.	Acid. pyrogallicum sublim. ..	—	—	2 0	0 4
51	lb.	Acid. benzoicum synth. ..	—	1 10	0 7	0 1	12	oz.	Acid. pyrogallicum cryst. ..	—	—	1 8	0 4
8	lb.	Acid. boricum cryst. .. ..	1 0	0 4	0 1½	—	8	lb.	Acid. pyrolignosum .. ..	1 0	0 4	—	—
10	lb.	Acid. borici pulv. subtil. ..	1 3	0 5	0 2	—	36	dr.	Acid. quinicum .. ..	—	—	—	5 3
1.5	oz.	Acid. borici pulv. pkd. ..	—	0 7	0 2½	—	40	lb.	Acid. salicylicum "phys. pur." ..	—	1 6	0 5	0 1
552	cwt.	Acid. borici coml. pulvis ..	7 lb.	4 2	—	—	32	oz.	Acid. salicylicum nat. ..	—	—	4 8	0 10
8	lb.	Acid. borici coml. pulvis ..	1 0	0 4	0 1½	—	30	lb.	Acid. salicylici pulvis ..	—	1 1	0 4	0 1
10	oz.	Acid. butyricum .. ..	—	—	1 6	—	12	oz.	Acid. salicylsulphonicum ..	—	—	1 9	0 4
28	oz.	Acid. camphoricum .. ..	—	—	4 1	0 7	15	lb.	Acid. stearicum coml. ..	1 10	0 7	0 2	—
20	lb.	Acid. carbolicum cryst. B.P. C	2 6	0 9	0 3	—	15	oz.	Acid. succinicum .. ..	—	—	2 3	0 4
18	lb.	Acid. carbolicum liq. B.P. C	2 3	0 8	0 3	—	9	oz.	Acid. sulphanilic. recryst. ..	—	—	1 4	0 3
42	gal.	Acid. carbolicum "miscible" C	pint	0 9	—	—	3	oz.	Acid. sulphindigotic. (sol.) ..	—	—	0 6	—
72	gal.	Acid. carbolicum "straw" C	1 4	0 7	0 2	—	6	oz.	Acid. sulphocarbol. (33%) ..	—	—	0 11	—
93	doz.	Acid. carbolicum (disinf.) pkd. 3viii.	1 2	—	—	—	11	lb.	Acid. sulphuricum .. .. E	2 6	0 10½	0 3	—
3	lb.	Acid. carbol. (disinf. powder) ..	0 5	—	—	—	8	lb.	Acid. sulphuricum dilutum ..	—	0 5	0 2	—
16	lb.	Acid. carbol. (in spirit) ..	2 0	0 7	—	—	7.5	lb.	Acid. sulphuricum coml. E	1 9	0 6	0 2	—
5	oz.	Acid. chromicum .. ..	—	—	0 9	0 2	84	lb.	Acid. sulphuricum aromaticum	—	3 8	1 1	0 2
24	lb.	Acid. chromicum coml. ..	—	0 11	0 4	—	8	lb.	Acid. sulphurosus .. ..	1 0	0 4	0 1	—
16	oz.	Acid. cinnamicum .. ..	—	—	2 4	0 4	26	lb.	Acid. sulphuros. (in spirit) ..	—	1 0	0 4	—
38	lb.	Acid. citricum .. ..	4 9	1 5	0 5	—	6	oz.	Acid. tannicum .. ..	—	—	0 11	0 2
39	lb.	Acid. citrici pulvis .. ..	4 11	1 5	0 5	—	27	lb.	Acid. tartaricum cryst. mag.	3 6	1 0	0 4	—
24	lb.	Acid. cresylicum pur. (vap.) C	—	1 0	0 4	—	28	lb.	Acid. tartaricum cryst. parv.	3 6	1 0	0 4	—
7	lb.	Acid. cresylicum coml. C	1 2	0 7	0 2	—	27	lb.	Acid. tartarici pulvis ..	3 6	1 0	0 4	—
		Acid. diethylbarb. (v. Barbit.) ..					21	oz.	Acid. trichloraceticum ..	—	—	3 1	0 6
9	oz.	Acid. formicum cryst. ..	—	—	1 4	0 3	7	oz.	Acid. tungsticum purum ..	—	—	1 1	0 2
18	lb.	Acid. formicum 50% .. ..	2 6	0 9	0 3	0 1	33	oz.	Acid. uricum .. ..	—	—	4 10	0 8
7	oz.	Acid. gallicum .. ..	—	—	1 1	0 2	21	oz.	Acid. valerianicum ..	—	—	3 1	0 6



Cost		Ac—Al		Selling Price				Cost		Al—Am	Selling Price			
d.	per			16 oz.	4 oz.	1 oz.	1 dr.				16 oz.	4 oz.	1 oz.	1 dr.
s.	d.			s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.		s.	d.	s.	d.
30	lb.	Aconiti nap. fol. exot. pulvis	B	—	1 2	0 4	0 1	252	cwt.	Alumen coml. . . . .	7 lb.	2 0	—	—
32	lb.	Aconiti rad. pulv. . . . .	B	—	1 2	0 4	—	45	lb.	Alumen coml. pulv. . . . .	0 8	0 3	—	—
9	gr.	Aconitina . . . . .	B	per	gr.	1 6	—	276	cwt.	Alumen coml. pulv. . . . .	14 lb.	4 0	7 lb.	2 2
17	gm.	Acriflavinum . . . . .	—	—	—	—	9 0	18	lb.	Alumen chromicum recryst. . . . .	—	0 8	0 3	—
104	oz.	Adalin . . . . .	—	—	—	—	2 6	9	lb.	Alumen chromicum coml. . . . .	1 2	0 5	0 2	—
32	25	Adalin tablets gr. 5 . . . . .	—	doz.	2 0	—	—	18	lb.	Alumen exsiccatum . . . . .	2 3	0 8	0 3	—
21	lb.	Adeps benzoatus . . . . .	—	2 8	0 10	0 3	—	19	lb.	Alumen exsiccatum pulv. . . . .	2 5	0 9	0 3	—
16	lb.	Adeps præparatus . . . . .	—	2 0	0 7	0 2½	—	13	lb.	Alumen purificatum . . . . .	1 7	0 6	0 2	—
16	lb.	Adeps lanæ . . . . .	—	2 0	0 7	0 2½	—	13	lb.	Alumen rupe . . . . .	1 7	0 6	0 2	—
12	lb.	Adeps lanæ hydrosus . . . . .	—	1 6	0 6	0 2	—	6	oz.	Aluminii acetat . . . . .	—	—	0 11	0 2
16	gr.	Adrenalinum . . . . .	per	gr.	2 4	—	—	8	oz.	Aluminii aceto-tartras . . . . .	—	—	1 2	0 2
41	oz.	Adrenalin chlor. sol. 1-1,000(P.D.)	—	—	5 0	0 9	—	36	lb.	Aluminii chloridum . . . . .	—	1 4	0 5	0 1
37	lb.	Æther 0.720 (by wt.) . . . . .	—	4 7	1 4	—	—	42	lb.	Aluminii hydroxidum . . . . .	5 3	1 6	0 5	0 1
31	lb.	Æther methylicus 0.730 . . . . .	—	3 11	1 2	0 5	—	12	oz.	Aluminii salicylas . . . . .	—	—	1 9	0 3
47	lb.	Æther purif. 0.720 (by wt.) . . . . .	—	5 11	1 9	—	—	21	lb.	Aluminii sulphas . . . . .	—	0 10	0 3	—
154	lb.	Æther purif. (ex s.v.r.) (by wt.) . . . . .	—	14 9	3 9	—	—	9	lb.	Aluminii sulphas coml. . . . .	1 2	0 4	—	—
8	oz.	Æther aceticus . . . . .	—	—	—	1 2	0 2	16	oz.	Aluminii tannas . . . . .	—	—	2 4	0 5
16	oz.	Æther aceto-aceticus . . . . .	—	—	—	2 4	0 5	14	lb.	Aluminis purificati pulvis . . . . .	1 9	0 7	0 2	—
17	oz.	Æther benzoicus . . . . .	—	—	—	2 8	0 6	15	oz.	Amidol . . . . .	—	—	1 11	0 4
16	oz.	Æther butyricus . . . . .	—	—	—	2 4	0 5	16	oz.	Amidopyrina . . . . .	—	—	2 4	0 4
72	lb.	Æther chloricus . . . . .	—	2 6	0 9	—	—	42	oz.	Amidopyrinæ camphorat. . . . .	—	—	6 2	1 0
22	oz.	Æther formicus . . . . .	—	—	—	3 3	0 7	27	oz.	Amidopyrinæ salicylas . . . . .	—	—	4 0	0 7
15	oz.	Æther œnanthic. synth. . . . .	—	—	—	2 3	0 5	57	lb.	Ammoniaci pulvis . . . . .	—	—	0 7	0 1
7	oz.	Æther ozonicus . . . . .	—	—	—	1 1	0 3	51	lb.	Ammoniacum opt. (gtt.) . . . . .	—	—	0 7	0 1
26	lb.	Æther petroleum . . . . .	—	3 3	1 0	0 4	—							
15	lb.	Æther petroleum coml. . . . .	—	1 9	0 6	0 2	—							
90	oz.	Æthocaine . . . . .	—	—	—	2 2	—							
120	lb.	Agar-agar (shredded) . . . . .	—	—	4 3	1 2	—	3	oz.	Ammon. acetat pur. . . . .	—	—	0 6	0 1
132	lb.	Agar-agar pulvis . . . . .	—	—	4 9	1 4	—	30	oz.	Ammon. benzoas nat. . . . .	—	—	4 5	0 8
51	oz.	Agotan . . . . .	—	—	—	—	1 3	75	lb.	Ammon. benzoas synth. . . . .	—	2 9	0 10	0 2
48	50	Agotan tablets . . . . .	—	doz.	1 6	—	—	33	lb.	Ammon. bichromas cryst. . . . .	—	1 2	0 4	—
21	lb.	Agropyrum Ang. . . . .	—	—	0 10	0 3	—	34	lb.	Ammon. bromidum . . . . .	—	1 3	0 4	—
14	lb.	Agropyrum exot. . . . .	—	1 9	0 6	0 2	—	20	lb.	Ammon. carb. resub. . . . .	2 6	0 9	0 3	—
50	oz.	Airol . . . . .	—	—	—	—	1 1	22	lb.	Ammon. carb. resub. pulv. . . . .	2 9	0 10	0 3	—
76.5	oz.	Albargin . . . . .	—	—	—	—	1 9	21	lb.	Ammon. carb. (Howards) . . . . .	2 8	0 9	0 3	—
78	lb.	Albumen (egg) pulv. . . . .	—	—	2 10	0 10	0 2	23	lb.	Ammon. carb. pulv. (Hds.) . . . . .	3 0	0 11	0 3	—
48	lb.	Albumin. (blood) pulv. . . . .	—	—	1 9	0 6	—	12	lb.	Ammon. carb. coml. . . . .	1 6	0 6	0 2	—
9	oz.	Albumin. tannic. . . . .	—	—	—	1 4	0 3	10	lb.	Ammon. carb. coml. (qty.) . . . . .	1 3	—	7 lb.	8 4
		Alcohol (v. Spiritus rectifi-						13	lb.	Ammon. carb. coml. pulv. . . . .	1 6	0 6	0 2	—
		catus)						11.5	lb.	Ammon. carb. coml. pulv. (qty.) . . . . .	1 6	—	7 lb.	9 8
168	lb.	Alcohol absolutum . . . . .	—	6 0	1 9	0 3	—			Ammon. carb. arom. P.L.F. . . . .	—	—	1 0	—
312	lb.	Alcohol abs. (sine rebate) . . . . .	—	10 2	2 8	0 5	—	15	lb.	Ammon. chloridum pur. . . . .	1 10	0 7	0 2	—
126	lb.	Alcohol ammon. fort. B.P.C. E	—	—	1 3	0 3	—	11	lb.	Ammon. chloridum coml. . . . .	1 5	0 5	0 2	—
45	lb.	Alcohol amylicum . . . . .	—	5 6	1 7	0 6	0 1	11	lb.	Ammon. chloridum "lumps" . . . . .	1 5	—	7 lb.	8 3
36	lb.	Alcohol amylicum coml. . . . .	—	4 6	1 3	0 5	—	66	lb.	Ammon. citras . . . . .	—	2 6	0 9	0 2
42	pt.	Alcohol isopropylicum . . . . .	—	4 2	1 2	0 4	—	60	lb.	Ammon. formas . . . . .	—	2 3	0 8	0 2
360	lb.	Alcohol methylicum pur. . . . .	—	11 8	3 0	0 6	—	40	oz.	Ammon. hippuras . . . . .	—	—	5 10	1 0
11	lb.	Alcoholic ammonia P.L.F. . . . .	—	—	—	0 6	—	12	lb.	Ammon. hydrosulph. sol. . . . .	1 6	0 7	0 3	—
8	oz.	Aldehydum absol. . . . .	—	—	—	1 2	—	13	oz.	Ammon. hypophosphis . . . . .	—	—	1 11	0 4
24	oz.	Aldehydum alcoh. 15% . . . . .	—	—	—	3 6	—	36	lb.	Ammon. ichthosulphonas . . . . .	4 6	1 4	0 5	0 1
10	100	Aldoform tablets. (D.F.) . . . . .	—	doz.	0 2	bot.	1 0	30	oz.	Ammon. iodidum . . . . .	—	—	4 5	0 8
42	dr.	Allantoinum . . . . .	—	—	—	6 2	—	11	oz.	Ammon. molybdas cryst. . . . .	—	—	1 8	0 3
140	lb.	All Fours P.L.F. . . . .	—	—	1 8	0 3	—	48	lb.	Ammon. monocarb. arom. . . . .	—	—	0 6	0 2
24	lb.	Allium sativum . . . . .	—	3 0	0 11	0 4	—	18	lb.	Ammon. nitras pur. . . . .	2 3	0 8	0 3	—
162	100	Allonal tablets. . . . .	B	doz.	2 7	—	—	9	lb.	Ammon. nitras coml. . . . .	1 2	0 4	0 2	—
55	oz.	Allosan . . . . .	—	—	7 0	1 4	—	27	lb.	Ammon. oxalas pur. . . . .	E	—	1 0	0 4
48	lb.	Aloe Barbadosensis . . . . .	—	6 0	1 9	0 6	—	42	lb.	Ammon. persulphas . . . . .	—	1 6	0 6	0 1
51	lb.	Aloe Barbadosensis pulvis opt. . . . .	—	6 3	1 11	0 7	0 1	36	lb.	Ammon. phosphas . . . . .	4 6	1 4	0 5	0 1
14	lb.	Aloe Capensis . . . . .	—	1 9	0 7	0 2	—	15	lb.	Ammon. phosphas coml. . . . .	1 10	0 7	0 2	—
20	lb.	Aloe Capensis pulvis . . . . .	—	2 6	0 9	0 3	—	42	lb.	Ammon. phosphas acid. . . . .	—	1 7	0 6	0 1
69	lb.	Aloe Socot. pulvis . . . . .	—	8 9	2 6	0 9	0 2	8	oz.	Ammon. salicylas . . . . .	—	—	1 2	0 3
18	oz.	Alouinum . . . . .	—	—	—	2 8	0 5	21	oz.	Ammon. succinas . . . . .	—	—	3 1	0 6
32	gm.	Alopon (A. & H.) . . . . .	B,F	per	gr.	0 5	—	14	lb.	Ammon. sulphas pur. . . . .	—	0 7	0 2	—
60	lb.	Althææ flores . . . . .	—	—	2 2	0 8	—	5	lb.	Ammon. sulphas coml. . . . .	0 8	0 3	—	—
18	lb.	Althææ folia . . . . .	—	2 3	0 8	0 3	—	408	cwt.	Ammon. sulphas coml. . . . .	7 lb.	3 2	—	—
26	lb.	Althææ rad. decort. . . . .	—	3 3	0 11	0 4	—	42	lb.	Ammon. sulphocyanidum . . . . .	—	—	0 6	0 1
36	lb.	Althææ rad. dec. pulvis . . . . .	—	4 6	1 4	0 5	—	6	oz.	Ammon. tartras . . . . .	—	—	0 11	0 2
4	lb.	Alumen coml. . . . .	—	0 7	0 2	0 1	—	24	oz.	Ammon. valerianas cryst. . . . .	—	—	3 6	0 7
								75	oz.	Ammonal unstd. . . . .	—	—	—	1 10



Ampullæ		Cost per ½ doz. d.	Sell per ½ doz. s. d.	Cost per doz. d.	Sell per doz. s. d.	An—Aq		Selling Price			
								16 oz. s. d.	4 oz. s. d.	1 oz. s. d.	1 dr. s. d.
Apomorphinæ hydroch. gr. ⅛	.. C	16'5	1 10	32	3 4	36	lb. Angelicæ radix ..	4 6	1 4	0 5	—
Atropinæ sulph. gr. ⅛	.. B	16'5	1 10	32	3 4	48	lb. Angelicæ radicis pulvis ..	6 0	1 9	0 6	—
Benzamin. hyd. gr. ⅛, adrenalin. gr. ⅛	..	16'5	1 10	32	3 4	<b>Aniline Colours</b>					
Caffein. sod.-sal. gr. 3	..	24	2 6	40	4 6	12	oz. Black, nigrosine ..	—	—	1 9	0 3
Camph. in ol. olivæ gr. 1½, gr. 3	..	16'5	1 10	32	3 4	28	oz. Blue, methylene ..	—	—	4 1	0 7
Camphor, æther, ol. oliv.	..	27	3 0	45	5 0	72	lb. Brown, Bismarck ..	—	2 7	0 9	0 2
Cocain. hydroch. gr. ⅛, gr. ⅛, gr. ½	.. B, F	16'5	1 10	32	3 4	10	oz. Chrysoidin ..	—	—	1 6	0 3
Cocain. hydroch. gr. ⅛	..	16'5	1 10	32	3 4	15	oz. Cerise ..	—	—	2 3	0 4
adrenalin. gr. ⅛	.. B, F	16'5	1 10	32	3 4	48	oz. Eosin ..	—	—	7 0	1 0
Cocain. hydroch. gr. ⅛	..	16'5	1 10	32	3 4	42	oz. Erythrosin ..	—	—	6 2	1 0
adrenalin. gr. ⅛	.. B, F	16'5	1 10	32	3 4	30	oz. Fuchsin ..	—	—	4 5	0 8
Digitalin. gr. ⅛	.. C	25	2 9	45	5 0	18	oz. Green, brilliant ..	—	—	2 8	0 5
Emetinæ 1 gr.	.. C	48	5 3	86	9 6	36	oz. Magenta ..	—	—	5 3	0 9
Emetin. hydroch. gr. ½	.. C	32	3 6	59	6 6	28	oz. Orange II. ..	—	—	4 1	0 7
Ethyl chaulmoograt's 2 cc.	..	30	3 3	54	6 0	42	oz. Scarlet red ..	—	—	6 2	1 0
Ethyl morrhuat's ..	..	30	2 3	54	6 0	18	oz. Tartrazine ..	—	—	2 8	0 5
Extract. ergotæ gr. 1½	.. B	16'5	1 10	32	3 4	18	oz. Violet, methyl B ..	—	—	2 8	0 5
Extract. ergotæ gr. 3½	.. B	25	2 9	45	5 0	27	oz. Yellow, fast ..	—	—	4 0	0 7
Extract. ergotæ gr. 7	.. B	40'5	4 6	82	8 0	4	oz. Anilini hydrochlor. ..	—	—	0 7	0 1
Ferri et ammon. cit. vir. gr. ½	..	16'5	1 10	32	3 4	20	lb. Anilinum compl. opt. ..	2 9	0 10	0 3	—
Glucosi 1½ oz.	..	21	2 4	—	—	12	lb. Anisi fructus ..	1 6	0 6	0 2	—
Hyoscin. hydrobr. gr. ⅛	.. C	16'5	1 10	32	3 4	15	lb. Anisi fructus pulvis ..	1 10	0 7	0 3	—
Indigo carmine 0.4 per cent.	..	30	3 3	54	6 0	14	lb. Anisi fructus pulvis (crs.) ..	1 9	0 7	0 3	—
Iodi, boxes of 6	..	12	1 8	—	—	14	oz. Anisol ..	—	—	2 9	0 4
Mercurial cream M10	..	21	2 3	39	4 0	34	lb. Annatto (roll) ..	—	1 3	0 5	—
Morph. hydroch. gr. ⅛, gr. ¼, gr. ½, gr. ¾	.. B, F	16'5	1 10	32	3 4	36	lb. Anna*to (liquid) ..	—	1 7	0 6	—
Morph. hydroch. gr. ¼	..	18	2 0	33	3 8	90	lb. Anthemidis flores Ang. ..	—	3 3	1 0	—
atropin. sulph. gr. ⅛	.. B, F	16'5	1 10	32	3 4	57	lb. Anthemidis flores exot. ..	7 2	2 0	0 7	0 1
Ol. cinerei (grey oil) ½ c.c.	..	16'5	1 10	32	3 4	60	lb. Anthemidis florum exot. pulv. ..	—	2 2	0 8	0 2
Peptoni 7½% 1.5 c.c.	..	30	3 3	54	6 0	45	lb. Anthemidis flores exot. sec. ..	5 9	1 7	0 6	—
Pilocarpin. nit. gr. ¼	.. C	20	2 3	36	4 0	34	oz. Anthrasol ..	—	—	4 2	0 10
Pituitrin 0.5	..	—	6 0	—	11 0	12	lb. Antiformin substitute ..	1 9	0 7	0 2	—
Pituitrin 1.0	..	—	10 6	—	—	60	oz. Antikamnia, unstd. ..	—	—	—	1 6
Scopolamin. hydrobr. gr. ⅛	..	16'5	1 10	32	3 4	60	oz. Antikamnia tablets, unstd. ..	doz.	1 6	—	—
morph. acet. gr. ¼	.. B, F	16'5	1 10	32	3 4	17	lb. Antimonii crocus pulv. ..	2 2	0 8	0 3	—
Sodii cacodyl. gr. ½, gr. ¾	.. B	16'5	1 10	32	3 4	7	oz. Antimonii et sodii tartas ..	—	—	1 1	0 2
Sodii cacodyl. gr. ¾, ferri cacodyl. gr. ¾	.. B	20'5	2 3	36	4 0	648	doz. Antim. et sodii tart. sterules ..	—	—	—	—
Strophanthin. gr. ⅛	.. C	16'5	1 10	32	3 4	(M'dale) gr. ½ (box of 10) ..					
Strychnin. sulph. gr. ⅛, gr. ¼	.. B	16'5	1 10	32	3 4	864	doz. Antim. sod. tart. sterules ..	box	6 0	—	—
Thiosinamin. sod.-sal. 2.3 c.c.	..	40'5	4 6	72	8 0	(M'dale) gr. ij. (box of 10) ..					
						12	lb. Antim. nig. pulv. ..	1 6	0 6	0 2	—
						54	lb. Antim. oxidum ..	—	2 0	0 7	0 1
						42	lb. Antimonium sulphuratum ..	5 3	1 6	0 6	0 1
						54	lb. Antimonii tartarati pulv. ..	6 9	2 0	0 7	0 1
						45	17oz. Antiphlogistine ..	—	—	0 4	—
						60	lb. Antiseptic cream (Hewlett) ..	7 6	2 0	0 7	0 2
						43	oz. Antitoxine tabs., unstd. ..	doz.	0 9	—	—
						Antitoxins (v. Serums)					
						21	lb. Apii grav. sem. ..	2 8	0 10	0 3	—
						45	oz. Apiol ..	—	—	—	1 0
						6	gr. Apomorphinæ hydroch. ..	per	gr.	1 0	—
						<b>Aquæ</b>					
						11	lb. Aqua anethi ..	1 5	0 6	0 2	—
						180	lb. Aqua anethi conc. 1-40 ..	—	6 6	2 0	0 4
						8	lb. Aqua anisi ..	1 0	0 4	0 1½	—
						162	lb. Aqua anisi conc. 1-40 ..	—	5 9	1 7	0 4
						24	lb. Aqua aurantii flor. trip. ..	3 0	0 11	0 4	—
						204	lb. Aqua aurantii flor. conc. 1-40 ..	—	7 3	2 1	0 4
						18	lb. Aqua bromi ..	2 3	0 8	—	—
						8	lb. Aqua camphoræ ..	1 0	0 4	0 1½	—
						60	lb. Aqua camphoræ conc. 1-40 ..	—	2 2	0 8	0 1½
						8	lb. Aqua carui ..	1 0	0 4	0 1½	—
						180	lb. Aqua carui conc. 1-40 ..	—	6 6	1 10	0 4
						8	lb. Aqua caryophylli ..	1 0	0 4	0 1½	—
						198	lb. Aqua caryophylli conc. 1-40 ..	—	7 0	1 10	0 4
						180	lb. Aqua cassiæ conc. 1-40 ..	—	6 5	1 10	0 4
						8	lb. Aqua chloroformi ..	1 0	0 4	0 1½	—
						81	lb. Aqua chloroformi conc. 1-40 ..	—	2 10	0 10	0 2

Cost		Am—An	Selling Price			
			16 oz. s. d.	4 oz. s. d.	1 oz. s. d.	1 dr. s. d.
42	lb.	Amygdala amara ..	5 3	1 7	0 6	—
60	lb.	Amygdala dulcis Jordan ..	7 6	2 2	0 7	—
45	lb.	Amygdala dulcis Valent. ..	5 9	1 8	0 6	—
90	lb.	Amygd. dulc. pulv. alb. ..	11 3	3 2	0 11	0 2
24	lb.	Amygd. cont. (Almond meal) ..	3 0	0 11	0 3	—
36	lb.	Amyl acetat. pur. ..	—	1 4	0 6	—
30	lb.	Amyl acetat. compl. ..	3 9	1 1	0 4	—
12	oz.	Amyl butyrat. ..	—	—	1 9	0 3
10	oz.	Amyl nitris ..	—	—	—	0 3
21	doz.	Amyl nitrite capsules M3 ..	doz.	2 2	—	—
18	oz.	Amyl valerianas ..	—	—	2 8	0 5
32	oz.	Amyleni hydras ..	—	—	4 8	0 8
392	cwt.	Amyli pulvis (maize) ..	7 lb.	3 1	—	—
6	lb.	Amyli pulvis (maize) ..	0 10	0 4	0 1½	—
85	lb.	Amyli pulvis (rice) ..	1 2	0 4	0 1½	—
10	lb.	Amyli pulvis (wheat) ..	1 3	0 5	0 2	—
6	lb.	Amyli pulvis (potato) ..	0 9	0 3	0 1	—
50	oz.	Anæsthesin ..	—	—	—	1 2
58.5	100	Anasarcin tablets ..	doz.	1 0	—	—
16	lb.	Anchusæ radix ..	2 0	0 7	0 2	—
10	lb.	Anethi fructus E.I. ..	1 3	0 4	0 2	—
17	lb.	Anethi fructus pulvis ..	2 2	0 8	0 3	—
9	oz.	Anethol ..	—	—	1 6	0 3



Cost		Aq—Ar Aqueae—(cont.)	Selling Price				Cost	Ar—Be	Selling Price			
d.	per		16 oz. s. d.	4 oz. s. d.	1 oz. s. d.	1 dr. s. d.	d.	per	16 oz. s. d.	4 oz. s. d.	1 oz. s. d.	1 dr. s. d.
11	lb.	Aqua cinnamomi .. ..	1 5	0 6	0 2	—	12	oz.	Arsenii bromidum .. A, B	—	—	0 4
192	lb.	Aqua cinnamomi conc. 1-40 ..	—	7 0	1 10	0 4	27	oz.	Arsenii iodidum .. B	—	—	4 0
15	gal.	Aqua destillata .. ..	0 4	0 2	—	—	21	lb.	Arsenii sulphid. flav. pulv. B	2 9	1 0	0 4
180	lb.	Aqua Floridensis P.L.F. ..	—	6 4	1 9	0 3	18	lb.	Arsenii sulphid. rub. pulv. B	2 3	0 10	0 4
102	lb.	Aqua Florid. (isoprop.) ..	—	3 6	1 0	—	42	oz.	Arseno-triferrin .. B	—	—	1 0
8	lb.	Aqua fœniculi .. ..	1 0	0 4	0 1	—	18	30	Arseno-trifer. tablets gr.5 B	doz.	1 3	—
186	lb.	Aqua fœniculi conc. 1-40 ..	—	6 8	1 10	0 4	81	lb.	Asafetida opt. (gtt.) ..	—	2 10	0 10
15	lb.	Aqua laurocerasi .. B	2 0	0 7	0 2	—	30	lb.	Asafetida coml. ..	—	1 2	0 5
420	lb.	Aqua lavandulæ opt. P.L.F. ..	—	14 0	3 8	0 7	78	lb.	Asafetidæ pulv. ..	—	—	0 10
237	lb.	Aqua lavandulæ sec. P.L.F. ..	—	8 0	2 2	0 4	72	lb.	Asbestos opt. ..	—	2 7	0 9
294	lb.	Aqua lavand. opt. (isoprop.) P.L.F. ..	—	10 4	2 9	0 5	12	lb.	Asbestos coml. ..	1 6	0 6	0 2
142	lb.	Aqua lavand. sec. (isoprop.) P.L.F. ..	—	5 0	1 4	0 3	96	oz.	Asparagin ..	—	—	14 0
174	lb.	Aqua mellis P.L.F. ..	—	6 2	1 8	0 3	9	lb.	Asphaltum ..	1 3	0 4	0 2
81	lb.	Aqua mellis (isoprop.) P.L.F. ..	—	2 10	0 9	—	18	100	Aspirin tablets (Howards') gr. 5	doz.	0 4	—
14	lb.	Aqua menthæ pip. Ang. ..	1 9	0 7	0 2	—	32	lb.	Asthma powder P.L.F. .. C	—	1 2	0 4
228	lb.	Aqua menthæ pip. conc. Ang. 1-40 ..	—	8 0	2 2	0 4	30	lb.	Asthma powder B.P.C. .. C	—	1 1	0 4
11	lb.	Aqua menthæ pip. exot. ..	1 5	0 5	0 2	—			Atolax (B. & C.) sell 5s. jar.	—	—	—
168	lb.	Aqua menthæ pip. conc. exot. 1-40 ..	—	5 9	1 8	0 3	72	oz.	Atophan ..	—	—	1 9
13	lb.	Aqua menthæ viridis Ang. ..	1 8	0 7	0 2	—	132	100	Atophan tablets gr. 7½ ..	doz.	2 1	—
14	lb.	Aqua picis P.L.F. ..	1 9	0 7	0 2	—	132	100	Atoquinol tablets ..	doz.	2 1	—
8	lb.	Aqua pimentæ ..	1 0	0 4	0 1	—	48	dr.	Atropina .. B	per	gr.	0 2
186	lb.	Aqua pimentæ conc. 1-40 ..	—	7 0	2 0	0 4	32	dr.	Atropinæ sulphas .. B	per	gr.	0 2
8	lb.	Aqua pulgii Ang. ..	1 0	0 4	0 1	—	72	lb.	Aurantii cortex Ang. ..	—	2 7	0 9
13	lb.	Aqua rosæ dest. ..	1 8	0 7	0 2	—	20	lb.	Aurantii cortex exot. ..	2 6	0 9	0 3
18	lb.	Aqua rosæ trip. opt. ..	2 3	0 8	0 2	—	2.5	gr.	Auri bromidum ..	per	gr.	0 5
252	lb.	Aqua rosæ conc. 1-40 ..	—	9 0	2 7	0 5	32	each	Auri chloridum (15 gr. tubes) ..	ea.	3 6	—
12	lb.	Aqua rosmarini ..	1 6	0 6	0 2	—	24	oz.	Auri chloridum sol. (2%) ..	—	—	3 0
168	lb.	Aqua rosmarini conc. 1-40 ..	—	6 0	1 8	0 3	9	gr.	Auri oxidum ..	per	gr.	1 6
11	lb.	Aqua sambuci ..	1 5	0 6	0 2	—			B			
24	lb.	Aqua sambuci trip. ..	3 0	0 11	0 3	—	18	lb.	Baking powder P.L.F. ..	2 3	0 7½	0 2
240	lb.	Aqua sambuci conc. 1-40 ..	—	—	2 5	0 4½	14	lb.	Baking powder P.L.F. ..	1 9	0 6	0 2
							26	lb.	Balsamum anisi P.L.F. ..	—	1 2	0 4
11	oz.	Araroba ..	—	—	1 8	0 3			Balsamum Canadensis (v. Canada balsam)			
24	dr.	Arbutin ..	—	—	—	3 6			Balsamum Peruvianum ..	—	—	2 2
18	lb.	Archil ..	2 4	0 9	0 3	—	14	oz.	Balsamum sulphuris ..	3 6	1 0	0 4
15	lb.	Arctii radix ..	2 0	0 7	0 2	—	21	lb.	Balsamum tolutanum ..	—	—	1 4
24	lb.	Arctii radidis pulvis ..	3 0	1 0	0 4	—	9	oz.	Bandages—see page 6			
15	lb.	Areca ..	—	—	0 3	—	42	oz.	Baptisin ..	—	—	6 2
21	lb.	Arecae pulvis ..	2 9	0 10	0 3	—	16	oz.	Barbitonum .. B	—	—	2 4
3	gr.	Arecolinae hydrobromidum B	per	gr.	0 6	—	20	oz.	Barbitonum, sodium .. B	—	—	2 11
72	oz.	Argenti bromidum ..	—	—	1 6	—	21	lb.	Barii carbonas pur. præc. C	2 9	0 10	0 3
51	oz.	Argenti chloridum ..	—	—	1 1	—	10	lb.	Barii carbonas coml. .. C	1 3	0 5	0 2
72	oz.	Argenti cyanidum .. B	—	—	1 6	—	12	lb.	Barii chloridum pur. .. C	1 6	0 6	0 2
72	oz.	Argenti iodidum ..	—	—	1 6	—	18	lb.	Barii hydroxidum pur. .. C	2 3	0 8	0 3
34	oz.	Argenti nitras cryst. ..	—	—	5 0	0 9	16	lb.	Barii nitras pur. cryst. .. C	2 0	0 7	0 2
108	doz.	Argenti nit. (points in glass) ..	ea.	1 4	—	—	10	lb.	Barii nitras coml. .. C	1 3	0 5	0 2
36	doz.	Argenti nit. ind. (in wood) ..	ea.	0 6	—	—	24	lb.	Barii peroxidum anhyd. C	3 0	0 10½	0 3
42	oz.	Argenti nit. mitigat. (sticks) ..	ea.	0 10	—	—	28	lb.	Barii sulphas puriss ..	3 6	1 0	—
48	oz.	Argenti nucleinas ..	—	—	7 0	1 0	108	doz.	Barii sulphas puriss. pkd. ..	—	1 4	—
69	oz.	Argenti oxidum ..	—	—	—	1 6	4	oz.	Barii sulphidum .. C	—	—	0 7
78	oz.	Argenti phosphas ..	—	—	—	2 0	5	lb.	Bath crystals P.L.F. ..	0 10	—	—
19	oz.	Argenti proteinatum ..	—	—	2 10	0 5	8	lb.	Bath powder P.L.F. ..	1 0	—	—
72	oz.	Argenti sulphidum ..	—	—	—	1 9	8	lb.	Battery solution P.L.F. ..	1 9	—	—
57	oz.	Argenti vitellin ..	—	—	8 4	1 3	22	lb.	Bay rum (industrial) P.L.F. ..	2 9	0 9	0 3
90	oz.	Argentum colloidal ..	—	—	—	2 6	81	doz.	Bay rum (indust.) pkd. ..	3ij.	1 0	—
9	25	Argentum (fol.) ..	per	leaf	0 1	—	45	lb.	Bay salt ..	0 7	0 3	—
111	oz.	Argyrol ..	—	—	—	2 8	360	cwt.	Bay salt ..	7lb.	2 9	14lb.
31	40	Arheol capsules ..	doz.	1 2	—	—	5	lb.	Bay salt gran. ..	0 8	0 3	—
360	oz.	Aristochin ..	—	—	—	8 7	21	dr.	Beberinæ sulphas ..	—	—	3 1
72	oz.	Aristol ..	—	—	—	1 4	36	lb.	Belladonnæ fol. Ang. ..	—	—	0 4
27	lb.	Aristolochiæ radix ..	3 6	1 0	0 4	—	33	lb.	Belladonnæ rad. pulv. ..	—	—	0 6
36	lb.	Aristolochiæ radidis pulvis ..	4 6	1 4	0 5	—	24	lb.	Benedict's reagent (qualit.) ..	3 6	1 3	—
54	lb.	Arnica flores ..	—	2 0	0 7	—	65	oz.	Benzaldehydum pur. ..	—	—	1 0
36	lb.	Arnica rhizoma ..	—	1 4	0 5	—	120	oz.	Benzaminæ hydrochloridum ..	—	—	2 6
48	lb.	Arnica rhizomæ pulvis ..	—	—	0 6	0 1	120	oz.	Benzaminæ lactas ..	—	—	2 6
18	lb.	Arsenicum album coml. A, B	2 3	0 8	0 3	—	15	lb.	Benzenum ..	1 9	0 6	0 2
11	lb.	Arsenicum album coml. pulv. A, B	1 6	0 5	—	—						
540	cwt.	Arsenicum album coml. pulv. A, B	7 lb.	4 9	—	—						



Cost		Bandages (Completely wrapped)	Sell s. d.	Cost		Be-Bo	Selling Price			
d.	per			d.	per		16 oz. s. d.	4 oz. s. d.	1 oz. s. d.	1 dr. s. d.
22	doz.	Calico, bleached : M.O.H.		54	oz.	Benzocaina .. ..	—	—	—	1 4
26	doz.	2 in. × 4 yd. .. ..	each 0 4	66	lb.	Benzoinum Sumat. ..	—	2 4	0 8	0 2
32.5	doz.	2½ in. × 4 yd. .. ..	each 0 5	63	lb.	Benzoini pulv. .. ..	8 3	2 3	0 8	0 2
		3 in. × 4 yd. .. ..	each 0 6	4	pt.	Benzol coml. .. ..	—	0 8	0 3	—
		Calico, unbleached : M.O.H.		7	oz.	Benzonaphthol .. ..	—	—	1 1	0 2
20	doz.	2 in. × 4 yd. .. ..	each 0 3	54	oz.	Benzosol .. ..	—	—	7 11	1 2
24	doz.	2½ in. × 4 yd. .. ..	each 0 4	6	oz.	Benzyl benzoas .. ..	—	—	0 11	0 2
28	doz.	3 in. × 4 yd. .. ..	each 0 5	28	lb.	Berberidis pulvis ..	3 6	1 0	0 4	0 1
		Crepe, cream : M.O.H.		33	dr.	Berberinæ sulphas ..	—	—	—	4 10
68	doz.	2 in. .. ..	each 0 11	48	oz.	Betainæ hydrochloridum ..	—	—	7 0	1 2
85	doz.	2½ in. .. ..	each 1 1	40	oz.	Betol .. ..	—	—	5 10	1 0
102	doz.	3 in. .. ..	each 1 4			"Bipp" (v. Past. bis. et iod.)				
118	doz.	3½ in. .. ..	each 1 6	27	lb.	Bird-lime (Ang.) .. ..	3 5	1 2	0 4	—
136	doz.	4 in. .. ..	each 1 9	21	lb.	Bird-lime (Ang.) qty. ..	—	7-lb.	tins	18 3
		Domette : M.O.H.		126	lb.	Biscdia (Schacht) .. ..	—	4 0	1 0	0 2
72	doz.	2 in. × 6 yd. .. ..	each 0 11	38	lb.	Bismulait (D.F.) .. ..	—	2 6	0 8	—
90	doz.	2½ in. × 6 yd. .. ..	each 1 2	57	lb.	Bismulait c. salol (D.F.) ..	—	3 0	0 10	—
108	doz.	3 in. × 6 yd. .. ..	each 1 5			Bismuthum				
		Elastic web : M.O.H.		21	oz.	Bismuthi benzoas .. ..	—	—	3 1	0 6
76	doz. yds.	2 in. .. ..	per yd. 1 0	28	oz.	Bismuthi betanaphthol. ..	—	—	4 1	0 7
80	doz. yds.	2½ in. .. ..	per yd. 1 1	147	lb.	Bismuthi carbonas .. ..	—	5 6	1 7	0 3
90	doz. yds.	3 in. .. ..	per yd. 1 2	13	oz.	Bismuthi citras .. ..	—	—	1 11	0 4
		Flannel (wool) : M.O.H.		22	oz.	Bismuthi et ammon. citras ..	—	—	3 3	0 6
97	doz.	2½ in. × 4 yd. .. ..	each 1 3	24	oz.	Bismuthi hydroxidum .. ..	—	—	3 6	0 6
176	doz.	3 in. × 6 yd. .. ..	each 2 3	36	oz.	Bismuthi iodidum (oxy.) ..	—	—	5 3	0 9
		Indiarubber : M.O.H.		24	oz.	Bismuthi lactas .. ..	—	—	3 6	0 6
153	doz.	3 ft. × 2½ in., plain ..	each 2 2	12	oz.	Bismuthi nitras cryst. ..	—	—	1 8	0 3
189	doz.	3 ft. × 2½ in., perforated ..	each 2 7	10	oz.	Bismuthi oleas .. ..	—	—	1 6	0 3
189	doz.	3 ft. × 3 in., plain .. ..	each 2 7	23	oz.	Bismuthi oxidum .. ..	—	—	3 5	0 6
222	doz.	3 ft. × 3 in., perforated ..	each 3 1	20	oz.	Bismuthi oxychloridum ..	—	—	2 11	0 5
240	doz.	5 ft. × 2½ in., plain .. ..	each 3 4	24	oz.	Bismuthi oxychlor. puriss. ..	—	—	3 6	0 6
288	doz.	5 ft. × 2½ in., perforated ..	each 3 6	42	oz.	Bismuthi oxydiodogallas ..	—	—	6 2	0 11
270	doz.	5 ft. × 3 in., plain .. ..	each 3 5	32	oz.	Bismuthi phenas .. ..	—	—	4 8	0 8
324	doz.	5 ft. × 3 in., perforated ..	each 4 0	14	oz.	Bismuthi salicylas .. ..	—	—	2 0	0 4
336	doz.	7½ ft. × 2½ in., plain .. ..	each 4 1	14	oz.	Bismuthi subgallas .. ..	—	—	2 0	0 4
396	doz.	7½ ft. × 2½ in., perforated ..	each 4 10	129	lb.	Bismuthi subnitras .. ..	—	4 9	1 4	0 3
432	doz.	7½ ft. × 3 in., plain .. ..	each 5 3	17	oz.	Bismuthi tannas .. ..	—	—	2 6	0 5
480	doz.	7½ ft. × 3 in., perforated ..	each 5 10	20	oz.	Bismuthi tartas solub. ..	—	—	2 11	0 5
		Muslin, bleached : M.O.H.		24	oz.	Bismuthi tribromophen. ..	—	—	3 6	0 6
24	doz.	2½ in. × 6 yd. .. ..	each 0 4	45	oz.	Bismuthi valerianas .. ..	—	—	6 7	0 11
30	doz.	3 in. × 6 yd. .. ..	each 0 5							
36	doz.	4 in. × 6 yd. .. ..	each 0 6							
		Open weave, white (waterdressing) : M.O.H.		68	lb.	Blistering ointment P.L.F. C	8 6	2 5	0 8	—
66	gross	1 in. × 3 yd. .. ..	each 0 2	42	lb.	Blistering oint., bin. P.L.F. C	5 3	1 7	0 6	—
117	gross	1½ in. × 4 yd. .. ..	each 0 2	34	lb.	Blistering tinct., vety. P.L.F. I C	—	1 4	0 5	—
153	gross	2 in. × 4 yd. .. ..	each 0 3½	90	lb.	Blistering tinct., vety. P.L.F. II C	—	3 3	1 0	—
186	gross	2½ in. × 4 yd. .. ..	each 0 4	80	lb.	Blue, Chin., pulv. .. ..	10 0	2 10	0 9	0 2
216	gross	3 in. × 4 yd. .. ..	each 0 4			Blue pill (gr. 4) and black draught				
420	gross	4 in. × 6 yd. .. ..	each 0 6			3 iss. bot.), sell 9d.				
624	gross	6 in. × 6 yd. .. ..	each 0 8	60	lb.	Blue, Pruss., pulv. .. ..	7 6	2 2	0 8	0 2
		Plaster of Paris : M.O.H.		20	lb.	Boldo folia .. ..	2 6	0 9	0 3	0 1
144	doz.	2 in. × 5 yd. .. ..	each 1 9	8	lb.	Bol Armen. .. ..	1 0	0 4	0 1	—
160	doz.	2½ in. × 5 yd. .. ..	each 2 0	31	lb.	Boraledehyde (D.F.) .. ..	1 6	bot.	2 6	bot.
180	doz.	3 in. × 5 yd. .. ..	each 2 3	16	lb.	Borax calcinatus .. ..	2 0	0 7	0 2	—
198	doz.	4 in. × 5 yd. .. ..	each 2 6	6½	lb.	Borax cryst. (Howards) ..	1 0	0 4	0 1½	—
		Ambulance, fast edge :		4½	lb.	Borax coml. cryst. .. ..	0 7	0 2	0 1	—
84	doz.	2 in. × 6 yd. .. ..	each 1 2	6	lb.	Borax purificatus cryst. ..	0 9	0 3	0 1	—
96	doz.	2½ in. × 6 yd. .. ..	each 1 4	6	lb.	Boracis purificati pulvis ..	0 9	0 3	0 1	—
112	doz.	3 in. × 6 yd. .. ..	each 1 9	—	—	Boracis purificati pulvis (pkd.)	—	0 4½	0 1½	—
		Ambulance, loose edge :		7	lb.	Boracis pulvis (Howards) ..	1 0	0 4	0 1½	—
231	gross	2 in. × 6 yd. .. ..	each 0 4	5½	lb.	Boracis coml. pulvis .. ..	0 8	0 3	0 1	—
285	gross	2½ in. × 6 yd. .. ..	each 0 4	348	cwt.	Boracis coml. pulvis .. ..	7 lb.	2 9	14 lb.	5 0
339	gross	3 in. × 6 yd. .. ..	each 0 5	12	lb.	Bordeaux mixture P.L.F. ..	1 6	—	—	—
		Binders, twill :				Boric lint (v. Lints)				
36	each	12 in. × 54 in. .. ..	each 5 3			Boric wool (v. Cotton-wool)				
48	each	18 in. × 54 in. .. ..	each 7 0	84	oz.	Bornyl valerianas .. ..	—	—	—	1 10
8	each	Suspensory, cotton, best ..	each 1 2	13	tube	Borocaina .. ..	tube	1 6	—	—
42	doz.	Triangular, plain .. ..	each 0 7	153	doz.	Borocain. amps. .. ..	doz.	3 6	—	—



Cost		Bo—Ca	Selling Price				Cost		Ca	Selling Price			
d.	per		16 oz. s. d.	4 oz. s. d.	1 oz. s. d.	1 dr. s. d.	d.	per		16 oz. s. d.	4 oz. s. d.	1 oz. s. d.	1 dr. s. d.
32	lb.	Boroglycerinum B.P.C. . .	4 0	1 2	0 4	0 1	51	lb.	Calcii phosphas di-acidus . .	—	1 10	0 7	0 1
174	lb.	Brilliantine, separable, P.L.F. .	—	6 3	1 8	—	33	lb.	Calcii phosph. mono-acid. . .	—	1 3	0 5	0 1
126	lb.	Brilliantine, separ. (isoprop.) . .	—	4 6	1 4	—	24	lb.	Calcii saccharas . . .	3 0	0 11	0 3	—
180	lb.	Brilliantine, inseparable, P.L.F. .	—	6 5	1 9	—	5	lb.	Calcii sulphas . . .	0 7	0 3	—	—
90	lb.	Brilliantine, insepar. (isoprop.) .	—	3 3	1 0	—	5	oz.	Calcii sulphocarbolas . . .	—	—	0 9	0 2
55	4 oz.	Bromidia unstd. . .	C	6 11	1 9	0 3	4	lb.	Calcii superphosphas coml. . .	0 6	0 2	—	—
13	oz.	Bromoformum . . .	—	—	—	0 11	210	cwt.	Calcii superphosphas coml. . .	7 lb.	1 9	14 lb.	3 4
6	oz.	Bromum . . .	—	—	3 0	0 6	13	lb.	Calx . . .	1 8	0 6	0 2	—
42	doz.	Bromum (2 c.c. tubes) . . .	ea.	0 7	—	—	6.5	lb.	Calx chlorinata . . .	0 10	0 3	0 1	—
95	oz.	Bromural . . .	—	—	—	2 4	4	oz.	Calx sulphurata . . .	—	—	0 7	0 1
39.5	20	Bromural tablets gr. 5 . . .	doz.	3 0	—	—	72	lb.	Calendulae flores . . .	—	2 7	0 9	0 2
26	oz.	Brucina . . .	B	—	3 9	0 7	20	lb.	Calf lymph (v. Lymph) . . .	C	2 6	—	—
26	oz.	Brucinae sulphas . . .	B	—	3 9	0 7	42	lb.	Calf scour mixture, P.L.F. . .	5 6	—	—	—
18	lb.	Bryoniae albæ radix . . .	2 3	0 8	0 2½	—	18	lb.	Calf scour powder, P.L.F. . .	2 3	0 8	0 2½	—
36	lb.	Buchu folia . . .	—	1 4	0 5	0 1	25	lb.	Calumbæ radix . . .	3 1	1 0	0 4	—
9	lb.	Burgundy mixture P.L.F. . .	1 2	—	—	—	120	lb.	Calumbæ radices pulvis . . .	—	4 3	1 2	0 2
16	oz.	Butyl-chloral hydras . . .	—	—	2 0	0 5	126	lb.	Cambogia . . .	—	4 6	1 3	0 3
45	3xx.	Bynin (A. & H.) . . .	—	1 2	0 4	—	53	lb.	Cambogiæ pulvis . . .	6 6	1 11	0 7	0 1
		C					58	lb.	Camphora (flores) . . .	—	—	0 7	—
32	100	Cactina pellets . . .	doz.	0 6	—	—	60	lb.	Camphora (1-oz. tab.) . . .	—	—	0 7½	—
12	oz.	Cadmii bromidum . . .	—	—	1 9	0 3	16	oz.	Camphora (¼-oz. tab.) . . .	—	—	2 4	0 5
9	oz.	Cadmii chloridum . . .	—	—	1 4	0 3	32	oz.	Camphora monobromata . . .	—	—	—	—
26	oz.	Cadmii iodidum . . .	—	—	3 9	0 7			Camphor pilules, sell 1s. bot.	—	—	—	—
16	20	Cafaspin tablets . . .	doz.	1 3	—	—	108	lb.	Camphoræ salicylas . . .	—	3 11	1 1	—
16	oz.	Caffeina . . .	—	—	2 4	0 4	9	lb.	Canada balsam . . .	1 2	0 4	—	—
12	oz.	Caffeinae benzoas . . .	—	—	1 9	0 3	30	lb.	Canary seed . . .	—	1 2	0 4	—
13	oz.	Caffeinae citras . . .	—	—	1 11	0 4	44	lb.	Canellæ cortex . . .	—	1 7	0 6	0 1
48	lb.	Caffeinae citras effervescens . .	—	1 9	0 6	—	84	oz.	Canellæ corticis pulvis . . .	—	—	12 4	1 9
27	oz.	Caffeinae hydrobromidum . . .	—	—	4 0	0 7	84	lb.	Cannabinae tannas . . .	C	—	—	—
36	oz.	Caffeinae iodium . . .	—	—	5 3	0 9	65	gr.	Cantharidin hair wash . . .	C	3 0	0 10	—
21	oz.	Caffeinae salicylas . . .	—	—	3 1	0 6			Cantharidinum . . .	B	—	—	1 0
15	oz.	Caffeinae sodio-benzoas . . .	—	—	2 3	0 4	54	lb.	Cantharis Chinensis . . .	B	—	2 0	0 7
32	oz.	Caffeinae sodio-iodidum . . .	—	—	4 8	0 9	51	lb.	Cantharis Russ. . .	B	—	1 11	0 7
15	oz.	Caffeinae sodio-salicylas . . .	—	—	2 3	0 4	66	lb.	Cantharis Chin. pulv. . .	B	8 3	2 5	0 9
44	oz.	Caffeinae valerianas . . .	—	—	6 5	1 0	84	lb.	Caoutchouc . . .	—	3 0	1 0	—
12	lb.	Calami aromatici radix . . .	—	0 6	0 2	—	42	lb.	Capers . . .	—	1 5	0 5	—
18	lb.	Calami aromatici rad. pulvis . .	2 3	0 9	0 3	—	63	box	Caprokol caps. . .	per	box	7 0	—
30	lb.	Calamina artif. P.L.F. . .	3 9	1 2	0 4	0 1	30	lb.	Capsici fructus . . .	3 9	1 1	0 4	—
36	lb.	Calamina præparata opt. . .	4 6	1 4	0 5	—	30	lb.	Capsici fructus pulvis sec. . .	3 9	1 1	0 4	—
26	lb.	Calamina præparata sec. . .	3 3	1 0	0 4	—	20	oz.	Capsicin . . .	—	—	—	0 6
		Calcium							Capsulæ vel Perles				
30	lb.	Calcii acetas . . .	—	1 2	0 4	0 1	222	1,000	Caps. apiol. M 3 . . .	36	1 9	24	1 2
15	oz.	Calcii acetylsalicylas . . .	—	—	2 3	0 5	288	1,000	Caps. apiol. M 5 . . .	36	2 0	24	1 6
10	oz.	Calcii bromidum exic. . .	—	—	1 6	0 3	360	1,000	Caps. apiol. (3) et ext. ergot. (2) C	36	2 4	24	1 9
5	lb.	Calcii carbonas præcipitatus . .	0 8	0 3	0 1	—	156	1,000	Caps. benzyl benz. M 3 . . .	36	1 4	24	1 2
15	lb.	Calcii chloridum fusum . . .	2 0	0 7	0 2	—	108	1,000	Caps. Blaudii pil. gr. 5 . . .	36	1 1	24	0 11
7	lb.	Calcii chloridum coml. . .	0 10	0 4	—	—	132	1,000	Caps. Blaudii pil. (5) et hæmo- glob. (3) . . .	36	1 2	24	0 11
11	lb.	Calcii chloridum cryst. . .	1 5	0 6	0 2	—	120	1,000	Caps. Blaudii pil. (5) et ac. arsenios (5/10) . . .	36	1 2	24	0 11
21	lb.	Calcii chloridum gran. . .	2 7	0 9	0 3	—	126	1,000	Caps. Blaudii pil. (5) et ac. arsenios. et strych. . .	36	1 2	24	0 11
6	oz.	Calcii citras . . .	—	—	0 11	0 2	150	1,000	Caps. Blaudii pil. (10) et ext. casc. sag. (1) . . .	36	1 3	24	1 0
5	oz.	Calcii formas . . .	—	—	0 9	0 1½	192	1,000	Caps. casc. sag. ext. liq. M 20 . .	36	1 7	24	1 2
11	oz.	Calcii glycerophos. . .	—	—	1 8	0 3	216	1,000	Caps. casc. sag. ext. liq. M 30 . .	36	1 8	24	1 2
96	oz.	Calcii guaiacol-sulphonas . . .	—	—	14 0	2 0	360	1,000	Caps. casc. sag. ext. liq. M 60 . .	36	2 5	24	1 9
36	oz.	Calcii hippuras . . .	—	—	5 3	0 9	252	1,000	Caps. cinnam. et quin. . .	36	1 10	24	1 3
11	lb.	Calcii hydras . . .	1 5	0 6	0 2	—	252	1,000	Caps. colchicin. salicyl. gr. 1/10 C	36	2 1	24	1 6
8.5	lb.	Calcii hydras coml. . .	1 1	0 4	0 2	—	390	1,000	Caps. colchicin. salicyl. gr. 1/20 C	36	3 0	24	2 0
6	oz.	Calcii hypophosphis . . .	—	—	0 11	0 2	132	1,000	Caps. copaibæ (Maran.) M 5 . .	36	1 2	24	0 11
27	oz.	Calcii iodium . . .	—	—	3 8	0 9	198	1,000	Caps. copaibæ (Maran.) M 10 . .	36	1 7	24	1 2
28	lb.	Calcii lactas . . .	3 6	1 0	0 3½	0 1	294	1,000	Caps. copaibæ (Maran.) M 15 . .	36	2 0	24	1 6
8	oz.	Calcii lactophosphas . . .	—	—	1 2	0 2	420	1,000	Caps. copaibæ et cubebæ et buchu M 10 . . .	36	2 9	24	1 11
18	lb.	Calcii nitras . . .	2 3	0 8	0 3	—	504	1,000	Caps. copaibæ et cubebæ et ol. santali M 10 . . .	36	3 1	24	2 3
3	oz.	Calcii oxalas . . .	—	—	0 6	0 1							
15	oz.	Calcii peroxidum . . .	—	—	2 3	0 4							
16	lb.	Calcii phosphas . . .	2 0	0 7	0 2	—							
8	lb.	Calcii phosphas coml. . .	1 0	0 4	0 2	—							
12	lb.	Calcii phosphatis acidi pulvis . .	1 6	0 6	0 2	—							



Cost		Ca	Selling Price				Cost		Ca—Ch	Selling Price				
d.	per		16 oz.	4 oz.	1 oz.	1 dr.	d.	per		16 oz.	4 oz.	1 oz.	1 dr.	
s.	d.	Capsulæ—(cont.)	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.		
102	1,000	Caps. creosoti in oleo M 1	C	36	1 1	24	0 9	150	lb.	Cardamomi sem. pulv. dec.	—	5 4	1 7	0 3
114	1,000	Caps. creosoti in oleo M 2	C	36	1 1	24	0 10	54	oz.	Carminum opt. . . . .	—	—	7 4	1 3
138	1 000	Caps. creosoti in oleo M 3	C	36	1 3	24	0 11	42	oz.	Carminum sec. . . . .	—	—	6 2	0 11
480	1,000	Caps. ergotæ ext. gr. 3 . .	B	36	2 11	24	2 0	15	lb.	Carron oil P.L.F. . . . .	1 10	0 7	0 2	—
216	1,000	Caps. filicis maris M 5 . . .	..	36	1 8	24	1 2	12	lb.	Carui fructus . . . . .	1 6	0 6	0 2	—
360	1,000	Caps. filicis maris M 10 . .	..	36	2 5	24	1 9	17	lb.	Carui fructus pulvis . . .	2 2	0 8	0 2	—
540	1,000	Caps. filicis maris M 15 . .	..	36	3 4	24	2 4	15	lb.	Carui fructus pulvis (coarse)	1 11	0 7	—	—
600	1,000	Caps. filicis maris M 20 . .	..	36	3 6	24	2 5	48	lb.	Caryophyllum opt. . . . .	—	1 9	0 6	—
790	1,000	Caps. filicis maris M 30 . .	..	36	4 8	24	3 3	32	lb.	Caryophyllum sec. . . . .	4 0	1 2	0 4	—
126	1,000	Caps. guaiacol. in oleo M 1 .	..	36	1 2	24	0 11	38	lb.	Caryophylli pulvis sec. . .	4 9	1 5	0 5	—
192	1,000	Caps. guaiacol. in oleo M 3 .	..	36	1 7	24	1 2	125	16 oz.	Cascara evacuant (P.D.) . .	15 9	4 6	1 4	0 3
240	1,000	Caps. guaiacol. in oleo M 5 .	..	36	1 9	24	1 3			Cascara aper. ar. (v. Elix. casc.)	—	—	—	—
150	1,000	Caps. hæmoglobin. gr. 3 . . .	..	36	1 3	24	1 0	96	lb.	Cascarilla . . . . .	—	3 5	1 0	0 2
192	1,000	Caps. hæmoglobin. gr. 5 . . .	..	36	1 7	24	1 2	33	lb.	Caseinum (solub.) . . . . .	4 2	1 3	0 5	0 1
336	1,000	Caps. lecithin. gr. 2½ . . . .	..	36	2 4	24	1 7	42	lb.	Caseinum album lev. . . . .	5 3	1 7	0 6	0 1
450	1,000	Caps. lecithin. (1½) et. paraf. liq. (30)	..	36	2 11	24	2 0	38	lb.	Caseinum flavum . . . . .	4 9	1 4	0 5	—
435	500	Caps. menthol valer. M 5 . . .	..	36	5 0	24	3 6	45	lb.	Caseinum glycerophos. B.P.C.	5 8	1 8	0 5	—
144	1,000	Caps. ol. cajuputi M 2 . . . .	..	36	1 3	24	1 0	21	lb.	Cassia corticis pulvis . . . .	2 8	0 9	0 3	—
144	1,000	Caps. ol. caryophylli M 2 . . .	..	36	1 3	24	1 0	16	lb.	Cassia fructus . . . . .	—	0 7	0 2	—
540	1,000	Caps. ol. chenopodii M 5 . . .	..	36	3 4	24	2 4	52	lb.	Cassia pulpa . . . . .	—	2 0	0 7	—
222	1,000	Caps. ol. cinnamomi M 1 . . .	..	36	1 9	24	1 2	16	lb.	Cataplasma kaolini B.P.C. . .	2 0	0 7	0 2½	—
360	1,000	Caps. ol. cinnamomi M 2 . . .	..	36	2 5	24	1 9	17	lb.	Catechu . . . . .	2 2	0 8	0 3	—
168	1,000	Caps. ol. morrhua M 10 . . . .	..	36	1 5	24	1 1	24	lb.	Catechu pulvis . . . . .	3 0	0 11	0 3	—
252	1,000	Caps. ol. morrhua M 15 . . . .	..	36	1 10	24	1 3	14	lb.	Catechu nigrum . . . . .	1 9	0 7	0 2	—
264	1,000	Caps. ol. morrhua M 20 . . . .	..	36	1 11	24	1 5	24	lb.	Catechu nigri pulvis . . . .	3 0	1 0	0 4	—
300	1,000	Caps. ol. morrhua M 30 . . . .	..	36	2 0	24	1 6			Catheters, gum-elast.: cost 6d. each, sell 1s. 0d.				
300	1,000	Caps. ol. morrhua (20) et creosot. (1)	..	36	2 0	24	1 6			Catheters soft rubber (to size 12): cost 5d. ea., sell 1s., over size 12, 1s. 3d.				
324	1,000	Caps. ol. morrhua (30) et creosot. (2)	..	36	2 3	24	1 7	28	oz.	Caulophyllum . . . . .	—	—	3 6	0 8
210	1,000	Caps. ol. olivæ M 15 . . . . .	..	36	1 8	24	1 2	51	oz.	Celloidin . . . . .	—	—	7 5	1 1
270	1,000	Caps. ol. olivæ M 30 . . . . .	..	36	1 11	24	1 5	7½	lb.	Cellulose wadding . . . . .	1 0	—	—	—
198	1,000	Caps. ol. ricini M 15 . . . . .	..	36	1 7	24	1 2	42	lb.	Cera alba in massa . . . . .	5 3	1 6	0 5	—
264	1,000	Caps. ol. ricini M 30 . . . . .	..	36	1 10	24	1 5	44	lb.	Cera alba in placentis . . . .	5 6	1 7	0 6	—
408	1,000	Caps. ol. ricini M 60 . . . . .	..	36	2 8	24	1 10	30	lb.	Cera carnauba (grey) . . . .	3 9	1 2	0 4	—
289	500	Caps. ol. santali M 5 . . . . .	..	36	3 6	24	2 4	54	lb.	Cera flava Ang. . . . .	6 9	2 0	0 7	—
462	500	Caps. ol. santali M 7½ . . . . .	..	36	5 4	24	3 8	36	lb.	Cera flava exot. . . . .	4 6	1 4	0 5	—
540	500	Caps. ol. santali M 10 . . . . .	..	36	6 2	24	4 1	39	lb.	Cera flava exot. (1-oz. tab.)	4 9	1 5	0 5	—
456	1,000	Caps. ol. santali (5) c. copaiba (5)	..	36	2 11	24	2 0	38	lb.	Cera flava Gall. . . . .	4 9	1 5	0 5	—
126	1,000	Caps. ol. terebinthinæ rect. M 5	..	36	1 2	24	0 11	18	lb.	Cera Japonica . . . . .	2 3	0 8	0 3	—
162	1,000	Caps. ol. terebinthinæ rect. M 10	..	36	1 5	24	1 1	33	lb.	Ceratum calaminæ . . . . .	4 2	1 3	0 5	—
150	1,000	Caps. perichthol. M 3 . . . . .	..	36	1 3	24	1 0	54	lb.	Ceratum cetacci . . . . .	6 9	2 0	0 7	—
180	1,000	Caps. perichthol. M 5 . . . . .	..	36	1 6	24	1 1	44	lb.	Ceratum saponis . . . . .	5 6	1 7	0 6	—
150	1,000	Caps. picis M 5 . . . . .	..	36	1 3	24	1 0	12	doz.	Cereoli acidi tannici gr. 2 . .	doz.	2 0	—	—
162	1,000	Caps. syrup. Eastoni M 30 . . .	B	36	1 4	24	1 1	12	doz.	Cer. belladonnæ ext. gr. 2 . .	doz.	2 0	—	—
228	1,000	Caps. syrup. Eastoni 3j. . . . .	B	36	1 9	24	1 2	24	doz.	Cer. cocainæ gr. ½ . . . . .	doz.	4 0	—	—
180	1,000	Caps. syrup. glyceroph. co. M 30	C	36	1 6	24	1 1	30	doz.	Cer. cocainæ gr. 1 . . . . .	doz.	5 0	—	—
270	1,000	Caps. syrup. glyceroph. co. 3j. .	C	36	1 11	24	1 5	15	doz.	Cer. iodoformi gr. 5 . . . . .	doz.	2 6	—	—
168	1,000	Caps. syrup. hypophosphitum co. M 30 . . . . .	C	36	1 5	24	1 1	21	doz.	Cer. iodof. et morph. B.P.C. .	..	..	..	..
240	1,000	Caps. syrup. hypophosphitum co. 3j. . . . .	C	36	1 9	24	1 3	18	doz.	Cer. morph. hydroch. ad gr. ½	doz.	3 6	—	—
150	1,000	Caps. terebeni . . . . .	..	36	1 3	24	1 0	18	doz.	Cer. ol. eucal. (M 5) et iodof. (gr. 5) . . . . .	doz.	3 0	—	—
174	1,000	Caps. tinct. quiniæ am. M 30 . .	..	36	1 5	24	1 0	21	doz.	Cer. opii ext. gr. 1 . . . . .	doz.	3 6	—	—
240	1,000	Caps. tinct. quiniæ am. 3j. . . .	..	36	1 9	24	1 3	24	doz.	Cer. opii ext. gr. 2 . . . . .	doz.	4 0	—	—
17	lb.	Caramel sicc. . . . .	..	2 3	0 8	0 3	—	15	doz.	Cer. protargol 2% . . . . .	doz.	2 6	—	—
60	lb.	Carbo animalis purificatus . . .	..	7 6	2 2	0 7	0 1	17	lb.	Ceresina coml. alba . . . . .	2 2	0 8	0 3	—
14	lb.	Carbo animalis gran. . . . .	..	1 9	0 6	0 2	—	16	lb.	Ceresina coml. flava . . . . .	2 0	0 8	0 2	—
11	lb.	Carbonis animalis pulvis . . . .	..	1 4	0 5	0 2	—	13	oz.	Cerii citras . . . . .	—	—	1 11	0 4
6	lb.	Carbo ligni . . . . .	..	0 9	0 2½	0 1	—	4	oz.	Cerii oxalas . . . . .	—	—	0 7	0 1
36	lb.	Carbo ligni acaciæ . . . . .	..	4 6	1 3½	0 4	—	8	oz.	Cerii oxidum . . . . .	—	—	1 2	0 2
95	lb.	Carbonis ligni pulvis levigatus .	..	1 3	0 4½	0 1½	—	22	lb.	Cetaceum . . . . .	2 9	0 10	0 3	—
15	lb.	Carbonis ligni salicis pulvis . .	..	1 10	0 6	0 2	—	34	lb.	Cetacci pulvis . . . . .	4 3	1 3	0 5	—
27	lb.	Carbon disulphidum . . . . .	..	5 3	1 7	0 5	0 1	21	lb.	Cetraria Islandica . . . . .	2 8	0 10	0 3	—
15	lb.	Carbon disulphidum coml. . . . .	..	3 0	1 0	0 4	—			Charta epispast. (11 in. × 8 in.)	each	1 3	—	—
21	lb.	Carbon tetrachloridum . . . . .	..	4 0	1 3	0 6	0 1	15	lb.	Cheshire red bottle, P.L.F. .	C	2 0	—	—
								48	lb.	Chilblain lotion P.L.F. . . .	..	..	0 8	—
								63	lb.	Chilblain paint P.L.F. . . . .	..	..	0 9	—
								42	oz.	Chinosol . . . . .	..	..	—	1 0



Cost		Ch—Co	Selling Price				Cost		Co	Selling Price				
d.	per		16 oz. s. d.	4 oz. s. d.	1 oz. s. d.	1 dr. s. d.	d.	per		16 oz. s. d.	4 oz. s. d.	1 oz. s. d.	1 dr. s. d.	
22	lb.	Chirata incisa .. ..	2 9	0 10	0 3	—	96	lb.	Cocci pulvis .. ..	12 0	3 5	1 0	0 2	
102	lb.	Chloral camphorat. B.P.C. C	—	—	1 3	0 3	28	lb.	Cocculi indicis pulvis .. C	3 0	1 0	0 4	—	
20	oz.	Chloral formamidum .. ..	—	—	2 11	0 5	26	lb.	Coconut stearin .. ..	3 3	1 0	0 4	—	
7	oz.	Chloral hydras .. .. C	—	—	1 1	0 2	78	dr.	Codeina .. .. B	per	gr.	0 3	11 6	
12	oz.	Chloralamid .. ..	—	—	—	0 4	60	dr.	Codeinæ phosphas .. B	per	gr.	0 3	8 9	
9	oz.	Chloramin. T. .. ..	—	—	1 5	0 3	71	dr.	Codeinæ sulphas .. B	per	gr.	0 3	10 5	
126	oz.	Chloralose .. ..	—	—	—	2 8			Codeine jelly (v. Gelatum codeinæ et glyc.)					
26	oz.	Chlorbutol .. ..	—	—	—	0 7								
50	oz.	Chloretone (P.D.) .. ..	—	—	6 3	1 0	255	oz.	Codeonal. .. .. B	—	—	—	6 0	
46	oz.	Chlorobrom (Burgoyne) ..	—	2 7	0 8	0 2	29	10	Codeonal tablets, 2½ gr. B	doz.	4 4	—	—	
81	lb.	Chlorodynum B.P.C. B, F	—	4 6	1 3	0 3	36	lb.	Colchici corm. exot. pulv. (20) C	—	1 4	0 5	—	
150	lb.	Chlorodyn, transp. P.L.F. B, F	—	7 9	2 2	0 4	102	lb.	Colchici sem. pulvis .. ..	—	3 9	1 0	0 2	
08	lb.	Chlorodynum vet. P.L.F. B, F	—	6 9	2 2	—	7	gr.	Colchicina .. .. B	per	gr.	1 2	—	
		Chlorodynum (v. Tinct. chlor. et morph. 1885) .. ..	—	—	—	—	7	gr.	Colchicinæ salicylas .. B	per	gr.	1 2	—	
45	lb.	Chloroformum .. .. C	—	2 5	0 9	—	72	lb.	Collodia					
72	lb.	Chloroformum (ex s.v. meth.) C	—	4 0	1 1	—	36	lb.	Collodium .. ..	—	2 7	0 9	0 2	
136	lb.	Chloroformum (ex s.v.r.) C	—	7 0	2 0	—	54	lb.	Collodium methylatum ..	—	1 4	0 5	—	
120	lb.	Chlorof. aconiti B.P.C. B	—	6 5	1 10	0 4	15	oz.	Collodium acetatum B.P.C. B	—	2 0	0 7	0 1	
120	lb.	Chlorof. belladonnæ B.P.C. B	—	7 0	2 0	0 4	12	oz.	Collodium anodynum B.P.C. B	—	—	2 0	0 4	
102	lb.	Chlorof. camphoratum B.P.C. C	—	—	1 9	0 4	150	lb.	Collodium belladonnæ B.P.C. B	—	—	1 8	0 3	
27	oz.	Chlorophyllum (oil-sol.) ..	—	—	4 0	0 7	150	lb.	Collodium callosum P.L.F. C	—	—	1 4	0 4	
33	oz.	Chlorophyllum (spirit-sol.) ..	—	—	4 10	0 8	84	lb.	Collod. callos. s. poison P.L.F.	—	—	1 4	0 4	
79	lb.	Cholera drops P.L.F. ..	—	—	0 10	0 2	40	lb.	Collodium flexile .. ..	—	3 0	0 11	0 2	
114	oz.	Cholesterin. .. ..	—	—	—	2 9	57	lb.	Collodium flexile meth. ..	—	1 5	0 5	0 1	
16	lb.	Chondrus crispus elect. ..	2 0	0 7	0 2	—	126	lb.	Collodium salicylicum B.P.C.	—	2 0	0 7	0 1	
32	20 oz.	Chrismol (A. & H.) .. ..	4 0	1 0	0 3	—	108	lb.	Collodium salicyl. co. B.P.C. C	—	—	1 2	0 2	
72	lb.	Chromii sulphas .. ..	—	2 7	0 9	0 2	84	lb.	Collodium stypticum B.P.C. ..	—	—	1 1	0 2	
24	oz.	Chrysarobinum .. ..	—	—	3 6	0 6	20	oz.	Collodium stypticum meth. ..	—	—	1 9	0 2	
21	lb.	Cimicifugæ rhizoma .. ..	—	0 10	0 3	0 1	18	oz.	Collodium vesicans .. C	—	—	2 9	0 6	
33	lb.	Cimicifug. rhizomæ pulvis ..	—	1 3	0 4	0 1	30	oz.	Collodium vesicans meth. C	—	—	2 6	0 6	
27	oz.	Cimicifugin. .. ..	—	—	4 0	0 8	30	oz.	Collodium vesicans '98 C	—	—	3 10	0 10	
60	lb.	Cinchonæ calisayæ cort. pulvis	—	2 2	0 7	0 1	36	3iv.	Collosol argent. (Crookes) ..	—	4 0	1 6	0 3	
57	lb.	Cinchonæ pallid. cort. pulvis ..	—	2 1	0 7	0 1	54	3iv.	Collosol arsen. (Crookes) C	—	6 0	1 9	0 3	
51	lb.	Cinchonæ succirub. cortex ..	—	1 11	0 7	0 1	54	3iv.	Collosol bism. (Crookes) ..	—	6 0	1 9	0 3	
32	lb.	Cinchonæ succirub. cort. parv.	—	1 2	0 4	0 1	41	3iv.	Collosol hydr. (Crookes) ..	—	4 6	1 4	0 3	
40	lb.	Cinchonæ succirub. cort. pulvis	—	1 5	0 5	0 1	50	3iii.	Collosol hydrarg. et sulphur. (Crookes) .. ..	—	5 6	1 6	0 3	
66	oz.	Cinchonidina .. ..	—	—	—	1 8	22.5	3iv.	Collosol iodine (Crookes) ..	—	2 6	0 9	0 2	
39	oz.	Cinchonidina hydrochloridum ..	—	—	—	1 0	45	3iv.	Collosol iodine in oil ..	—	5 0	1 6	0 3	
39	oz.	Cinchonidina sulphas .. ..	—	—	—	1 0	45	3j.	Collosol manganese (inj.) ..	—	—	5 0	0 9	
42	oz.	Cinchonina .. ..	—	—	—	1 0	36	3iv.	Collosol quinine .. ..	—	4 0	1 2	0 2	
32	oz.	Cinchonina hydrochloridum ..	—	—	—	0 10	31.5	3viij.	Collosol sulphur .. ..	—	2 0	0 6	0 1	
27	oz.	Cinchonina sulphas .. ..	—	—	—	0 8			Collut. zinci chlor. (B. & C.) C	4-oz.	4 6	8-oz.	8 6	
10	oz.	Cinnamic aldehyde .. ..	—	—	1 6	0 3	72	lb.	Colocynthis pulpa .. ..	—	2 7	0 9	0 2	
60	lb.	Cinnamomi cortex opt. ..	7 6	2 2	0 8	—	76	lb.	Colocynthis pulpa pulvis ..	—	2 9	0 9	0 2	
54	lb.	Cinnamomi cortex sec. ..	6 9	2 0	0 7	—	66	lb.	Colocynthis "Turc." pulvis	8 3	2 4	0 8	0 2	
48	lb.	Cinnamomi cortex parv. ..	6 0	1 9	0 6	—	35	4 oz.	Colofine (Oppenheimer) ..	—	4 4	1 2	0 3	
45	lb.	Cinnamomi cort. pulvis opt. ..	5 8	1 8	0 6	0 1	30	lb.	Composition essence P.L.F. ..	—	1 1	0 4	—	
36	lb.	Cinnamomi cort. pulvis sec. ..	4 6	1 4	0 5	0 1	26	lb.	Composition powder P.L.F. ..	—	1 0	0 3½	—	
67	oz.	Citrarin .. ..	—	—	—	1 8	54	50	Compral tablets .. ..	doz.	2 0	—	—	
		Clinical Thermometers:						36	lb.	Confectio guaiaci co. B.P.C.	4 6	1 4	0 5	0 2
156	doz.	½-min. lens .. ..	ea.	2 0	N.P.L.	2 10	54	lb.	Confectio opii .. .. B, F	—	2 4	0 8	0 2	
146	doz.	1-min. lens .. ..	ea.	1 8	ea.	2 8	144	lb.	Confectio opii, pulvis pro. B, F	—	—	1 9	0 3	
123	doz.	2-min. lens .. ..	ea.	1 4	ea.	2 6	30	lb.	Confectio paraffini B.P.C. ..	3 9	1 2	0 4	—	
141	doz.	½-min. round .. ..	ea.	1 8	ea.	2 9	30	lb.	Confectio petrolei .. ..	3 9	1 2	0 4	—	
126	doz.	1-min. round .. ..	ea.	1 4	ea.	2 5	42	lb.	Confectio piperis .. ..	—	1 7	0 6	0 1	
114	doz.	2-min. round .. ..	ea.	1 3	ea.	2 3	39	lb.	Confectio rosæ caninæ '85 ..	—	1 6	0 6	0 1	
7	oz.	Cobalti chloridum .. ..	—	—	1 1	0 2	36	lb.	Confectio rosæ gallic. .. ..	—	1 4	0 5	—	
7	oz.	Cobalti nitras .. ..	—	—	1 1	0 2	51	lb.	Confectio rutæ .. ..	—	2 0	0 7	0 1	
7	oz.	Cobalti sulphas .. ..	—	—	1 1	0 2	66	lb.	Confectio rutæ, pulv. pro. ..	—	2 5	0 8	—	
75	dr.	Cocaina .. .. B, F	per	gr.	0 4	11 2	90	lb.	Confectio scammonii .. ..	—	3 3	0 11	0 2	
69	dr.	Cocainæ hydrobrom. B, F	per	gr.	0 4	10 4	20	lb.	Confectio sennæ .. ..	2 6	0 10	0 3	—	
66	dr.	Cocainæ hydrochlor. B, F	per	gr.	0 4	9 8	33	lb.	Confectio sennæ et sulph. B.P.C.	4 2	1 3	0 4	—	
69	dr.	Cocainæ nitras .. .. B, F	per	gr.	0 4	10 4	40	lb.	Confectio sulphuris .. ..	5 0	1 6	0 5	0 1	
75	dr.	Cocainæ salicylas .. .. B, F	per	gr.	0 4	11 2	45	lb.	Confectio terebinthinæ ..	5 8	1 8	0 6	—	
63	dr.	Cocainæ sulphas .. .. B, F	per	gr.	0 4	9 1	8	gr.	Conina .. .. B	per	gr.	1 2	—	
44	100cc	Cocaine eye-drops (factory) B, F	3ss.	1 8	—	—	8	gr.	Coninæ hydrobromidum B	per	gr.	1 2	—	
84	lb.	Coccus (silver grain) .. ..	10 6	3 0	0 10	0 2								



## Containers (retail charge):

Medicine and Poison Bottles:

	Sell		Sell		Sell
	s. d.		s. d.		s. d.
2dr., 4 dr., 1 oz.	0 2	10 oz.	0 3	20 oz.	0 4
2 oz., 3 oz.	0 2	12 oz.	0 3	32 oz.	0 6
4 oz.	0 2	16 oz.	0 4	40 oz.	0 7
6 oz., 8 oz.	0 2				

Iodine bottles add price of rubber stopper to poison bottles.

Ointment Pots:

	Sell	Stoppered Bottles:		Sell	Powder Bottles:		Sell
	s. d.		s. d.			s. d.	
1 dr., 2 dr., ½ oz.	0 6	1 oz.	0 7	½ oz., 1 oz.	0 4		
1 oz., 1½ oz.	0 7	2 oz.	0 8	2 oz.	0 5		
2 oz.	0 8	4 oz.	0 9	4 oz.	0 7		
3 oz.	0 10	6 oz.	0 10	6 oz.	0 8		
4 oz.	0 11	8 oz.	0 11				

Cost		Co—Cr	Selling Price			
d.	per		16 oz. s. d.	4 oz. s. d.	1 oz. s. d.	1 dr. s. d.
48	lb.	Copaiba opt. .. ..	6 0	1 9	0 6	0 1
8	oz.	Copaiba resina .. ..	—	—	1 0	0 3
32	lb.	Copal elect. .. ..	4 3	1 3	0 5	—
24	lb.	Copal (Manila) .. ..	3 3	1 0	0 4	—
9	lb.	Coriandri fructus .. ..	1 2	0 6	0 2	—
16	lb.	Coriand. fructus pulvis ..	2 0	0 7	0 2	—
14	lb.	Coriand. fructus pulvis (crs.)	1 10	0 7	0 2	—
		Corn solvent (v. Collocl. callos.)				
15	lb.	Cornu cervi rass. .. ..	2 0	0 7	0 2	—
110	lb.	Coster's paste .. ..	—	—	0 8	0 2
48	dr.	Cotarnina hydrochloridum ..	B	—	—	7 0
48	dr.	Cotarnina phthalas .. ..	B	—	—	7 0
96	dr.	Cotoinum .. ..	per	gr.	0 3	—
<b>Cotton-wool (net weight packets)</b>						
16.5	doz.	Medium (M.O.H.) oz. ..	—	—	0 3	—
54	doz.	Med. (M.O.H.) 4 oz. ..	—	0 9	—	—
192	doz.	Med. (M.O.H.) 16 oz. ..	2 4	—	—	—
23	doz.	Superfine, oz. .. ..	—	—	0 3	—
75	doz.	Superfine, 4 oz. .. ..	—	1 0	—	—
288	doz.	Superfine, 16 oz. .. ..	3 6	—	—	—
22	doz.	Boric, oz. .. ..	—	—	0 4	—
78	doz.	Boric, 4 oz. .. ..	—	1 0	—	—
300	doz.	Boric, 16 oz. .. ..	3 8	—	—	—
16	oz.	Coumarinum .. ..	—	—	2 4	0 4
66	lb.	Creme d' amandes, scented ..	8 6	2 5	0 8	—
54	lb.	Creme d' amandes, unscented ..	6 9	2 0	0 7	—
60	lb.	Cremor bismuthi P.L.F. ..	9 0	3 0	0 10	—
44	lb.	Cremor frigidum P.L.F. ..	—	1 7	0 6	—
24	lb.	Cremor frigidum P.L.F. ..	—	1 0	0 4	—
24	lb.	Crem. frig. "American" P.L.F. ..	—	1 0	0 4	—
22	lb.	Crem. frigid. "theatrical" P.L.F. ..	2 9	0 10	—	—
		Crem. frigid. .. .. pk l.			1 0	—
45	lb.	Crem. zinci B.P.C. .. ..	6 0	1 8	0 6	—
12	oz.	Creosoti carbonas .. ..	—	—	1 9	0 3
45	lb.	Creosotum .. .. C	—	1 8	0 6	0 1
30	oz.	Cresineol .. ..	—	—	4 5	0 8
24	lb.	Cresol .. .. C	3 6	1 0	0 3½	—
24	lb.	Creta cum camphora 12½% ..	3 0	0 10	0 3	—
18	lb.	Creta c. camph. 10% .. ..	2 3	0 8	0 3	—
12	lb.	Creta Gallica (tab.) .. ..	1 6	0 6	0 2	—
360	cwt.	Cretæ Gall. pulvis .. ..	7 lb.	2 9	14 lb.	5 0
6	lb.	Cretæ Gall. pulvis .. ..	0 9	0 3	0 1	—
7	lb.	Cretæ Gall. pulvis subtil. ..	1 0	0 3	0 1	—
		Creta præcip. (v. Calci carb. præcip.)				
6.5	lb.	Creta præparata .. ..	0 11	0 3	0 1	—
8	lb.	Creta præparata rubra .. ..	1 0	0 4	0 2	—

## Cost

d. per

## Cr—De

## Selling Price

16 oz. 4 oz. 1 oz. 1 dr.  
s. d. s. d. s. d. s. d.

78	oz.	Crocus placent. .. ..	—	—	11 6	1 8
75	oz.	Crocus Valent. .. ..	—	—	—	1 8
87	oz.	Crocus Valent. pulv. .. ..	—	—	—	1 11
54	lb.	Croup embrocation P.L.F. ..	6 9	2 0	0 7	—
36	10 gm	Cryogenine .. ..	—	—	—	2 6
18	10	Cryogenine tablets gr. 4 ..	doz.	2 9	—	—
54	lb.	Cubebæ fructus .. ..	—	2 0	0 7	—
66	lb.	Cubebæ fructus pulvis .. ..	—	2 5	0 9	0 2
36	lb.	Cucumber cream P.L.F. ..	—	1 4	0 5	—
48	lb.	Cucumber paste .. ..	6 0	1 9	0 6	—
156	lb.	Cucumber pomade .. ..	—	5 7	1 6	—
22	lb.	Cudbear .. ..	—	0 10	0 3	—
16	lb.	Cumini fructus .. ..	2 0	0 7	0 2	—
22	lb.	Cumini fructus pulvis .. ..	2 9	0 10	0 3	—
19	lb.	Cumini fructus pulvis (crs.) ..	2 4	0 8	0 3	—
22	lb.	Cupri ammon. sulph. .. ..	2 9	0 10	0 3	—
48	lb.	Cupri carbonas pur. .. ..	6 0	1 9	0 6	—
36	lb.	Cupri chloridum pur. .. ..	4 6	1 4	0 5	—
36	lb.	Cupri nitras .. ..	4 6	1 4	0 5	—
48	lb.	Cupri oleas .. ..	6 0	1 9	0 6	0 1
	5 oz.	Cupri oxidum pur. .. ..	—	—	0 10	0 2
21	lb.	Cupri oxidum coml. .. ..	2 8	0 9	0 3	—
36	lb.	Cupri oxyacet. pulv. (æруго) ..	4 6	1 4	0 5	—
15	lb.	Cupri sulphas .. ..	2 0	0 7	0 2	—
7	lb.	Cupri sulphas coml. opt. ..	0 11	0 4	0 2	—
609	cwt.	Cupri sulphas coml. .. ..	7 lb.	4 8	14 lb.	8 6
8	lb.	Cupri sulphas coml. pulvis ..	1 0	0 4	—	—
30	lb.	Cupri sulphas exsiccatus ..	3 9	1 1	0 4	—
54	lb.	Cuprum (filings) .. ..	—	2 0	0 7	—
48	lb.	Cuprum (foil) .. ..	—	1 9	0 6	—
42	lb.	Cuprum (turnings) .. ..	5 3	1 6	0 5	0 1
12	lb.	Curcumæ rhizoma .. ..	1 6	0 6	0 2½	—
14	lb.	Curcumæ rhizomæ pulvis ..	1 9	0 7	0 3	—
11	lb.	Curcumæ rhizomæ pulvis (crs.)	1 5	0 6	0 2	—
38	lb.	Currie powder opt. P.L.F. ..	4 9	1 6	0 5	—
24	lb.	Currie powder sec. P.L.F. ..	3 0	1 0	0 4	—
84	lb.	Cydoniæ semina .. ..	—	3 0	0 10	—

## D

Dakin's solution (v. Liq. sod. chlor. c. ac. bor.)

30	lb.	Dale's plaster P.L.F. .. C	—	1 1	0 4	—
42	lb.	Damar gummi .. ..	5 3	1 7	0 5	—
60	lb.	Daturæ tatulæ pulvis .. ..	—	2 2	0 7	0 1
24	gr.	Daturina .. .. B	per	gr.	3 6	—
24	gr.	Daturinæ sulphas .. .. B	per	gr.	3 6	—
48	lb.	Dec. agropyri conc. 1 to 7 ..	—	1 9	0 6	0 1
12	lb.	Dec. agropyri recens .. ..	1 6	0 6	0 2	—
26	lb.	Dec. aloes co. .. ..	—	1 2	0 4	—
37	lb.	Dec. aloes co. conc. 1 to 3 ..	—	1 5	0 5	0 1
30	lb.	Dec. aloes co. recens .. ..	3 9	1 2	0 4	—
46	lb.	Dec. cinch. rubr. conc. 1 to 7 ..	—	1 9	0 6	0 1
54	lb.	Dec. cinchonæ flav. c. 1 to 7 ..	—	2 0	0 7	0 1
54	lb.	Dec. cuspariæ conc. 1 to 7 ..	—	2 0	0 7	0 1
44	lb.	Dec. dulcamar. conc. 1 to 7 ..	—	1 7	0 6	0 1
24	lb.	Dec. gossypii rad. cort. rec. ..	3 0	1 0	0 3	—
51	lb.	Dec. granati cort. conc. 1 to 7 ..	—	2 0	0 7	0 1
30	lb.	Dec. hæmat. conc. 1 to 7 ..	—	1 2	0 4	0 1
14	lb.	Dec. hæmatoxyli recens .. ..	1 9	0 7	0 2	—
54	lb.	Dec. hemidesmi conc. 1 to 7 ..	—	2 1	0 8	0 2
42	lb.	Dec. mezerei conc. 1 to 7 ..	—	1 7	0 6	0 1
40	lb.	Dec. papaveris conc. 1 to 7 ..	—	1 8	0 6	0 1
42	lb.	Dec. papav. etanth. conc. 1 to 7 ..	—	1 7	0 6	0 1
48	lb.	Dec. pareiræ conc. 1 to 7 ..	—	1 9	0 6	0 1
36	lb.	Dec. quercus conc. 1 to 7 ..	—	1 4	0 5	0 1



Cost		De—Du	Selling Price			
d.	per		16 oz. s. d.	4 oz. s. d.	1 oz. s. d.	1 dr. s. d.
78	lb.	Dec. sarsæ Jam. (simp.) conc. 1 to 7 .. .. .	—	2 10	0 10	0 2
84	lb.	Dec. sars. Jam co. conc. 1 to 7 ..	—	3 0	0 10	0 2
63	lb.	Dec. sarsæ co. conc. 1 to 7 ..	—	2 5	0 9	0 2
32	lb.	Dec. scoparii conc. 1 to 7 ..	—	1 2	0 4	0 1
72	lb.	Dec. senegæ conc. 1 to 7 ..	—	2 7	0 9	0 2
42	lb.	Dec. taraxaci conc. 1 to 7 ..	—	1 8	0 6	0 1
57	lb.	Dec. ulmi conc. B.P.C. 1 to 7 ..	—	2 1	0 7	0 1
32	lb.	Dec. uvæ ursi conc. 1 to 7 ..	—	1 2	0 4	0 1
36	lb.	Depilatory P.L.F. .. .. .	—	—	0 6	—
25	oz.	Dermatol .. .. .	—	—	3 3	0 8
10	lb.	Devonshire oils P.L.F. .. .. .	—	0 5	0 2	—
9	lb.	Dextrin. alb. .. .. .	1 2	0 4½	0 2	—
9	lb.	Dextrin. flav. .. .. .	1 2	0 4½	0 2	—
	12	Dial tablets, orig. tube .. B	doz.	2 0	—	—
96	100	Dial tablets .. .. . B	doz.	1 6	—	—
13	oz.	Diamidophenol. hydrochloridum	—	—	1 11	0 4
80	dr.	Diamorphinæ hydrochl. B, F	per	gr.	0 4	—
18	lb.	Diapente P.L.F. .. .. .	2 3	0 8	0 3	—
24	oz.	Diastase .. .. .	—	—	3 0	0 7
30	oz.	Dichloramin.—T. .. .. .	—	—	4 5	0 8
60	oz.	Didymin subst. .. .. .	—	—	—	1 6
38	15c.c.	Digalen .. .. . C	—	—	8 6	1 4
24	25	Digifoline tablets .. .. . C	doz.	1 6	—	—
23	oz.	Digifortis (P.D.) .. .. .	—	—	—	0 7
15	gr. 15	Digipuratum .. .. . C	per	gr.	0 2	—
21	10c.c.	Digipuratum liq. .. .. . C	—	—	—	1 4
24	12	Digipuratum tablets .. .. . C	doz.	3 0	—	—
7	gr.	Digitalinum amorph. .. .. . B	per	gr.	1 1	—
90	gr.	Digitalinum cryst. .. .. . B	per	gr.	13 2	—
16	40	Digitaline granules, unstd. (Nativelle) .. .. .	doz.	0 10	—	—
39	lb.	Digitalis folia Ang. .. .. . C	—	1 5	0 5	0 1
41	oz.	Digitalone (P.D.) .. .. .	—	—	4 6	0 8
41	100	Digitalone pills .. .. .	doz.	0 8	100	4 6
54	100	Dimol pulverettes .. .. .	doz.	1 0	—	—
41	4 oz.	Dimol syrup .. .. .	—	—	1 4	0 3
39	gm.	Dioninum .. .. . B	per	gr.	0 6	—
43	oz.	Diuretin .. .. .	—	—	—	1 0
22	20	Diuretin tablets gr. 7½ .. .. .	doz.	1 8	—	—
48	oz.	Dolichos pubes .. .. .	—	—	7 6	1 2
<b>Dog Pills, etc.</b>						
—	—	Astringent P.L.F. I. .. .. . B, F	doz.	1 8	—	—
—	—	Astringent P.L.F. II. .. .. . B, F	doz.	1 8	—	—
—	—	Condition P.L.F. .. .. .	doz.	1 8	—	—
—	—	Cough P.L.F. .. .. .	doz.	1 8	—	—
—	—	Distemper P.L.F. I. .. .. .	doz.	1 8	—	—
—	—	Distemper P.L.F. II. .. .. .	doz.	1 8	—	—
—	—	Purgative P.L.F. I. .. .. .	doz.	1 8	—	—
—	—	Purgative P.L.F. II. .. .. .	doz.	1 8	—	—
—	—	Tonic P.L.F. I. .. .. .	doz.	1 8	—	—
—	—	Tonic P.L.F. II. .. .. .	doz.	2 0	—	—
—	—	Worm P.L.F. I. .. .. .	doz.	7 0	—	—
—	—	Worm P.L.F. II. .. .. .	doz.	4 0	—	—
—	—	Worm powder P.L.F. .. .. .	—	—	0 4	—
16	lb.	Dog soap, eucalyptus .. .. .	2 0	0 7	—	—
12	lb.	Dog soap, eucalyptus, P.L.F. ..	1 6	0 6	—	—
		Dog soap <i>ut supra</i> pkd. .. .. .	—	1 0	—	—
138	oz.	Dormigene pulv. (A. & H.) .. .. .	—	—	—	3 5
8	lb.	Douglass mixt. (poultry) P.L.F.	1 0	0 4	0 2	—
27	doz.	Dressings, surgical, standard packets: No. 1 .. .. .	ea.	0 6	—	—
42	doz.	No. 2 .. .. .	ea.	0 8	—	—
12	gr.	Duboisine sulphas .. .. . B	per	gr.	1 10	—
21	lb.	Dulcamara .. .. .	—	0 9	0 3	—
120	oz.	Duodenum subst. .. .. .	—	—	—	2 10

## DISPENSED MEDICINES

There are two systems of charging for medicines dispensed on prescription, as follows:

1. **RAPID METHOD.**—The cost represents a definite proportion of the charge and refers to ordinary drugs and chemicals with infusions or decoctions. Tinctures, syrups, extracts, if prescribed in any quantity, require the price adjusting by the list according to Method 2. The prices quoted are exclusive of containers. (See p. 10.)

Mixtures of simple medicaments:—

Size.	Dose 3j.	Dose 3ij.	Dose 3iv.	Dose 3j.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
3j. .. ..	1 0	0 10	0 9	0 8
3ij. .. ..	1 6	1 2	1 0	0 10
3iii. .. ..	—	1 6	1 3	1 0
3iv. .. ..	—	1 10	1 6	1 2
3vj. .. ..	—	—	2 0	1 6
3viij. .. ..	—	—	2 6	1 10

Gargles, lotions, injections .. .. .	8 oz.	1 6
Pills and powders .. .. .	12	1 6
Cachets and dry-filled capsules .. .. .	12	2 6
Ointments, mixed .. .. .	1 oz., ls. 3d.; 2 oz.	1 6
Suppositories, bougies, pessaries .. .. .	12	2 0
Small shaped blisters .. .. .	each	1 0
Plasters, 6 in. × 6 in. .. .. .	each	2 6

An extra fee of 6d. per prescription is made for night attendance.

When this method of pricing is employed, the first dispenser of the prescriptions should mark the price charged by private mark. The Edinburgh private mark

M | e | l | b | o | r | a | c | i | s  
1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 0

which has been in use for many years, should be adopted.

Larger quantities, or those containing appreciable amounts of tinctures, etc., should be priced by Method 2.

2. **COSTING METHOD.**—This method is calculated on the average time taken for the various operations involved in dispensing, and is based on the recommendations in 1915 of the Departmental Committee on the National Insurance Act Drug Tariff and the results obtained by numerous correspondents. The three components of the price of a prescription to be added together are as follows:—

A. The **selling prices** in this list are calculated upon costing principles, and form a correct basis for obtaining the cost of the ingredients of a prescription. For finding the price of drachm quantities other than those quoted in the list, the rule that should be adopted is to divide the ounce quantity by seven and multiply the figures obtained by the number of drachms required.

B. Prices of **containers** are given in the list. (See p. 10.)

C. Special "**oncost**" included in the terms "time" and "labour" to perform the work, and the special **establishment charges** of the dispensary above and beyond that already included in the distribution "oncost." The accountant's figures for "oncost" are as follows:—

Uncompounded medicines of whatever nature .. .. .	s. d.
Mixtures, lotions, liniments, drops, injections .. .. .	0 6
Emulsions .. .. .	0 8
Pills and weighed powders .. .. .	0 10
Ointments, confections, etc. .. .. .	doz. 0 9
Blister .. .. .	0 8
Cachets .. .. .	doz. 1 3
Capsules, hard (cachet fitting) .. .. .	doz. 1 0
Bougies, suppositories, pessaries .. .. .	doz. 1 4
Plasters .. .. .	1 8
Granules, pastilles, lozenges, soft capsules .. .. .	doz. 2 0
Silvering, varnishing, and otherwise coating pills .. .. .	doz. 3d. extra

As these charges cover average time, the fees for larger quantities can be calculated according to the length of time required on the above basis.

When the Costing Method is used, mark "C. & D." under the name stamp on the prescription.



Cost		Du—El	Selling Price				Cost		Em—Ep	Selling Price			
d.	per		16 oz. s. d.	4 oz. s. d.	1 oz. s. d.	1 dr. s. d.				16 oz. s. d.	4 oz. s. d.	1 oz. s. d.	1 dr. s. d.
8	lb.	Dusting powder P.L.F. ..	—	1 3	0 4	—	12	gr.	Emetina .. .. . B	per	gr.	1 9	—
26	lb.	Dusting pdr. (nursery) P.L.F. ..	—	1 0	0 3½	—	9	gr.	Emetin. period. . . .	per	gr.	1 4	—
		E					6	gr.	Emetinæ bismuthi iodidum B	per	gr.	0 11	—
300	lb.	Eau de Cologne opt. P.L.F. ..	34 6	10 0	2 10	0 6	10	gr.	Emetinæ hydrochloridum B	per	gr.	1 6	—
162	lb.	Eau de Cologne opt. (isoprop.)	—	5 9	1 9	0 4			Emplastra				
216	lb.	Eau de Cologne sec. . . .	23 0	6 0	1 9	0 5	27	yd.	Emp. adhesiv. brn. holland ..	sq. ft.	1 6	—	—
		Eau de Cologne sec. . . .	—	8 6	3 ij.	2 6			Emp. adhesiv., spools :				
126	lb.	Eau de Cologne sec. (isoprop.)	—	4 6	1 4	0 3	24	doz.	½ inch×1 yd. . . .	ea.	0 4	—	—
14	oz.	Eikonogen .. .. .	—	—	1 9	0 4	96	doz.	½ inch×5 yd. . . .	ea.	1 3	—	—
6	gr.	Elaterinum .. .. .	per	gr.	1 0	—	150	doz.	½ inch×10 yd. . . .	ea.	1 10	—	—
96	dr.	Elaterium Ang. . . .	per	gr.	2 3	—	36	doz.	1 inch×1 yd. . . .	ea.	0 6	—	—
36	lb.	Elemi .. .. .	—	1 4	0 5	—	144	doz.	1 inch×5 yd. . . .	ea.	1 9	—	—
		Elixir					252	doz.	1 inch×10 yd. . . .	ea.	3 0	—	—
66	lb.	Elixir aletridis B.P.C. . . .	—	2 5	0 9	0 2	234	doz.	2 inch×5 yd. . . .	ea.	2 10	—	—
87	lb.	Elixir aromaticum B.P.C. . . .	—	3 2	1 0	0 2							
102	lb.	Elixir aurantii B.P.C. . . .	—	4 0	1 2	0 2	138	lb.	Emp. ammoniaci .. ..	—	5 4	1 5	—
96	lb.	Elixir aurantii comp. B.P.C. . . .	—	3 5	0 11	0 2	84	lb.	Emp. ammoniaci c. hydrargyro	—	3 5	1 0	—
54	lb.	Elixir benzyl benzoatis .. .	—	2 2	0 7	—	34½	yd.	Emp. ammon. c. hyd. 36×16	sq. ft.	1 8	—	—
54	lb.	Elixir bismuthi B.P.C. . . .	—	2 3	0 8	—	72	lb.	Emp. belladonnæ .. . C	—	3 0	0 11	—
48	lb.	Elixir bromoformi B.P.C. . . .	—	2 0	0 7	—	295	yd.	Emp. bellad. exten. 36×16 C	sq. ft.	1 6	—	—
108	lb.	Elixir calcii lactatis (2 gr. in 3j.)	—	4 7	1 3	—	84	doz.	Emp. belladonnæ (perous) C	ea.	1 0	—	—
72	lb.	Elixir camphoræ monobromatæ	—	2 10	0 9	—	96	lb.	Emp. belladonnæ '98 .. C	—	3 8	1 0	—
123	lb.	Elixir cascaræ et euonymi B.P.C.	—	5 6	1 5	—	72	lb.	Emp. belladonnæ viride '67 B	—	2 7	0 9	—
88	lb.	Elixir cascaræ sag. P.L.F. . .	11 0	3 2	1 0	—	51	lb.	Emp. calefaciens .. . C	—	2 0	0 7	—
96	lb.	Elixir cascaræ sag. B.P.C. . .	—	3 5	1 0	0 2	25	yd.	Emp. calefac. exten. 36×16 C	sq. ft.	1 5	—	—
80	lb.	Elixir cinchonæ B.P.C. . . .	—	3 1	0 10	0 2	51	lb.	Emp. calefaciens '98 .. C	—	2 0	0 7	—
54	lb.	Elixir cocæ B.P.C. . . .	—	2 0	0 7	—	126	lb.	Emp. cantharidini .. . C	—	4 7	1 3	—
57	lb.	Elixir codein. co. . . .	—	2 8	0 8	—	44	yd.	Emp. canthar. exten. 36×7 C	12×7	2 3	—	—
108	16 oz.	Elixir colloid (Squire) . . .	—	3 6	0 11	0 2	78	lb.	Emp. cantharidis '98 .. C	—	3 0	1 0	—
45	lb.	Elixir diamorph. et pini co. B, F	—	1 10	0 7	—	42	lb.	Emp. ferri .. .. .	—	1 6	0 6	—
54	lb.	Elixir diamor. et ter. B.P.C. B, F	—	2 4	0 9	0 2	22	yd.	Emp. ferri exten. 36×16	sq. ft.	1 3	—	—
68	16 oz.	Elixir enzymes (Armour) . . .	—	2 2	0 7	0 1	57	lb.	Emp. galbani .. .. .	—	2 0	0 7	—
72	lb.	Elixir ephedrin. . . .	—	2 10	0 10	—	90	lb.	Emp. hydrargyri .. . C	—	3 3	0 11	—
54	lb.	Elixir ethylmorph. et terp. C	—	2 3	0 9	—	34½	yd.	Emp. hydrargyri exten. 36×16	sq. ft.	1 9	—	—
102	lb.	Elixir ferri, quin. et strych. phos. B.P.C. . . .	—	4 6	1 4	—	40	lb.	Emp. melilotis .. .. .	—	1 5	0 5	—
34	lb.	Elixir formatum B.P.C. . . .	—	2 0	0 7	0 1	108	lb.	Emp. menthol .. .. .	—	4 6	1 1	—
60	lb.	Elixir formatum co. . . .	—	2 10	1 0	0 2	126	lb.	Emp. opii .. .. . B, ex F	—	4 8	1 4	—
92	lb.	Elixir glusidi B.P.C. . . .	—	3 3	0 11	—	36½	yd.	Emp. opii exten. 36×16 B, ex F	sq. ft.	2 0	—	—
92	lb.	Elixir guaiacol. co. . . .	—	3 3	0 11	—	33	lb.	Emp. picis .. .. .	—	1 3	0 5	—
30	lb.	Elixir idæi co. . . .	—	1 9	0 6	—	22	yd.	Emp. picis exten. 36×16	sq. ft.	1 2	—	—
44	lb.	Elixir ipecacuanhæ B.P.C. . . .	—	1 7	0 6	0 1	31	lb.	Emp. plumbi .. .. . B	—	1 4	0 6	—
34	lb.	Elixir kolæ B.P.C. . . .	—	1 6	0 5	0 1	19	yd.	Emp. plumbi exten. 36×16	sq. ft.	1 1	—	—
70	4 oz.	Elixir lactated pepsin (Armour)	—	2 9	0 9	0 2	80	lb.	Emp. plumbi iodidi .. .	—	2 10	0 9	—
19	16 oz.	Elixir lactopeptin. . . .	—	2 3	0 8	0 2	31	lb.	Emp. resinæ .. .. . C	—	1 4	0 6	—
72	lb.	Elixir lecitini compositum .. .	—	3 9	1 0	0 2	19	yd.	Emp. resinæ exten. 36×16 C	sq. ft.	1 1	—	—
66	lb.	Elixir luminal .. .. . C	—	2 6	0 10	—	33	lb.	Emp. roborans .. .. . C	—	1 6	0 6	—
96	lb.	Elixir papaini B.P.C. . . .	—	4 3	1 4	—	22	yd.	Emp. roborans exten. 36×16 C	sq. ft.	1 2	—	—
66½	16 oz.	Elixir parathyroidei (Squire) . . .	—	—	1 7	—	42	lb.	Emp. saponis .. .. . C	—	1 7	0 6	—
78	lb.	Elixir pepsini B.P.C. . . .	—	2 9	0 10	0 2	40	lb.	Emp. saponis fuscum .. C	—	1 7	0 6	—
72	lb.	Elixir pepsini co. P.L.F. . . .	—	2 7	0 9	—	22	yd.	Emp. saponis fuscum 36×16	sq. ft.	1 2	—	—
66	lb.	Elixir pepsini et bism. co. B.P.C.	—	2 9	0 9	—	15	lb.	Emulsio chloroformi B.P.C. . .	—	—	0 3	0 1
60	lb.	Elixir peptolacticum .. .. .	—	2 10	0 10	—	114	lb.	Emuls. iodoformi 10 per cent.	—	6 0	1 8	—
90	lb.	Elixir phosphori B.P.C. . . .	—	3 3	1 0	0 2	15	lb.	Emuls. magnesiae B.P.C. . .	—	2 6	0 10	0 3
64	lb.	Elixir pini compositum B, F	—	3 0	0 11	—	48	lb.	Emuls. menth. pip. B.P.C. . .	—	1 9	0 6	—
30	lb.	Elixir pruni virg. . . .	—	1 4	0 6	—	20	lb.	Emuls. olei morrh. B.P.C. . .	—	2 6	0 9	0 3
84	lb.	Elixir quiniæ ammon. B.P.C. . .	—	3 0	0 10	0 2			Emuls. ol. morrh. 50% pkd. 3vj.	1 9	3 xij.	3 0	—
81	lb.	Elixir quiniæ amm. co. B.P.C. . .	—	2 10	0 10	—	28	lb.	Emuls. ol. morrh. c. hypoph. B.P.C.	4 3	1 4	—	—
52	lb.	Elixir rhei B.P.C. . . .	—	2 2	0 7	0 2	50	lb.	Emuls. ol. morrh. pancr. B.P.C.	6 5	2 0	0 7	—
32	lb.	Elixir rubi idæi .. .. .	—	1 9	0 6	—	56	lb.	Emuls. ol. morrh. pancr. et malti B.P.C. . . .	—	7 2	2 3	0 7
46	lb.	Elixir scnnæ fructus B.P.C. . . .	—	2 6	0 9	—	26	lb.	Emuls. ol. olivæ B.P.C. . .	—	3 8	1 2	—
32	lb.	Elixir simplex B.P.C. . . .	—	1 7	0 6	0 1	66	lb.	Emuls. ol. olivæ co. B.P.C. . .	—	9 0	2 7	—
68	lb.	Elixir terperoini co. (D.F.) B, F	—	—	0 10	—	30	lb.	Emuls. petrolei (agar) .. .	—	4 6	1 4	—
108	16 oz.	Elixir terperoini (Squire) B, F	—	3 6	1 0	0 2	30	lb.	Emuls. petr. phenolphthal. (agar)	4 6	1 4	—	—
78	lb.	Elixir terperoini co. . . . B, F	—	3 6	1 0	—	21	lb.	Emuls. petr. c. hypoph. B.P.C.	2 7	0 9	0 3	—
108	16 oz.	Elixir thyroidei (Squire) fl.	—	3 6	1 0	0 2	144	doz.	Emuls. petrolei .. . pkd.	—	1 6	3 viij.	1 9
92	lb.	Elixir viburn. prunif. B.P.C. . .	—	3 3	0 11	0 2	72	dr.	Ephedrina .. .. .	per	gr.	0 4	—
114	lb.	Elixir viburn. prun. co. B.P.C. . .	—	4 1	1 1	0 2							



Cost		Ep—Ex	Selling Price				Cost		Ex	Selling Price					
d.	per		16 oz. s. d.	4 oz. s. d.	1 oz. s. d.	1 dr. s. d.	d.	per		16 oz. s. d.	4 oz. s. d.	1 oz. s. d.	1 dr. s. d.		
54	dr.	Ephedrin. hydrochlor. . .	per	gr.	0 3	—	18	oz.	Ext. apocyni liquidum ..	—	—	2 8	0 5		
90	4 oz.	Ernutin .. ..	—	—	2 10	0 6	63	lb.	Ext. belæ liquidum ..	—	2 4	0 8	0 2		
102	dr.	Erythrol tetranitras ..	per	gr.	0 5	—	16	oz.	Ext. belladonnæ siccum ..	B	—	2 4	0 4		
9	gr.	Eserina .. ..	B	per	gr.	1 4	—	114	lb.	Ext. belladonnæ liquidum ..	B	4 8	1 4	0 3	
8	gr.	Eserinæ salicylas ..	B	per	gr.	1 2	—	120	lb.	Ext. belladonnæ viride '98 ..	B	4 3	1 2	0 2	
7	gr.	Eserinæ sulphas ..	B	per	gr.	1 1	—	14	oz.	Ext. belladonnæ viridis pulv. '98 ..	B	—	2 0	0 4	
42	oz.	Ess. ambræ griseæ ..	—	—	6 2	1 0	144	lb.	Ext. boldo liquidum ..	—	5 2	1 6	0 3		
318	lb.	Ess. amygdalæ (Ang.) 1 in 16 ..	—	10 8	3 0	0 6	36	oz.	Ext. bone marrow ..	—	—	4 6	0 11		
267	lb.	Ess. amygdalæ (exot.) 1 in 16 ..	—	8 8	2 4	0 4	30	oz.	Ext. buchu .. ..	—	—	4 5	0 9		
264	lb.	Ess. anisi 1 in 5 ..	—	9 0	2 9	0 5	144	lb.	Ext. buchu liquidum B.P.C. ..	—	5 6	1 8	0 3		
25	oz.	Ess. apple .. ..	—	—	3 6	0 8	15	oz.	Ext. cacti grandiflori liquidum ..	—	—	2 3	0 4		
28	oz.	Ess. apricot .. ..	—	—	3 10	0 8	39	oz.	Ext. calendulæ .. ..	—	—	5 9	0 10		
114	lb.	Ess. camphoræ B.P.C. ..	—	3 9	1 0	—	12	oz.	Ext. calumbæ .. ..	—	—	1 6	0 4		
30	oz.	Ess. cedrat. .. ..	—	—	4 5	0 8	54	dr.	Ext. cannabis indicæ .. ..	B, F	—	—	7 6		
28	oz.	Ess. chocolate .. ..	—	—	3 10	0 8	108	lb.	Ext. cascaræ sag. sicci pulvis ..	—	3 10	1 1	0 2		
30	oz.	Ess. cinnamomi .. ..	—	—	4 5	0 9	36	lb.	Ext. cascaræ sag. liquidum ..	—	5 0	1 6	0 5	0 1	
78	lb.	Ess. cinnam. et quin. P.L.F. ..	—	2 9	0 5	—	36	lb.	Ext. cascaræ sag. liquidum '98 ..	—	5 0	1 6	0 5	0 1	
19	oz.	Ess. coffee .. ..	—	—	2 10	0 6	30	lb.	Ext. cascaræ sag. liquidum glyc. ..	—	5 1	1 8	0 6	—	
		Ess. limon. opt. (v. Ol. limon) ..	—	—	—	—	51	lb.	Ext. cascaræ sag. liquidum insip. ..	—	6 4	1 11	0 7	0 1	
246	lb.	Ess. limonis (soluble) ..	—	9 0	2 6	0 4	114	lb.	Ext. caulophylli liquidum ..	—	4 2	1 2	0 2	—	
540	lb.	Ess. menth. pip. (Ang.) 1 in 5 ..	—	—	5 0	0 9	162	lb.	Ext. cinchonæ flavæ liquidum '67 ..	—	5 10	1 8	0 3	—	
348	lb.	Ess. menth. pip. (Ang.) 1 in 10 ..	—	—	3 3	0 6	16	oz.	Ext. cinchonæ rubræ .. ..	—	—	2 4	0 5	—	
252	lb.	Ess. menth. pip. (exot.) 1 in 10 ..	—	8 6	2 4	0 4	54	lb.	Ext. cinchonæ (rub.) liquidum ..	—	2 0	0 7	0 1	—	
51	oz.	Ess. moschi .. ..	—	—	7 5	1 2	120	lb.	Ext. cocæ liquidum '98 .. ..	B, F	4 10	1 6	0 3	—	
75	oz.	Ess. moschi fort. .. ..	—	—	10 2	1 6	21	oz.	Ext. colchici (corm.) .. ..	C	—	3 2	0 6	—	
18	oz.	Ess. pear (jargonelle) ..	—	—	2 9	0 6	24	oz.	Ext. colchici aceticum .. ..	C	—	3 6	0 8	—	
22	oz.	Ess. pineapple .. ..	—	—	3 3	0 7	33	oz.	Ext. colchici sem. .. ..	C	—	4 1	0 8	—	
102	lb.	Ess. pulegii 1 in 10 ..	—	3 7	1 0	0 2	24	oz.	Ext. colchici sem. acet. .. ..	C	—	4 0	0 8	—	
162	lb.	Ess. raspberry (fruit) ..	—	—	1 7	0 3	15	oz.	Ext. colocynthidis pulvis ..	—	—	2 3	0 4	—	
14	lb.	Ess. rennet .. ..	1 9	0 7	0 3	—	87	lb.	Ext. colocynthidis co. (pulv.) ..	—	3 2	0 11	0 2	—	
18	oz.	Ess. strawberry .. ..	—	—	2 7	0 5	126	lb.	Ext. condurango liquidum ..	—	5 0	1 4	0 3	—	
240	lb.	Ess. vanillæ P.L.F. ..	—	7 7	2 1	0 4	84	lb.	Ext. conii .. ..	C	—	3 0	0 10	0 2	—
360	lb.	Ess. vanillæ fort. .. ..	—	11 6	3 0	0 6	144	lb.	Ext. conii liquidum .. ..	C	—	5 8	1 6	0 3	—
140	lb.	Ess. vanillæ (isoprop.) ..	—	4 8	1 4	—	19	oz.	Ext. convallariæ liquidum ..	—	—	2 10	0 5	—	
180	lb.	Ess. vanillin P.L.F. ..	—	—	1 9	—	153	lb.	Ext. coto liquidum .. ..	—	5 6	1 7	0 3	—	
90	lb.	Ess. zingiberis .. ..	10 2	3 0	0 10	0 2	24	oz.	Ext. damianæ pulvis .. ..	—	—	3 6	0 6	—	
42	oz.	Estoral .. ..	—	—	5 3	1 0	114	lb.	Ext. damianæ liquidum ..	—	4 3	1 2	0 2	—	
12	oz.	Ethyl bromidum .. ..	—	—	—	0 6	22	oz.	Ext. droseræ rotund. liquidum ..	—	—	3 6	0 6	—	
60	oz.	Ethyl chaulmoogras .. ..	—	—	8 9	1 6	42	oz.	Ext. ergotæ .. ..	B	—	6 2	0 11	—	
31	ea.	Ethyl chloridum (30 c.c.) ..	—	4 0	—	—	48	oz.	Ext. ergotæ pulvis .. ..	B	—	7 0	1 0	—	
42	ea.	Ethyl chloridum (50 c.c.) ..	—	5 3	—	—	79	lb.	Ext. ergotæ liquidum .. ..	B	—	2 7	0 9	0 2	—
60	oz.	Ethyl hydnocarpas .. ..	—	—	8 9	1 6	138	lb.	Ext. ergotæ ammon. liq. ..	B	—	4 10	1 4	0 3	—
31	oz.	Ethyl iodidum .. ..	—	—	—	1 4	42	oz.	Ext. euonymi .. ..	—	—	6 7	1 1	—	—
87	dr.	Ethyl morphinæ hydrochl. ..	B	per	gr.	0 4	—	96	lb.	Ext. euphorbiæ pil. liquidum ..	—	3 6	1 0	0 2	—
60	oz.	Ethyl morrhuas .. ..	—	—	—	1 6	8	oz.	Ext. filicis liquidum .. ..	—	—	1 3	0 3	—	—
96	oz.	Eucainæ hyd. (beta) .. ..	—	—	—	2 4	10	oz.	Ext. fuci B.P.C. .. ..	—	—	1 6	0 3	—	—
96	oz.	Eucainæ lact. (beta) .. ..	—	—	—	2 4	78	lb.	Ext. fuci liquidum .. ..	—	9 9	2 10	0 9	0 2	—
20	lb.	Eucalypti folia Ang .. ..	2 6	0 9	0 3	—	12	oz.	Ext. fuci pulvis .. ..	—	—	1 9	0 9	0 4	—
26	lb.	Eucalypti fol. pulv. ..	3 3	1 0	0 4	—	30	oz.	Ext. gelsemii alcohol. .. ..	C	—	—	4 5	0 8	—
8	oz.	Eucalyptol .. ..	—	—	1 2	0 2	36	lb.	Ext. gentianæ .. ..	—	1 5	0 5	0 1	—	—
50	oz.	Eugallol .. ..	—	—	6 0	1 2	60	lb.	Ext. gentianæ pulvis .. ..	—	2 2	0 8	0 2	—	—
20	oz.	Eugenol .. ..	—	—	2 10	0 5	63	lb.	Ext. glycyrrhizæ .. ..	—	2 4	0 8	0 2	—	—
35	100	Eunatrol pills gr. 4 .. ..	doz.	0 7	—	—	36	lb.	Ext. glycyrrhizæ liquidum ..	—	1 5	0 5	0 1	—	—
42	oz.	Euonyminum virid. .. ..	—	—	6 7	1 1	33	lb.	Ext. glycyrrhizæ liquidum '85 ..	—	1 6	0 5	0 1	—	—
16	lb.	Eupad .. ..	2 0	0 8	0 3	—	132	lb.	Ext. gossypii rad. cort. liquidum ..	—	4 9	1 4	0 3	—	—
45	lb.	Euphorbii gummi pulvis ..	—	1 8	0 6	—	81	lb.	Ext. granati rad. cort. liquidum ..	—	3 0	0 10	0 2	—	—
28	15 gr.	Euphthalmin .. ..	per	gr.	0 4	—	72	lb.	Ext. grindeliæ liquidum ..	—	2 8	0 9	0 2	—	—
192	oz.	Euquinine .. ..	—	—	—	4 7	21	lb.	Ext. hæmatox. exot. .. ..	—	0 10	0 3	0 1	—	—
45	oz.	Euresol .. ..	—	—	—	1 1	36	lb.	Ext. hæmatox. pulvis .. ..	—	1 4	0 5	0 1	—	—
81	oz.	Europhen .. ..	—	—	—	2 0	17	oz.	Ext. hamamelidis (fol.) ..	—	—	2 2	0 5	—	—
		Extracta .. ..	—	—	—	—	72	lb.	Ext. hamamelidis liquidum ..	9 9	3 0	0 10	0 2	—	—
24	oz.	Ext. aconiti rad. alc. ..	B	—	3 6	0 7	13	oz.	Ext. hellebor. nig. .. ..	—	—	2 0	0 5	—	—
58	lb.	Ext. agropyri liquidum ..	—	2 4	0 8	0 2	102	oz.	Ext. hydrastis siccum .. ..	C	—	—	—	2 2	—
138	lb.	Ext. aletris liquidum B.P.C. ..	—	5 0	1 5	0 3	34	oz.	Ext. hydrastis liquidum ..	C	—	—	5 1	0 9	—
54	lb.	Ext. aloes pulvis .. ..	—	2 0	0 7	0 1	18	oz.	Ext. hyoscyami siccum .. ..	C	—	—	2 8	0 5	—
36	oz.	Ext. aloes Barbadosensis glac. ..	—	—	4 6	0 11	13	oz.	Ext. hyoscyami viride '98 ..	C	—	—	1 11	0 4	—
123	lb.	Ext. aloes Socotrinæ pulvis ..	—	4 5	1 3	0 3	17	oz.	Ext. hyoscyami viridis pulvis ..	C	—	—	1 11	0 5	—
30	oz.	Ext. anthemidis pulvis '98 ..	—	—	4 5	0 8	66	oz.	Ext. ipecacuanhæ acet. pulvis ..	C	—	—	—	1 5	—



Cost		Ex Extracta—(cont.)	Selling Price				Cost		Fe—Fi	Selling Price			
d.	per		16 oz. s. d.	4 oz. s. d.	1 oz. s. d.	1 dr. s. d.	d.	per		16 oz. s. d.	4 oz. s. d.	1 oz. s. d.	1 dr. s. d.
34	oz.	Ext. ipecacuanhæ liquidum C	—	—	5 0	0 9			F				
18	oz.	Ext. iridis sicc. B.P.C.	—	—	2 9	0 5	48	lb.	Fehling's solution No. 1 ..	—	1 9	0 6	—
84	lb.	Ext. jaborandi liquidum '98 ..	—	3 1	0 10	0 2	48	lb.	Fehling's solution No. 2 ..	—	1 9	0 6	—
21	oz.	Ext. jalapæ pulvis ..	—	—	3 1	0 6	16	oz.	Fel bovinum purificatum ..	—	—	2 4	0 4
152	lb.	Ext. kavæ liquidum ..	—	5 6	1 6	0 3	20	oz.	Fel bovini pur. pulvis ..	—	—	3 0	0 6
81	lb.	Ext. kolæ liquidum ..	—	2 11	0 10	0 2			Ferrum				
24	oz.	Ext. krameriæ pulvis ..	—	—	3 6	0 6	21	oz.	Ferri albuminas ..	—	—	3 1	0 6
17	oz.	Ext. lactucæ pulvis ..	—	—	2 2	0 5	18	lb.	Ferri alum. pur. ..	2 3	0 8	0 3	—
18	oz.	Ext. lupuli pulvis ..	—	—	2 8	0 5	7	oz.	Ferri arsenas ..	B	—	1 1	0 2
10	lb.	Ext. malti ..	1 4	—	—	—	56	oz.	Ferri cacodylas ..	B	—	—	1 4
144	doz.	Ext. malti pld. ..	1 6	—	2-lb.	2 9	18	lb.	Ferri carbonas saccharatus ..	2 3	0 8	0 3	—
14	lb.	Ext. malti ferratum ..	1 10	0 7	—	—	84	lb.	Ferri citras ..	—	—	0 9	0 2
22	lb.	Ext. malti c. cascar. sag. wgt. ..	2 9	0 11	—	—	48	lb.	Ferri et ammonii citras ..	—	1 9	0 6	0 1
21	lb.	Ext. malti c. glycerophos. wgt. ..	2 8	0 11	—	—	47	lb.	Ferri et ammonii citraseff. P.L.F. ..	—	1 9	0 6	—
30	lb.	Ext. malti c. hæmoglobin. wgt. ..	3 9	1 2	—	—	60	lb.	Ferri et ammonii citras vir. ..	—	2 2	0 8	0 1
21	lb.	Ext. malti c. hypophosph. wgt. ..	2 8	0 11	—	—	66	lb.	Ferri et ammonii tartras ..	—	2 5	0 9	0 2
12	lb.	Ext. malti c. ol. morrh. B.P.C. ..	1 6	—	—	—	16	oz.	Ferri et bismuthi citras ..	—	—	2 4	0 4
144	doz.	Ext. malti c. oleo morrh. pld. ..	1 6	—	2-lb.	2 6	27	oz.	Ferri et cinchonæ citras ..	—	—	4 1	0 8
16	lb.	Ext. malti c. ol. morrh. hyp. P.L.F. ..	2 4	0 11	—	—	11	oz.	Ferri et mangan. citras ..	—	—	1 8	0 3
14	lb.	Ext. malti c. syr. fer. phos. co. wgt. ..	1 10	0 7	—	—	10	oz.	Ferri et mang. phosphas ..	—	—	1 6	0 3
16	lb.	Ext. malti liquidum ..	2 8	1 0	0 3	—	66	lb.	Ferri et potassii tartras ..	—	2 5	0 9	0 2
27	lb.	Ext. malti liq. c. casc. sag. ..	—	1 3	0 5	—	15	oz.	Ferri et quiniæ citras ..	—	—	2 3	0 4
30	lb.	Ext. malti liq. c. glyceroph. C	4 9	1 7	0 5	—	28	oz.	Ferri et quin. cit. c. strych. B	—	—	4 1	0 7
32	lb.	Ext. malti liq. c. hæmoglob. ..	4 0	1 6	0 5	—	14	oz.	Ferri et strych. citras ..	B	—	1 9	0 3
30	lb.	Ext. malti liq. c. hypophos. C	4 8	1 7	0 5	—	14	oz.	Ferri glycerophosphatis pulvis ..	—	—	2 0	0 4
26	lb.	Ext. malti liq. c. syr. East. C	4 0	1 3	0 4	—	13	oz.	Ferri hypophosphis ..	—	—	1 11	0 4
20	lb.	Ext. malti liq. c. syr. ferri phos. co. ..	3 3	1 0	0 4	—	25	oz.	Ferri iodidum ..	—	—	3 8	0 7
60	lb.	Ext. marubii liquidum ..	—	2 5	0 9	0 2	10	oz.	Ferri lactas ..	—	—	1 6	0 3
72	lb.	Ext. medullæ rubræ liquidum ..	—	3 1	0 11	0 2	18	oz.	Ferri lactophosphas ..	—	—	3 0	0 6
45	oz.	Ext. mezerci æthereum ..	—	—	6 7	1 0	11	lb.	Ferri limat. ..	1 5	0 6	0 2	—
11	oz.	Ext. nucis vomicæ siccum B	—	—	1 8	0 3	30	lb.	Ferri nitras ..	—	1 2	0 4	—
78	lb.	Ext. nucis vomicæ liquidum B	—	2 10	0 10	0 2	48	lb.	Ferri oleas ..	—	2 0	0 7	0 1
87	lb.	Ext. opii liquidum .. B, F	—	3 3	0 11	0 2	45	lb.	Ferri oxalas (ferric) ..	—	1 8	0 6	0 2
102	oz.	Ext. opii siccum .. B, F	—	—	—	2 2	12	lb.	Ferri oxidum præcipitatum rubrum ..	1 6	0 6	0 2	—
12	oz.	Ext. papaveris P.B. '85 .. B, F	—	—	1 9	0 3	30	lb.	Ferri oxidum sacch. B.P.C. ..	—	1 2	0 4	—
46	lb.	Ext. papaveris liquidum .. C	—	1 8	0 6	0 1	12	lb.	Ferri perchloridum cryst. ..	1 9	0 5	0 2	—
69	lb.	Ext. pareiræ liquidum ..	—	2 6	0 9	0 2	33	lb.	Ferri phosphas '98 ..	—	1 4	0 5	—
126	lb.	Ext. picrorhizæ liquidum ..	—	4 6	1 3	0 3	36	lb.	Ferri phosphas saccharatus ..	—	1 4	0 5	—
84	lb.	Ext. pini canadensis liquidum ..	—	3 0	0 10	0 2	54	lb.	Ferri phosphas solubilis ..	—	2 0	0 7	—
144	lb.	Ext. pulsatillæ liquidum ..	—	5 6	1 6	0 3	7	oz.	Ferri pyrophosphas ..	—	—	1 1	0 2
20	oz.	Ext. quassia pulvis ..	—	—	2 11	0 6	14	oz.	Ferri salicylas ..	—	—	2 0	0 4
63	lb.	Ext. quillaia liquidum ..	—	2 4	0 8	0 2	15	oz.	Ferri succinas ..	—	—	2 3	0 4
72	lb.	Ext. rhamni frang. liquidum ..	—	2 9	0 10	0 2	7	lb.	Ferri sulphas pur. ..	0 11	0 3	0 1	—
18	oz.	Ext. rhei pulvis ..	—	—	2 8	0 6	7	lb.	Ferri sulphas pur. granulatus ..	0 11	0 3	0 1	—
126	lb.	Ext. rhus. arom. liquidum ..	—	4 6	1 3	0 3	14	lb.	Ferri sulphas exsiccatus ..	1 9	0 7	0 2	—
180	lb.	Ext. rhus. toxicod. liquidum ..	—	6 6	1 10	0 4	4	lb.	Ferri sulphas coml. ..	0 6	0 2	—	—
27	oz.	Ext. rutæ ..	—	—	4 0	0 9	18	lb.	Ferri sulphas (ferric) ..	—	0 9	0 3	—
84	lb.	Ext. salicis nigra liquidum ..	—	3 0	1 0	0 2	8	lb.	Ferri sulphidum (cake) ..	1 0	0 4	0 2	—
21	oz.	Ext. sarsæ Jam. simp. ..	—	—	3 1	0 6	17	oz.	Ferri tannas ..	—	—	2 2	0 5
15	oz.	Ext. sarsæ Jam. co. ..	—	—	2 3	0 4	20	oz.	Ferri valerianas ..	—	—	3 0	0 6
84	lb.	Ext. scilla liquidum ..	—	—	0 11	—	16	oz.	Ferrier's snuff P.L.F. .. B, F	—	—	2 6	0 6
168	lb.	Ext. senegæ liquidum ..	—	—	1 8	0 3	31.5	8 oz.	Ferro-malt (Crookes) ..	—	2 0	0 6	—
54	lb.	Ext. sennæ legum. liquidum ..	—	2 0	0 7	0 1	36	8 oz.	Ferro-malt glycerophos. C	—	2 3	0 7	0 1
78	oz.	Ext. serpentaria ..	—	—	—	2 0	43	oz.	Ferropyrin ..	—	—	—	1 0
18	oz.	Ext. stramonii foliæ ..	—	—	2 8	0 6	6	oz.	Ferrum redactum ..	—	—	0 11	0 2
36	oz.	Ext. stramonii sem. ..	—	—	5 3	0 11			First-Aid Cases (refills)				
24	oz.	Ext. strophanthi .. C	—	—	3 6	0 6	7	doz.	Finger dressings ..	doz.	1 1	—	—
36	oz.	Ext. sumbul ..	—	—	—	0 11	11	doz.	Hand dressings ..	doz.	1 8	—	—
57	lb.	Ext. taraxaci ..	—	2 1	0 7	0 1	18	doz.	Body dressings ..	doz.	2 8	—	—
108	lb.	Ext. taraxaci pulvis ..	—	3 10	1 1	0 2	9	doz.	Burn dressings, small ..	doz.	1 4	—	—
54	lb.	Ext. taraxaci liquidum P.B. '98 ..	—	2 0	0 7	0 1	11	doz.	Burn dressings, med. ..	doz.	1 8	—	—
38	oz.	Ext. thymi glandulæ liquidum ..	—	—	5 0	1 0	29	doz.	Burn dressings, large ..	doz.	4 1	—	—
40	oz.	Ext. thyroidei liquidum ..	—	—	5 10	1 0	11	doz.	Cotton wool (small) ..	doz.	1 6	—	—
10	oz.	Ext. uvæ ursi ..	—	—	1 6	0 3	16	doz.	Cotton wool (large) ..	doz.	2 0	—	—
24	oz.	Ext. valerianæ pulvis ..	—	—	3 6	0 6	24	doz.	Eye pad ..	doz.	3 6	—	—
42	oz.	Ext. viburni prunifolii ..	—	—	6 2	1 0							
108	lb.	Ext. viburni liquidum ..	—	4 0	1 1	0 2							



Cost		FI—GI	Selling Price				Cost		GI—Gu	Selling Price			
d.	per		16 oz. s. d.	4 oz. s. d.	1 oz. s. d.	1 dr. s. d.	d.	per		16 oz. s. d.	4 oz. s. d.	1 oz. s. d.	1 dr. s. d.
23	oz.	Fluorescein .. ..	—	—	3 4	0 7	7	lb.	Glucosum (liq.) .. . wgt.	0 11	0 4	0 2	—
26	oz.	Fluorescein sodium .. .	—	—	3 10	0 8	8	lb.	Glucosum (solid) .. .	1 0	0 4	0 2	—
9	oz.	Fluorescein sod. sol. 2% ..	—	—	1 4	0 3	42	lb.	Glucosum (medicinal) .. .	5 3	1 7	0 6	—
19	lb.	Fly powder .. ..	1 9	—	—	—	36	lb.	Glue, surg. (Sinclair) P.L.F...	4 6	1 2	—	—
6	lb.	Fly and maggot oils P. L. F. I.	1 6	—	—	—			Glusidum (v. Saccharin.)				
5	lb.	Fly and maggot oils P. L. F. II.	0 8	—	—	—							
21	lb.	Fœniculi fructus pulvis .. .	2 8	0 10	0 3	—							
19	lb.	Fœniculi fructus pulvis (coarse)	2 5	0 9	0 3	—							
9	lb.	Fœnugreci sem. pulvis .. .	1 3	0 4	—	—	14	lb.	Glycerina				
8	lb.	Fœnugreci sem. pulvis (crs.) ..	1 0	0 4	—	—	14	lb.	Glycerinum .. ..	2 1	0 9	0 3	—
672	cwt.	Fœnugreci sem. pulvis (crs.) ..	0 10	—	7 lb.	5 1			Glycerinum (wtg.) .. ..	1 9	0 7	—	—
16	oz.	Formamol .. ..	—	—	2 4	0 4			Glycerinum pkd. .. ..	3 ij.	0 8	3 viij.	2 3
10	3 oz.	Formolyptol, unstd. .. .	—	—	0 5	—	27	lb.	Glyc. acidi boricæ .. ..	4 2	1 3	0 4	—
22	lb.	Foot powder, antisept. P.L.F. ..	2 9	1 0	0 4	—	22	lb.	Glyc. acidi carbolici .. .	—	1 1	0 4	0 1
8	lb.	Foot-rot paste P.L.F. .. .	1 0	0 4	—	—	38	lb.	Glyc. acidi gallici .. ..	—	1 9	0 6	0 1
74	lb.	Foot-rot powder P.L.F. .. .	9 3	2 6	—	—	86	8 oz.	Glyc. ac. pepsin (Bullock) ..	—	6 0	1 7	0 4
54	lb.	Frosting .. ..	6 9	2 0	0 7	—	33	lb.	Glyc. acidi tannici .. ..	—	1 7	0 6	0 1
26	oz.	Fuchsinum .. ..	—	—	3 9	0 7	27	lb.	Glyc. aluminis .. ..	—	1 3	0 4	—
5	lb.	Fuller's earth .. ..	0 8	0 3	—	—	34	lb.	Glyc. amyli .. ..	—	1 3	0 5	—
6	lb.	Fuller's earth pulvis .. .	0 9	0 3	—	—	44	lb.	Glyc. atropinæ .. ..	—	2 6	0 8	—
7	lb.	Fuller's earth levig. .. .	0 11	0 4	—	—	72	lb.	Glyc. belladonnæ 50 per cent. B	12 0	3 5	1 0	—
7	lb.	Fuller's earth levig. alb. ..	0 11	0 4	—	—	112	lb.	Glyc. bismuthi carb. P.L.F. ..	—	6 0	1 8	0 3
		G					19	lb.	Glyc. boracis .. ..	—	0 11	0 3	—
32	oz.	Galactosum .. ..	—	—	4 8	0 8	72	lb.	Glyc. carminini B.P.C. .. .	—	3 11	1 2	—
15	lb.	Galangalæ rhizoma .. .	2 0	0 8	0 3	—	234	lb.	Glyc. croci B.P.C. .. ..	—	10 4	2 0	0 4
10	oz.	Galbani pulvis .. ..	—	—	1 6	0 3	30	lb.	Glyc. diamorphinæ B.P.C. B, F	—	1 9	0 6	—
18	lb.	Gallæ cærul. .. ..	2 3	0 8	0 3	—	34	lb.	Glyc. Eastoni .. ..	—	1 9	0 6	0 1
28	lb.	Gallæ cærul. pulvis .. .	3 6	1 0	0 3½	—	26	lb.	Glyc. et cucum. .. ..	—	1 0	0 4	—
16	25	Gardan tablets .. ..	doz.	1 0	—	—	14	lb.	Glyc. et aqua rosæ 1 in 3 ..	2 0	0 7	0 2	—
									Glyc. et aqua rosæ pkd. ..	3 ij.	0 8	3 iv.	1 2
							38	lb.	Glyc. glycerophosphatum co. C	—	1 10	0 7	—
							26	lb.	Glyc. ichthamol. .. ..	—	1 3	0 5	0 1
							6	oz.	Glyc. iodi B.P.C. .. ..	—	—	1 9	—
							54	lb.	Glyc. pancreatini .. ..	—	2 6	0 9	0 2
							78	lb.	Glyc. papaini .. ..	—	3 3	0 11	0 2
							38	lb.	Glyc. pepsini .. ..	—	1 10	0 7	0 1
							56	lb.	Glyc. pepsini acid. P.L.F. ..	—	2 9	0 10	—
							27	lb.	Glyc. plumbi subacetatis ..	—	1 4	0 5	0 1
							13	lb.	Glyc. thymolis co. .. ..	1 9	0 7	0 2	—
							57	lb.	Glyc. tragacanthæ .. ..	—	2 0	0 7	0 1
							30	lb.	Glycerin base for suppos. ..	4 0	1 2	0 4	—
							33	lb.	Glycothymoline, unstd. .. .	—	1 3	0 4	—
							24	lb.	Glycyrrhizæ radix decort. ..	3 0	1 0	0 4	—
							14	lb.	Glycyrrhizæ radicis pulvis ..	2 0	0 8	0 3	—
							30	lb.	Glycyrrhizæ radicis decort. pulv.	3 9	1 1	0 4	—
							13	lb.	Glycyrrhizæ radicis pulvis (crs.)	1 8	0 7	0 2	—
							720	cwt.	Glycyrrhizæ radicis pulvis (crs.)	7 lb.	5 5	14 lb.	10 6
							16	oz.	Glycyrrhizinum ammoniatum ..	—	—	2 4	0 4
							99	lb.	Glykeron (Smith), unstd. B, F	—	3 9	1 0	—
							58.5	16 oz.	Glyphocal c. format. et strych.				
									(Squire) .. ..	—	2 0	0 7	0 1
							54	lb.	Gossypii radicis cort. pulvis ..	—	2 0	0 7	—
							48	lb.	Gran. paradisi pulv. .. ..	6 0	1 9	0 6	—
							17	lb.	Granati cortex .. ..	—	0 8	0 3	—
							54	lb.	Granati radicis cortex .. ..	—	2 0	0 7	—
							35	4 oz.	Grindeline (Oppenheimer) ..	—	4 4	1 2	0 3
							7	lb.	Guaiaci ligni rass. .. ..	0 11	0 4	0 1	—
							7	oz.	Guaiaci resinæ pulvis .. ..	—	—	1 1	0 2
							15	oz.	Guaiacol (cryst.) .. ..	—	—	2 3	0 4
							12	oz.	Guaiacol .. ..	—	—	1 9	0 3
							30	oz.	Guaiacol. benzoas .. ..	—	—	4 5	0 8
							11	oz.	Guaiacol. carbonas .. ..	—	—	1 8	0 3
							42	oz.	Guaiacol. cinnamas .. ..	—	—	6 2	0 11
							102	oz.	Guaiacol. salicylas .. ..	—	—	14 3	2 2
							15	oz.	Guaranæ pulvis .. ..	—	—	2 3	0 4
							30	60 oz.	Guipsine pills .. ..	doz.	0 9	—	—
									Gutta percha (v. Protectives)				

Cost		3 yd.		1 yd.		½ yd.	
Gauzes (M.O.H. sealed packets)		Cost doz. d.	Sell each s. d.	Cost doz. d.	Sell each s. d.	Cost doz. d.	Sell each s. d.
Absorbent sterilised .. .	60	0 9	22	0 4	12	0 2	
Absorbent plain .. ..	58	0 9	21	0 4	11	0 2	
Boric .. ..	64	0 10	24	0 4	13	0 2	
Carbolic .. ..	64	0 10	24	0 4	13	0 2	
Double cyanide .. ..	68	0 11	26	0 5	14	0 3	
Iodoform .. ..	93	1 4	33	0 6	18	0 3	
Picric .. ..	93	1 4	33	0 6	18	0 3	
Salalembroth .. ..	66	0 11	24	0 4	13	0 2	
Sublimate .. ..	66	0 11	24	0 4	13	0 2	

Cost		Selling Price			
d.	per	16 oz. s. d.	4 oz. s. d.	1 oz. s. d.	1 dr. s. d.
68	doz.	Gauze tissue, 4 oz. M.O.H. ..	0 11	—	—
252	doz.	Gauze tissue 16 oz. M.O.H. ..	3 1	—	—
57	lb.	Gelatinum sheet No. 1 .. .	7 3	2 1	0 8
72	lb.	Gelatinum incisum .. ..	9 0	2 8	0 9
102	lb.	Gelatum codeinæ et glyc. (Hardwick) P.L.F. .. .	—	3 9	1 0
24	lb.	Gelatum zinci P.L.F. .. .	3 0	1 0	—
30	lb.	Gelat. zinci dur. P.L.F. .. .	3 9	1 2	—
21	gr.	Gelseminæ hydrochloridum B	per	gr.	3 6
14	lb.	Gentianæ rad. incis. .. .	1 7	0 6	0 2
17	lb.	Gentianæ rad. pulvis .. .	2 0	0 8	0 3
710	cwt.	Gentianæ rad. pulvis (crs.) ..	7 lb.	5 4	14 lb.
18	oz.	Geraniol .. ..	—	2 8	0 5
20	oz.	Geraniol acetat. .. ..	—	3 0	0 6
24	oz.	Gingerin. (African) .. ..	—	3 6	0 6
54	oz.	Gingerin. (Jam.) .. ..	—	7 11	1 2
66	lb.	Glucosum anhyd. .. ..	—	2 5	0 9



Cost		Hæ—Hy	Selling Price				Cost		Hy—In	Selling Price				
d.	per		16 oz. s. d.	4 oz. s. d.	1 oz. s. d.	1 dr. s. d.	d.	per		16 oz. s. d.	4 oz. s. d.	1 oz. s. d.	1 dr. s. d.	
H														
8	lb.	Hæmatox. lignum incis. ..	1 0	0 4	0 1	—			Hydrog. perox. (v. Liq. hyd. perox.) ..	—	2 9	0 9	0 2	
13	lb.	Hæmatox. ligni pulvis ..	1 8	0 7	0 2	—	78	lb.	Hydroquinone ..	—	2 9	0 9	0 2	
19	dr.	Hæmatoxylinum ..	—	—	—	2 10	14	doz.	Hydroquininæ hydrochlor. ampls. gm. 1 ..	doz.	1 9	—	—	
7	oz.	Hæmoglobini pulvis ..	—	—	1 1	0 3				per	gr.	1 6	—	
81	lb.	Hæmorrhaline (Hewlett) ..	—	2 10	0 10	0 2	10	gr.	Hyoscinæ hydrobrom. ..	B	per	gr.	1 3	
21	oz.	Hamamelinum ..	—	—	3 1	0 6	33	lb.	Hyoscyami semina ..	—	per	gr.	0 10	
		Health salt, 4-oz. tin, sell 10d.	—	—	—	—	5	gr.	Hyoscyamina cryst. ..	B	per	gr.	0 10	
12	oz.	Heliotropin. cryst. ..	—	—	1 10	0 4	5	gr.	Hyoscyaminæ sulphas ..	B	per	gr.	0 10	
24	lb.	Hellebori nigri radices pulvis ..	3 0	0 11	0 4	—	108	lb.	Hypoph. cereb. (Squire) ..	—	3 6	0 11	0 2	
32	oz.	Helmitol ..	—	—	—	0 9			I					
16	lb.	Hennæ folia ..	2 0	0 7	0 2	—			Ice Bags:					
20	lb.	Hennæ fol. pulvis ..	2 6	0 9	0 3	—	262	doz.	Check circ. 9 in. ..	ea.	2 9	—	—	
6	oz.	Hexamina ..	—	—	0 11	0 2	264	doz.	Rubber black, 9 in. ..	ea.	2 9	—	—	
24	oz.	Hexamina resorcin. ..	—	—	3 6	0 8	43	oz.	Ichthalbin ..	—	—	—	1 0	
12	oz.	Hexamin. sodii acet. ..	—	—	1 9	0 3	20	30	Ichthalbin tablets gr. 5 ..	doz.	1 2	—	—	
78	doz.	Hirudines ..	ea.	1 0	—	—	92	lb.	Ichthyocolla Brazil. incis. ..	11 3	3 3	0 11	0 2	
4	gr.	Homatropina ..	B	per	gr.	0 8	114	lb.	Ichthyol ..	—	4 2	1 2	0 2	
4	gr.	Homatrop. hydrobrom. ..	B	per	gr.	0 8	12	6 oz.	Iglodine ..	—	—	0 3	—	
22	lb.	Hoof ointment P.L.F. I. ..	2 9	—	—	—	11	oz.	Imogen sulphis ..	—	—	1 6	—	
21	lb.	Hoof ointment P.L.F. II. ..	2 8	—	—	—	51	lb.	Incense P.L.F. ..	6 5	1 10	—	—	
6	lb.	Hordeum perlatum ..	0 9	0 3	0 1	—	22	oz.	Indigo synthetic. ..	—	—	3 3	0 6	
70	100	Hormotone tablets ..	per	doz.	1 3	—	24	oz.	Indigo (carmine dry) ..	—	—	3 6	0 6	
Horse Balls, etc.:														
18	lb.	Condition P.L.F. ..	ea.	0 8	doz.	7 6	42	lb.	Indigo (carmine paste) ..	—	1 6	0 5	—	
25	lb.	Condition powder P.L.F. I. ..	2 3	—	—	—	40	lb.	Indigo sulphatis sol. ..	—	1 5	0 5	—	
16	lb.	Condition powder P.L.F. II. ..	3 2	—	—	—	12	lb.	Infusa recenta ..	1 6	0 6	0 2	—	
		Condition powder P.L.F. III. ..	2 0	—	—	—	36	lb.	Infusa Concentrata 1—7					
		Cordial P.L.F. ..	ea.	0 8	doz.	7 6	50	lb.	Inf. agropyri conc. ..	—	1 5	0 5	0 1	
72	lb.	Cough P.L.F. ..	ea.	0 10	doz.	9 6	44	lb.	Inf. anthemidis conc. ..	—	1 10	0 7	0 1	
		Cough electuary P.L.F. ..	—	2 7	—	—	42	lb.	Inf. aurantii conc. ..	—	1 7	0 6	0 1	
		Diuretic P.L.F. ..	ea.	0 10	doz.	9 6	42	lb.	Inf. aurantii co. conc. ..	—	1 6	0 5	0 1	
		Diuretic balls or pdrs. P.L.F. ..	ea.	0 8	—	—	40	lb.	Inf. buchu conc. ..	—	1 6	0 6	0 1	
		Fever P.L.F. ..	ea.	0 8	doz.	7 6	21	lb.	Inf. calumbæ conc. ..	—	0 11	0 3	0 1	
48	lb.	Gripe draught P.L.F. ..	6 0	1 9	—	—	32	lb.	Inf. caryophylli conc. ..	—	1 3	0 5	0 1	
34	lb.	Physic P.L.F. I. (mass) ..	4 3	1 3	0 4	0 1	60	lb.	Inf. cascarillæ conc. ..	—	2 2	0 8	0 2	
40	lb.	Physic P.L.F. II. (mass) ..	5 0	1 5	0 5	0 1	54	lb.	Inf. catechu conc. ..	—	2 0	0 7	0 1	
Hydrargyrum														
108	lb.	Hyd. bisulphidum (cinnabar) ..	13 6	3 11	1 2	—	89	lb.	Inf. cheledonii conc. ..	—	3 3	0 11	0 2	
150	lb.	Hyd. bisulph. (vermilion) ..	18 9	5 4	1 7	—	34	lb.	Inf. chiritæ conc. ..	—	1 5	0 5	0 1	
18	oz.	Hyd. bromidum ..	—	—	2 8	0 5	48	lb.	Inf. cinchonæ acid. conc. ..	—	1 9	0 7	0 1	
24	oz.	Hyd. cyanidum ..	B	—	3 6	0 6	60	lb.	Inf. cinchonæ flav. conc. ..	—	2 2	0 7	0 1	
29	oz.	Hyd. iodidum flavum ..	C	—	4 3	0 8	60	lb.	Inf. cinchonæ pallid. conc. ..	—	2 2	0 7	0 1	
27	oz.	Hyd. iodidum rubrum ..	C	—	4 0	0 7	48	lb.	Inf. cuspariæ conc. ..	—	1 9	0 6	0 1	
29	oz.	Hyd. iodidum viride ..	—	—	4 3	0 8	30	lb.	Inf. digitalis conc. ..	C	1 2	0 4	0 1	
114	lb.	Hyd. oleas '98 ..	—	4 1	1 3	0 3	42	lb.	Inf. dulcamaræ conc. ..	—	1 8	0 6	0 1	
66	lb.	Hyd. oleas ..	—	2 4	0 8	0 2	60	lb.	Inf. ergotæ conc. ..	B	2 2	0 7	0 1	
150	lb.	Hyd. oxidum flavum ..	C	—	1 8	0 3	24	lb.	Inf. gentianæ (simp.) conc. ..	—	1 0	0 4	0 1	
153	lb.	Hyd. oxidum rubrum ..	C	—	1 10	0 4	22	lb.	Inf. gentianæ co. conc. ..	—	0 10	0 3	0 1	
27	oz.	Hyd. oxycyanidum ..	B	—	4 0	0 7	44	lb.	Inf. jaborandi conc. ..	C	1 9	0 6	0 1	
129	lb.	Hyd. perchloridum ..	B	—	1 8	0 3	36	lb.	Inf. krameriæ conc. ..	—	1 4	0 5	0 1	
144	lb.	Hyd. persulphas (alb.) ..	—	5 2	1 6	0 3	54	lb.	Inf. lupuli conc. ..	—	2 0	0 7	0 1	
21	oz.	Hyd. salicylas ..	—	—	3 1	0 6	42	lb.	Inf. marubii conc. ..	—	1 9	0 6	—	
141	lb.	Hyd. subchloridum ..	—	—	1 8	0 3	44	lb.	Inf. maticæ conc. ..	—	1 10	0 7	0 1	
14	oz.	Hyd. subchl. præc. subtil. ..	—	—	2 0	0 4	39	lb.	Inf. pruni virginianæ conc. ..	C	1 5	0 6	0 1	
162	lb.	Hyd. subsulphas flavus ..	—	5 9	1 8	0 3	20	lb.	Inf. quassiæ conc. ..	—	0 10	0 3	0 1	
132	lb.	Hyd. sulphuretum c. sulphure ..	—	4 9	1 4	0 3	44	lb.	Inf. rhei conc. ..	—	1 7	0 6	0 1	
18	oz.	Hyd. sulphocyanidum ..	C	—	2 8	0 5	54	lb.	Inf. rosæ acidum conc. ..	—	2 0	0 7	0 1	
21	oz.	Hyd. tannas ..	—	—	3 1	0 6	34	lb.	Inf. scoparii conc. ..	—	1 3	0 5	0 1	
132	lb.	Hydrargyrum ..	16 6	4 9	1 4	—	60	lb.	Inf. senegæ conc. ..	—	2 2	0 7	0 1	
126	lb.	Hyd. ammoniatum ..	C	—	4 7	1 4	32	lb.	Inf. sennæ conc. ..	—	1 2	0 4	0 1	
58	lb.	Hyd. cum creta ..	—	2 2	0 9	0 2	70	lb.	Inf. serpentariæ conc. ..	—	2 8	0 9	0 2	
							33	lb.	Inf. uvæ ursi conc. ..	—	1 3	0 5	0 1	
							32	lb.	Inf. valerianæ conc. ..	—	1 2	0 4	0 1	
Injectiones														
11	gr.	Hydrastina ..	B	per	gr.	1 2	23	oz.	Inject apomorphinæ hypod. ..	C	—	3 10	0 7	
7	gr.	Hydrastininæ hydrochlor. ..	B	per	gr.	1 0	32	oz.	Inject. cocainæ hypod. ..	B, F	—	4 8	0 8	
35	8 oz.	Hydrated bismuth (P.D.) ..	—	2 3	0 8	0 2								
12	8 oz.	Hydrated magnesia (P.D.) ..	—	0 9	0 3	—								



Cost		In—La Injectiones—(cont.)	Selling Price				Cost	per	La—Li	Selling Price			
d.	per		16 oz. s. d.	4 oz. s. d.	1 oz. s. d.	1 dr. s. d.	d.	per		16 oz. s. d.	4 oz. s. d.	1 oz. s. d.	1 dr. s. d.
48	oz.	Inject. coc. hyp. (10%) <i>B, F</i>	—	—	7 0	1 0	70	lb.	Lactopept. elix., unstd. ..	8 9	2 3	0 7	0 1
30	oz.	Inject. ergotæ hypod. .. <i>B</i>	—	—	4 5	0 8	40	oz.	Lactopept. tab. gr. 5, unstd. ..	doz.	0 10	—	—
28	oz.	Inject. morphinæ hypod. <i>B, F</i>	—	—	5 0	0 9	8	dr.	Lactucarium .. ..	—	—	—	1 2
6	oz.	Inject. strychninæ hypod. <i>B</i>	—	—	1 0	0 2	12	oz.	Laevulose .. ..	—	—	1 6	0 4
15	pt.	Ink, writing .. ..	1 6	0 6	—	—	28	lb.	Lambing oils P.L.F. .. ..	3 6	—	—	—
40	lb.	Insect powder (Dalm.) .. ..	5 0	1 5	0 5	—	66	doz.	Lamb's wool (cartons) 1 oz. ..	ea.	0 11	—	—
20	lb.	Insect powder sec. .. ..	3 3	0 11	0 3½	—	108	doz.	Lamb's wool (cartons) 2 oz. ..	ea.	1 6	—	—
		Insect powder in tins .. ..	2 oz.	1 2	0 8	—	24	50	Lamellæ (ophthalmic)				
20	ea.	Insulin .. .. 5 cc.	orig.	bot.	2 0	—	20	100	Lam. adrenalini .. ..	tube	3 6	—	—
39	ea.	Insulin .. .. 10 cc.	orig.	bot.	4 0	—	16	50	Lam. atropinæ .. .. <i>B</i>	tube	3 0	—	—
48	ea.	Insulin (Lilly unit) .. 5 cc.	orig.	bot.	5 0	—	20	50	Lam. cocainæ .. .. <i>B, F</i>	tube	2 6	—	—
28	lb.	Inulæ rad. pulvis .. ..	3 9	1 2	0 4	—			Lam. cocain. (½%) et atropin. (½%)				
24	lb.	Inulæ rad. pulvis (crs.) ..	3 5	1 0	0 4	—	24	100	Lam. cocain. (½%) et homat. (½%)	tube	3 0	—	—
27	oz.	Inulin .. ..	—	—	4 0	0 7			Lam. cocain. (½%) et homat. (½%)	tube	3 6	—	—
15	oz.	Iodotol 10% .. ..	—	—	2 0	0 5	36	50	Lam. cocain. (½%) et homat. (½%)	tube	5 3	—	—
30	oz.	Iodotol 25% .. ..	—	—	3 9	0 9			Lam. cocain. (½%) et homat. (½%)	tube	8 9	—	—
126	lb.	Iodermiol (Hewlett) .. ..	—	4 7	1 4	0 3	60	50	Lam. cocain. (½%) et physostig. (½%)	tube	3 0	—	—
90	lb.	Iodine, alcoholic sol. (Factory)	—	2 10	0 9	—	48	100	Lam. duboisinæ (½%) .. <i>B</i>	tube	7 0	—	—
96	100 gm.	Iodipin 10% .. ..	—	—	—	0 9	48	100	Lam. homatropinæ (½%) .. <i>B</i>	tube	7 0	—	—
96	oz.	Iodival .. ..	—	—	—	2 4	36	100	Lam. hyoscin. (½%) (½%) .. <i>B</i>	tube	5 3	—	—
45	20	Iodival tablets gr. 5 .. ..	doz.	3 5	—	—	20	100	Lam. hyoscyamin. (½%) .. <i>B</i>	tube	3 0	—	—
28	oz.	Iodoformum .. ..	—	—	4 1	0 8	20	100	Lam. morphinæ (½%) .. <i>B, F</i>	tube	3 0	—	—
108	lb.	Iodoform varnish (Whitehead's)	—	4 0	1 3	—	20	100	Lam. physostigminæ .. .. <i>B</i>	tube	3 0	—	—
54	20	Iodothyrene tablets gr. 3 ..	doz.	4 0	—	—	8	lb.	Lapis cariosi pulvis .. ..	1 0	0 4	0 2	—
25	oz.	Iodum resubl. .. ..	—	—	3 8	0 8	12	oz.	Lapis divinus (sticks) .. ..	—	—	1 8	0 3
38	oz.	Iononum 10% .. ..	—	—	5 7	0 10	7	lb.	Lapis Hibern. pulvis .. ..	0 10	0 4	0 2	—
360	lb.	Ipecac. rad. (Rio) pulvis ..	—	12 10	3 7	—	10	lb.	Lapis pumicis elect. .. ..	1 3	0 5	0 2	—
36	oz.	Ipecac. rad. pulv. s. enet. ..	—	—	5 3	0 9	6	lb.	Lapis pumicis pulvis .. ..	0 9	0 3	0 1	—
		Iridin (v. Ext. iridis sic.) ..	—	—	—	—	9	lb.	Lapis pumicis pulvis levig. ..	1 3	0 5	0 2	—
26	lb.	Iridis rad. flor. .. ..	—	1 0	0 4	—	18	lb.	Laricis cortex .. ..	—	0 9	0 2	—
168	lb.	Iridis rad. flor. trimmed ..	—	5 11	1 7	—	30	lb.	Laricis corticis pulvis .. ..	—	1 1	0 4	—
30	lb.	Iridis rad. flor. pulv. .. ..	3 9	1 1	0 4	—	14	lb.	Lauri fructus .. ..	—	0 6	0 2	—
122	lb.	Iridis rad. flor. (fingers) ..	—	4 4	1 2	—	18	lb.	Lauri fructus pulvis .. ..	—	0 8	0 3	—
		<b>J</b>					144	lb.	Lavandulæ flores Ang. .. ..	—	5 2	1 6	0 3
18	lb.	Jaborandi fol. (P. microph.)	—	0 8	0 3	—	33	lb.	Lavandulæ flores Gall. opt. ..	4 2	1 3	0 4	—
48	lb.	Jaconet (v. Protectives) ..	—	—	—	—	28	lb.	Lavandulæ flores Gall. sec. ..	3 6	1 0	0 3½	—
34	oz.	Jalapæ rad. (V.C.) pulvis ..	—	—	5 0	0 10	84	oz.	Lecithin (brain) .. ..	—	—	10 6	2 0
48	oz.	Jalapæ resinæ pulvis .. ..	—	—	7 0	1 0	42	oz.	Lecithin (ovo) .. ..	—	—	6 2	1 0
50	60	Jubol tablets .. ..	doz.	1 3	—	—	36	lb.	Leeming's ess. P.L.F. .. ..	4 6	1 4	—	—
10	lb.	Juniperi fructus .. ..	1 3	0 4	0 2	—	48	oz.	Lenigallol .. ..	—	—	—	1 2
19	lb.	Juniperi fructus contus. ..	2 5	0 9	0 3	—	12	oz.	Leptandrinum .. ..	—	—	1 9	0 3
39	lb.	Juniperi gummi .. ..	4 10	1 5	0 5	—	15	lb.	Ligroinum .. ..	—	0 6	0 2	—
		<b>K</b>					78	lb.	Limonis cortex sic. Ang. ..	—	2 9	0 10	0 2
5	lb.	Kainit .. ..	0 8	0 3	—	—	42	lb.	Linctus diamorphinæ .. <i>B, F</i>	—	2 2	0 7	—
7	oz.	Kamala (sifted) .. ..	—	—	1 1	—	24	lb.	Linctus diamorphin. N.H.I. <i>B, F</i>	—	1 0	0 4	—
18	lb.	Kaolinum puriss. .. ..	2 3	0 8	0 3	—	22	lb.	Linctus scillæ (Gee) .. .. <i>C</i>	3 0	0 11	0 3	—
11	lb.	Kaolinum pur. pulvis .. ..	1 5	0 5	1 1	—	28	lb.	Linctus simplex P.L.F. .. ..	—	1 4	0 5	—
5	lb.	Kaolinum coml. pulvis opt. ..	0 8	0 3	—	—	30	lb.	Linctus tussi P.L.F. .. .. <i>C</i>	5 0	1 6	0 5	—
45	lb.	Kasak elixir (Squire) .. ..	—	1 5	0 5	0 1	600	cwt.	Lini semina .. ..	7 lb.	4 6	14 lb.	8 0
50	12 oz.	Kasena (Squire) .. ..	—	2 1	0 7	0 1	7	lb.	Lini semina Ang. sifted ..	0 11	0 4	—	—
68	dr.	Kerocain .. ..	per	gr.	0 3	8 6	576	cwt.	Lini semina contusa E.I. ..	7 lb.	3 9	14 lb.	7 1
25	50	Kerol caps. (intest.) .. ..	doz.	0 9	—	—	6.5	lb.	Lini semina contusa .. ..	0 10	0 3½	—	—
20.5	50	Kerol caps. (stom.) .. ..	doz.	0 8	—	—	6	lb.	Lini sem. farina (sine oleo) ..	0 9	0 3	—	—
210	gal.	Ketchup (mushroom) .. ..	3 0	1 0	—	—			<b>Linimenta</b>				
126	gal.	Ketchup (walnut) .. ..	1 9	0 9	—	—	102	lb.	Lin. A.B.C. .. .. <i>B</i>	—	3 9	1 0	0 2
8	lb.	Kieselguhr (alb.) .. ..	1 0	0 4	0 1½	—	54	lb.	Lin. A.B.C. meth. .. .. <i>B</i>	—	2 2	0 8	0 2
7	lb.	Kieselguhr (grey) .. ..	0 11	0 4	0 1½	—	93	lb.	Lin. aconiti .. .. <i>B</i>	—	3 0	0 10	0 2
		<b>L</b>					44	lb.	Lin. aconiti co. N.H.I. .. <i>B</i>	—	1 9	0 6	—
28	8 oz.	Lac bismuthi (Symes) .. ..	—	—	0 6	0 1	26	lb.	Lin. aconiti meth. .. .. <i>B</i>	—	0 9	0 3	—
18.5	box	Lact. pepsin (v. P. peps. co.)	box	3 0	—	—	34	lb.	Lin. æruginis P.L.F. .. ..	—	1 3	0 4	—
40	oz.	Lactcol du Boucard, std. ..	—	—	—	—	21	lb.	Lin. album (acetic) .. ..	2 8	0 9	0 3	—
		Lactopeptine, unstd. .. ..	—	—	5 3	1 0							



Cost		Li Linimenta—(cont.)	Selling Price				Cost		Li Liquores—(cont.)	Selling Price			
d.	per		16 oz. s. d.	4 oz. s. d.	1 oz. s. d.	1 dr. s. d.	d.	per		16 oz. s. d.	4 oz. s. d.	1 oz. s. d.	1 dr. s. d.
16	lb.	Lin. album (ammon.) ..	2 0	0 7	0 2	—	39	lb.	Liq. ammon. citr. fort. (1 to 3)	—	2 0	0 7	—
20	lb.	Lin. album (B.P.C.) ..	2 6	0 9	0 3	—	16	lb.	Liq. antimonii chloridi '85 ..	2 9	0 11	0 3	—
14	lb.	Lin. alb. N.H.I. ..	—	0 7	0 2	—	12	lb.	Liq. antimonii chloridi coml. ..	2 0	0 8	0 3	—
48	lb.	Lin. ammoniæ .. E	—	1 9	0 6	—	14	lb.	Liq. arsenicalis .. B	—	0 9	0 3	—
99	lb.	Lin. belladonnæ .. B	—	3 4	0 11	0 2	28	lb.	Liq. arsenici bromat. .. B	—	1 2	0 4	—
32	lb.	Lin. belladonnæ meth. .. B	—	1 1	0 4	0 1	16	lb.	Liq. arsenici hydrochloricus .. B	—	0 9	0 3	—
64	lb.	Lin. belladonnæ meth. et chlor. .. B	—	3 0	0 11	—	26	lb.	Liq. arsen. et hydr. iodi. .. B	—	1 0	0 4	—
116	lb.	Lin. betulæ co. (Hewlett) ..	—	3 9	1 0	0 2	12	oz.	Liq. atropinæ sulphatis .. B	—	—	1 9	0 4
		Lin. calaminæ B.P.C. ..	4 0	1 9	0 6	—	17	oz.	Liq. auri et arsen. bromat. .. B	—	—	2 2	0 5
		Lin. calaminæ co. B.P.C. ..	4 0	1 9	0 6	—	54	lb.	Liq. bismuthi conc. B.P.C. ..	—	—	2 6	0 5
18	lb.	Lin. calcis ..	2 3	0 9	0 3	—	22	lb.	Liq. bismuthi et am. cit. ..	—	0 10	0 3	—
23	lb.	Lin. camphoræ ..	2 9	0 10	0 3	—	54	lb.	Liq. bismuthi (Schacht) ..	—	1 10	0 6	0 1
		Lin. camph. 2-oz. bot. sell 1s. ..	—	2 9	0 9	—	93	lb.	Liq. bromidi co. B.P.C. ..	—	3 4	1 0	0 2
76	lb.	Lin. camph. ammoniatum ..	—	0 10	0 3	—	63	lb.	Liq. bromochloral co. B.P.C. .. C	—	2 4	0 8	—
24	lb.	Lin. camph. ammoniatum meth. ..	—	3 8	1 0	—	4	lb.	Liq. calcii bisulphitis ..	0 7	0 3	—	—
102	lb.	Lin. capsici B.P.C. ..	—	1 8	0 6	—	9	lb.	Liq. calcii chloridi ..	1 2	0 4	0 2	—
48	lb.	Lin. capsici meth. ..	—	—	—	—	21	gal.	Liq. calcis ..	pint	0 5	—	—
46	lb.	Lin. capsici. co. ("N.W.") ..	6 0	1 9	0 7	—	9	lb.	Liq. calcis chlorinata ..	1 2	0 5	0 2	—
		P.L.F. ..	—	3 0	0 10	0 2	9	lb.	Liq. calcis chlor. c. ac. bor. B.P.C. ..	1 0	0 4	—	—
56	lb.	Lin. chloroformi .. C	—	4 3	1 2	0 2	11	lb.	Liq. calcis saccharatus ..	1 5	0 5	0 2	—
102	lb.	Lin. crotonis .. C	—	6 2	1 10	0 3	12	lb.	Liq. calcis sulphurata ..	1 6	0 6	0 2	—
75	lb.	Lin. hydrargyri ..	—	6 0	1 9	0 3	54	lb.	Liq. caoutchouc ..	—	3 0	0 10	—
78	lb.	Lin. hydrargyri '98 ..	—	—	3 6	0 7	56	pt.	Liq. carb. deter. (Wright) unstd. ..	—	—	0 5	0 1
24	oz.	Lin. menthol ..	—	2 5	0 9	0 2	66	lb.	Liq. carmini ..	8 3	2 5	0 9	0 2
66	lb.	Lin. methyl salicylatis ..	—	3 2	0 11	0 2	101	lb.	Liq. cauloph. et puls. co. (Oppenheimer) ..	—	3 9	1 0	—
93	lb.	Lin. methyl salicylatis co. ..	—	0 11	0 4	—	99	lb.	Liq. cauloph. et pulsat. B.P.C. ..	—	3 9	1 0	0 2
22	lb.	Lin. methyl. sal. N.H.I. ..	—	4 0	1 1	0 2	15	lb.	Liq. chlori ..	2 0	0 8	—	—
114	lb.	Lin. opii .. B, ex F	—	4 0	1 1	0 2	40	lb.	Liq. cocci cact. ..	—	1 5	0 5	—
111	lb.	Lin. opii ammoniatum .. B, ex F	—	2 0	0 7	—	96	lb.	Liq. cocci cact. B.P.C. ..	—	3 5	1 0	—
57	lb.	Lin. opii ammon. meth. .. B, ex F	—	2 4	0 8	0 2	79	lb.	Liq. cop. et buc. et cub. B.P.C. ..	—	2 7	0 9	0 2
66	lb.	Lin. opii meth. .. B, ex F	—	3 6	1 0	0 2	8	lb.	Liq. cornu cervi ..	1 0	0 4	0 1	—
94	lb.	Lin. potassii iodidi B.P.C. ..	—	2 0	0 7	—	15	lb.	Liq. cresolis glycerinatus .. C	2 4	0 10	0 3	—
54	lb.	Lin. potassii iodidi c. sapone ..	—	2 7	0 9	—	15	lb.	Liq. cresolis saponatus .. C	2 2	1 1	0 4	—
76	lb.	Lin. saponis ..	1 9	0 6	0 2	—	16	oz.	Liq. epispasticus .. C	—	—	2 4	0 4
14	lb.	Lin. saponis meth. ..	—	3 10	1 0	0 2	26	oz.	Liq. epispasticus '98 .. C	—	—	3 9	0 7
108	lb.	Lin. sinapis B.P. ..	—	1 5	0 5	—	13	oz.	Liq. ethyl nitritis ..	—	—	1 9	0 3
40	lb.	Lin. sinapis meth. ..	2 5	0 8	0 3	—	10	oz.	Liq. euonymi ..	—	—	1 6	1 3
19	lb.	Lin. terebinthinæ ..	3 6	1 0	0 4	—	96	lb.	Liq. euonymi et cascara ..	—	3 9	1 0	0 2
28	lb.	Lin. terebinthinæ aceticum ..	3 0	0 11	0 3½	—	60	lb.	Liq. euonymi et iridini ..	—	2 2	0 7	0 1
24	lb.	Lin. universale P.L.F. ..	—	—	—	—	75	lb.	Liq. euonymi et papsini ..	—	2 9	0 10	0 2
		Lints, M.O.H. (sealed pkts.) ..	3 8	—	—	—	66	lb.	Liq. euonymi et pepsini ..	—	2 5	0 9	0 2
291	doz.	Plain, 16 oz. ..	8 oz.	1 11	—	—	97	lb.	Liq. euonymi et pepsini c. bis. co. (Oppenheimer) ..	—	3 9	1 0	—
155	doz.	Plain, 8 oz. ..	—	1 1	—	—	18	lb.	Liq. ferri acetatis ..	—	0 10	0 3	—
80	doz.	Plain, 4 oz. ..	—	0 7	—	—	72	lb.	Liq. ferri albuminatis B.P.C. ..	—	2 10	0 10	—
42	doz.	Plain, 2 oz. ..	—	0 4	—	—	20	lb.	Liq. ferri dialysatus '85 ..	—	0 10	0 3	—
21	doz.	Plain, 1 oz. ..	2 10	—	—	—	66	lb.	Liq. ferri peptonatis ..	—	2 6	0 9	—
231	doz.	Boric, 16 oz. ..	8 oz.	1 6	—	—	10	lb.	Liq. ferri perchloridi fortis ..	—	0 8	0 3	—
123	doz.	Boric, 8 oz. ..	—	0 10	—	—	9	lb.	Liq. ferri perchloridi ..	—	0 6	0 2	—
63	doz.	Boric, 4 oz. ..	—	0 6	—	—	13	lb.	Liq. ferri pernitrat. ..	—	0 7	0 2	—
33.5	doz.	Boric, 2 oz. ..	—	0 3	—	—	16	lb.	Liq. ferri persulphatis ..	—	0 9	0 3	—
19	doz.	Boric, 1 oz. ..	—	—	—	—	12	lb.	Liq. formaldehydi ..	1 6	0 6	0 2	—
168	lb.	Lip stick ..	—	1 9	0 3	—	48	lb.	Liq. formaldehydi saponatus ..	6 0	1 9	0 6	—
		Liquores ..	—	—	—	—	11	oz.	Liq. gutta-percha B.P.C. .. C	—	—	3 3	—
119	lb.	Liq. actææ rac. conc. (Hewlett) ..	—	4 3	1 2	0 3	23	lb.	Liq. hamamelidis ..	3 0	0 11	0 3	—
42	lb.	Liq. acidi chromici ..	—	1 6	0 6	0 1	97	lb.	Liq. helalin. et culverin. co. (Oppenheimer) ..	—	3 9	1 0	0 2
30	lb.	Liq. acriflavini B.P.C. ..	3 9	1 2	0 4	—	97	lb.	Liq. helal. et pepsin. co. (Oppenheimer) ..	—	3 9	1 0	0 2
28	oz.	Liq. adrenalini hydrochloricus ..	—	3 6	0 7	—	7	oz.	Liq. hydrargyri nitrat. acidus ..	—	—	2 2	0 4
14	lb.	Liq. aloes P.L.F. ..	1 9	0 7	—	—	10	lb.	Liq. hydrargyri perchloridi .. C	—	0 6	0 2	—
20	lb.	Liq. aluminii acetatis ..	2 6	0 9	0 3	—	7	lb.	Liq. hydrogenii perox. 10 vol. ..	1 0	0 4	0 2	—
21	lb.	Liq. alumin. aceto-tart. ..	2 8	0 9	0 3	—	11	lb.	Liq. hydrogenii perox. 20 vol. ..	1 6	0 6	0 2	—
8.5	lb.	Liq. ammoniæ .. E	1 2	0 4	0 1	—	10.5	lb.	Liq. magnesi bicarbonatis ..	1 6	0 5	0 2	—
9	lb.	Liq. ammoniæ fort. 0.888 .. E	1 2	0 4	0 2	—			Liq. magnesi bicarbonatis pkd. ..	3vj.	1 0	—	—
10	lb.	Liq. ammoniæ fort. 0.880 .. E	1 3	0 5	0 2	—	9	oz.	Liq. morphinæ acetatis .. B, F	—	—	1 4	0 3
11	lb.	Liq. ammonii acetatis ..	1 5	0 5	0 2	—	13	oz.	Liq. morphinæ bimeconatis .. B, F	—	—	1 11	0 4
14	lb.	Liq. ammon. acct. fort. (1 to 4) ..	—	0 10	0 3	—							
15	lb.	Liq. ammon. acct. conc. (1 to 7) ..	—	0 10	0 3	—							
15	lb.	Liq. ammon. arom. P.L.F. ..	2 0	0 7	0 2	—							
19	lb.	Liq. ammon. citratis ..	2 9	0 9	0 3	—							



Cost		Li—Lo Liquores—(cont.)	Selling Price				Cost		Lo—Ma	Selling Price			
d.	per		16 oz. s. d.	4 oz. s. d.	1 oz. s. d.	1 dr. s. d.	d.	per		16 oz. s. d.	4 oz. s. d.	1 oz. s. d.	1 dr. s. d.
9	oz.	Liq. morphinæ hydrochloridi <i>B, F</i>	—	—	1 4	0 3	72	oz.	Losophan .. ..	—	—	9 0	1 10
10	oz.	Liq. morphinæ sulphatis .. <i>B, F</i>	—	—	1 6	0 3	8	lb.	Lotio acidi borici 1 in 20 ..	1 0	0 6	0 2	—
12	oz.	Liq. morphinæ tartratis .. <i>B, F</i>	—	—	1 9	0 4	12	lb.	Lotio acidi carbol. rub. 5 p.c. <i>C</i>	1 8	0 7	0 3	—
87	4 oz.	Liq. nucleinicus (Squire) ..	—	—	2 9	0 5	28	lb.	Lotio calaminæ B.P.C. ..	3 9	1 0	0 4	—
111	lb.	Liq. opii sedativus B.P.C. .. <i>B, F</i>	—	4 0	1 1	0 2	222	lb.	Lotio crinalis B.P.C. ..	—	8 0	2 2	0 4
117	lb.	Liq. opii sedativus P.L.F. .. <i>B, F</i>	—	4 3	1 2	0 2	15	lb.	Lotio hydrargyri flava .. <i>C</i>	2 3	0 10	0 3	—
258	lb.	Liq. opii sed. (Battley) .. <i>B, F</i>	—	9 0	2 5	0 5	15	lb.	Lotio hydrargyri nigra .. <i>C</i>	2 3	0 8	0 3	—
78	lb.	Liq. pancreaticus P.L.F. ..	—	2 10	0 9	—	8.5	lb.	Lotio hyd. perch. 1 in 1,000 <i>C</i>	1 2	0 4	0 2	—
101	lb.	Liq. pancreat. (Benger) .. <i>fl.</i>	—	3 6	1 0	0 2	18	lb.	Lotio plumbi c. opio .. <i>C</i>	2 3	0 9	0 3	—
84	lb.	Liq. pancreatis ..	—	3 0	0 10	0 2	44	lb.	Lotio resorcin. composita ..	6 0	1 9	0 6	—
78	lb.	Liq. papaini et iridini B.P.C. ..	—	2 10	0 10	0 2	15	lb.	Lotio rubra ..	2 0	0 7	—	—
84	lb.	Liq. pepsini P.L.F. ..	—	2 2	0 9	0 2	116	oz.	Luminal .. .. <i>B</i>	—	—	—	2 9
84	lb.	Liq. pepsini et papaini ..	—	3 0	0 10	0 2	72	100	Luminal tablets gr. 1½ .. <i>B</i>	doz.	1 2	—	—
27	lb.	Liq. pepticus B.P.C. ..	—	1 0	0 3½	—	126	oz.	Luminal, sodium .. <i>B</i>	—	—	—	3 0
120	lb.	Liq. pepticus (Benger) ..	—	3 9	1 0	0 2	30	oz.	Lupulinum .. ..	—	—	4 5	0 8
		Liq. petrolati (B. & C.) ..	4 0	—	8-oz.	2 3	48	lb.	Lupulus .. ..	6 0	1 9	0 6	—
96	lb.	Liq. picis carbonis ..	—	3 5	1 0	0 2	6	oz.	Lycopodium .. ..	—	—	0 11	0 2
18	lb.	Liq. picis carbonis meth. ..	2 0	0 7	0 2	—	5	ea.	Lymph. calf .. ..	ea.	0 8	—	—
11	lb.	Liq. plumbi subacetatis fortis ..	1 9	0 7	0 2	—	72	oz.	Lymphatic gland substance ..	—	—	—	1 8
4	lb.	Liq. plumbi subacetatis ..	0 6	0 2	0 1	—	13	lb.	Lysol .. .. <i>C</i>	1 10	1 1	0 4	—
10	lb.	Liq. potassæ ..	1 3	0 5	0 2	—							
8.5	lb.	Liq. potassii permanganatis ..	1 1	0 4	0 2	—							
42	lb.	Liq. rhei dulcis P.L.F. ..	—	1 7	0 6	0 1							
45	lb.	Liq. rosæ dulcis P.L.F. ..	—	1 5	0 5	0 1	96	lb.	Macis opt. .. ..	12 0	3 5	0 11	—
63	lb.	Liq. sabal. co. ..	—	—	0 8	0 2	96	lb.	Macis opt. parv. ..	12 0	3 5	0 11	—
144	lb.	Liq. santali co. B.P.C. ..	—	5 2	1 4	—	96	lb.	Macidis pulvis opt. ..	12 0	3 5	0 11	—
120	lb.	Liq. santali co. P.L.F. ..	—	4 3	1 2	0 2	42	lb.	Madder .. ..	5 3	1 6	0 6	—
135	lb.	Liq. santali flav. c. buchu et cubeb. (Hewlett) ..	—	4 10	1 3	0 3	22	50	Magisal tab. (Martindale) ..	doz.	0 9	—	—
103	lb.	Liq. sedans (P.D.) ..	—	3 3	0 10	0 2							
30	lb.	Liq. sennæ dulcis ..	—	1 3	0 5	0 1	26	lb.	Magnesium				
11	lb.	Liq. sodæ ..	1 6	0 6	0 2	—	44	lb.	Magnesia levis .. ..	3 3	1 0	0 4	—
11	lb.	Liq. sodæ chlorinatæ ..	1 6	0 6	0 2	—	72	lb.	Magnesia ponderosa ..	5 8	1 8	0 6	—
11	lb.	Liq. sodæ chlor. c. ac. bor. B.P.C. (conc. 1-9) ..	—	1 5	0 6	0 1	12	lb.	Magnes. boro-citras ..	—	2 7	0 9	0 2
11	lb.	Liq. sod. chlor. c. sod. bic. B.P.C. (conc. 1-9) ..	—	1 5	0 6	0 1	15	lb.	Magnes. carbonas levis ..	1 6	0 6	0 2	—
15	lb.	Liq. sodii arsenatis .. <i>B</i>	—	0 7	0 3	—	84	lb.	Magnes. carbonas ponderosus ..	1 10	0 7	0 2	—
4.5	lb.	Liq. sodii bisulphitis ..	0 7	0 3	0 1	—	26	lb.	Magnes. citras (ver.) ..	—	3 0	0 10	0 2
22	lb.	Liq. sodii carbolatis co. .. <i>C</i>	—	0 10	0 4	—	8	oz.	Magnes. cit. gran. efferv. ..	3 3	1 0	0 4	—
30	oz.	Liq. sodii ethylatis ..	—	—	4 6	0 8	24	lb.	Magnes. cit. eff. opt. pkd. ..	—	1 2	8 oz.	2 0
31	lb.	Liq. strychninæ hydrochloridi <i>B</i>	—	1 3	0 6	0 1	8	oz.	Magnes. cit. gran. eff. sec. ..	3 0	0 11	0 3	—
48	lb.	Liq. taraxaci ..	—	2 0	0 7	0 1	14	oz.	Magnes. formas. ..	—	—	1 2	0 2
26	lb.	Liq. thymol. co. ..	3 6	1 1	0 4	—	33	lb.	Magnes. glycerophosphas ..	—	—	2 0	0 4
30	oz.	Liq. thyroidei ..	—	—	4 5	0 9	13	oz.	Magnes. hydroxidum ..	—	1 3	0 5	0 1
11	oz.	Liq. trinitrini ..	—	—	1 6	0 3	11	oz.	Magnes. hypophosphis ..	—	—	2 0	0 4
76	lb.	Liq. trypsin. ..	—	—	0 10	0 2	9	oz.	Magnes. lactas ..	—	—	1 8	0 3
102	lb.	Liq. viburni prunif. co. ..	—	3 8	1 0	0 2	30	lb.	Magnes. peroxidum 15% ..	—	—	1 4	0 3
36	lb.	Liq. zinci chloridi pur. .. <i>C</i>	—	1 9	0 7	—	6	oz.	Magnes. phosphas ..	—	1 2	0 4	0 1
12	lb.	Liq. zinci chloridi coml. .. <i>E</i>	2 2	0 8	—	—	4	lb.	Magnes. salicylas ..	—	—	1 0	0 2
							5	lb.	Magnes. sulphas opt. ..	0 6	0 3	0 1	—
36	14 oz.	Listerine, unstd. ..	—	1 4	0 4	—	7	lb.	Magnes. sulphas opt. pkd. ..	—	0 4	0 2	—
20	oz.	Lithii acetylsalicylas ..	—	—	3 0	0 6	10	lb.	Magnes. sulphas (Howards) ..	0 8	0 4	0 2	—
11	oz.	Lithii benzoas ..	—	—	1 8	0 3	5	lb.	Magnes. sulphatis pulvis ..	1 0	0 4	0 2	—
14	oz.	Lithii bromidum ..	—	—	2 1	0 4	5	lb.	Magnes. sulphatis pulvis exsicc. ..	1 3	0 5	0 2	—
10	oz.	Lithii carbonas ..	—	—	1 6	0 3	312	cwt.	Magnes. sulphatis pulvis color. ..	0 9	0 3	—	—
11	oz.	Lithii citras ..	—	—	1 8	0 3	3	lb.	Magnes. sulphas color. ..	7 lb.	2 5	14 lb.	4 4
51	lb.	Lithii citras effervescens ..	—	1 11	0 7	—	240	cwt.	Magnes. sulphas coml. ..	0 5	0 2	—	—
39	oz.	Lithii glycerophos. ..	—	—	5 9	0 10	30	lb.	Magnes. sulphas coml. ..	7 lb.	2 0	14 lb.	3 6
40	oz.	Lithii guaiacas ..	—	—	5 10	0 10	14	oz.	Magnes. sulphas efferv. ..	3 9	1 1	0 4	—
45	oz.	Lithii hippuras ..	—	—	6 7	1 1	18	oz.	Magnesium (powder) ..	—	—	2 0	0 4
33	oz.	Lithii iodidum ..	—	—	4 10	0 9			Magnesium (ribbon) ..	foot	0 3	2 8	—
24	oz.	Lithii lactas ..	—	—	3 9	0 7	28	lb.	Magnesium (D.F.) ..	—	1 0	0 4	—
12	oz.	Lithii salicylas ..	—	—	1 9	0 4	26	oz.	Maltose .. ..	—	—	3 9	0 7
13	oz.	Lithii sulphas ..	—	—	1 11	0 4	66	oz.	Mammary gland substance ..	—	—	—	1 7
240	24v.	Liver extract (P., D. & Co.) ..	each	26 8	—	—	18	lb.	Mangani chloridum ..	—	0 8	0 3	—
26	lb.	Lobelia .. <i>C</i>	—	0 10	0 3	—	22	oz.	Mangani glycerophosphas ..	—	—	3 3	0 6
24	lb.	Lobeliæ pulvis .. <i>C</i>	—	1 1	0 4	—	12	oz.	Mangani hypophosphis ..	—	—	1 9	0 3
							8	lb.	Mangani oxidum nig. coml. ..	1 0	0 4	0 2	—
							9	lb.	Mangani oxidum nig. gran. ..	1 2	0 4	0 2	—



Cost		Ma—Mi	Selling Price				Cost		Mi—Oc	Selling Price			
d.	per		16 oz. s. d.	4 oz. s. d.	1 oz. s. d.	1 dr. s. d.	d.	per		16 oz. s. d.	4 oz. s. d.	1 oz. s. d.	1 dr. s. d.
7	oz.	Mangani peroxidum pur. præcip.	—	—	1 1	0 2	24	lb.	Mist. olei ricini .. ..	3 0	1 0	0 3	—
24	lb.	Mangani sulphas .. ..	—	0 11	0 3	—	30	lb.	Mist. pepsini co. .. ..	4 0	1 3	0 5	—
20	lb.	Mange dressing P.L.F. ..	2 6	0 9	—	—	135	lb.	Mist. pepsini et bis. (Hewlett) ..	—	4 10	1 3	—
126	lb.	Manna elect. nov. .. ..	—	4 7	1 4	0 2½	43	lb.	Mist. pro arthriti (Hewlett) ..	—	1 6	0 6	—
24	oz.	Mannite .. ..	—	—	3 6	0 6	24	lb.	Mist. quin. c. ferri P.L.F. ..	—	3 viij.	1 9	—
84	lb.	Maranta Bermuda ver. ..	10 6	3 0	0 10	0 2	14	lb.	Mist. sennæ co. .. ..	2 1	0 7	0 2	—
39	lb.	Maranta Bermuda .. ..	4 11	1 5	0 5	—	135	lb.	Mist. senecio. co. (Hewlett) ..	—	4 10	1 3	—
24	lb.	Maranta St. Vincent opt. ..	3 0	0 11	0 3	—	38	lb.	Mist. tonic sedat. (Hewlett) ..	—	1 4	0 5	—
18	lb.	Maranta St. Vincent sec. ..	2 3	0 9	0 3	—	30	lb.	Mist. tussi rub. (Hewlett) ..	—	1 6	0 5	—
180	lb.	Marking ink P.L.F. .. ..	—	—	1 9	0 4	116	lb.	Mist. veronigen co. (Hewlett) C	—	4 0	1 2	—
12	lb.	Marrubium sicc. .. ..	1 6	0 6	0 2	—							
18	lb.	Marylebone cream .. ..	2 3	0 8	—	—	36	lb.	Mithridate (vet.) P.L.F. ..	4 6	1 4	—	—
69	lb.	Mastich. elect. .. ..	—	2 6	0 9	0 2	75	dr.	Morphina pur. .. .. B, F	per	gr.	0 3	10 10
14	lb.	Maw seed .. ..	1 9	0 6	0 2	—	75	dr.	Morph. præcip. .. .. B, F	per	gr.	0 3	10 10
48	lb.	Mayer's reagent .. ..	C	1 9	0 6	—	60	dr.	Morphinæ acetat. .. .. B, F	per	gr.	0 3	8 9
63	oz.	Medinal .. ..	B	—	—	1 4	75	dr.	Morphinæ bimeconas .. .. B, F	per	gr.	0 3	10 10
78	100	Medinal tablets gr. 5 .. ..	doz.	1 1	—	—	60	dr.	Morphinæ hydrochloridum .. B, F	per	gr.	0 3	8 9
117	100	Medinal tablets gr. 7½ ..	B	doz.	1 10	—	60	dr.	Morphinæ sulphas .. .. B, F	per	gr.	0 3	8 9
24	lb.	Mel Ang. .. ..	3 0	1 0	0 4	—	75	dr.	Morphinæ tartras .. .. B, F	per	gr.	0 3	10 10
17	lb.	Mel Calif. .. ..	2 2	0 9	0 3	—	360	dr.	Moschus Chin. in gran. ..	per	gr.	1 2	—
14	lb.	Mel Jam. .. ..	1 9	0 7	0 3	—	27	oz.	Moschus artificial. .. ..	—	—	4 0	0 8
12	lb.	Mel W.I. .. ..	1 6	0 6	0 2	—	22	lb.	Mucilago acaciæ .. ..	2 9	0 10	0 3	—
20	lb.	Mel boracis .. ..	2 6	0 9	0 3	—	18	lb.	Mucilago tragacanthæ ..	2 3	0 9	0 3	—
18	lb.	Mel depuratum .. ..	3 2	1 0	0 4	—	30	lb.	Mustard F .. ..	3 9	1 2	0 5	—
35	lb.	Mel rosæ .. ..	—	1 5	0 5	—	36	lb.	Mustard D.S.F. .. ..	4 6	1 3	0 5	—
16	lb.	Mentha pulegium .. ..	2 0	0 7	0 2	—	7	lb.	Mustard bran .. ..	0 10½	0 4	—	—
27	oz.	Menthol .. ..	—	—	4 0	0 7			Mustard leaves .. ..	ea.	0 2	7 for	1 0
21	oz.	Menthol, synthetic .. ..	—	—	3 1	0 6	66	oz.	Myelin substance .. ..	—	—	—	1 7
48	oz.	Menthol cones (4 to oz.) ..	ea.	1 9	—	—	48	lb.	Myristicæ 64's .. ..	—	1 9	0 6	—
54	oz.	Menthol cones (8 to oz.) ..	ea.	1 1	—	—	36	lb.	Myristicæ 80's .. ..	—	1 4	0 5	—
24	oz.	Mentholsnuff P.L.F. .. ..	—	—	3 6	0 7	39	lb.	Myristicæ pulvis .. ..	—	1 5	0 5	—
126	oz.	Menthol camphoras .. ..	—	—	—	3 0	99	lb.	Myrrh. elect. .. ..	—	3 7	1 0	0 2
60	oz.	Menthol valerianas .. ..	—	—	—	1 3	51	lb.	Myrrh. sorts .. ..	—	1 11	0 7	0 1
12	lb.	Mercurial cream wgt. ..	C	—	1 6	0 4	45	lb.	Myrrh. sorts, parv. .. ..	5 9	1 7	0 6	0 1
60	10c.c.	Mercurochrome solution ..	per	c.c.	0 11	—	90	lb.	Myrrh. pulv. opt. .. ..	—	3 2	0 10	—
38	50	Metagen (P.D.) .. ..	doz.	1 6	—	—	51	lb.	Myrrh. pulv. sec. (vet.) ..	6 3	1 11	—	—
48	16 oz.	Metatone (P. D. Co.) ..	6 0	8 oz.	3 6	—			N				
25	oz.	Methylacetanilidum .. ..	—	—	3 8	0 7	84	gal.	Naphtha (mineral) .. ..	1 2	0 5	—	—
18	oz.	Methyl orange .. ..	—	—	2 9	0 6	144	gal.	Naphtha (wood) .. ..	pint	2 3	—	—
96	lb.	Methyl orange sol. .. ..	—	3 6	1 0	—	48	lb.	Naphthalin. pur. .. ..	—	1 9	0 6	—
36	lb.	Methyl salicylas .. ..	—	1 4	0 5	0 1	5	lb.	Naphthalin. coml. flake ..	0 8	0 3	0 1	—
26	oz.	Methylene blue .. ..	—	—	3 9	0 7	5	lb.	Naphthal. coml. glob. ..	0 8	0 3	0 1	—
26	oz.	Methylsulphonal .. ..	C	—	3 9	0 7	7	oz.	Naphthol (beta) .. ..	—	—	1 0	0 2
14	oz.	Metol .. ..	—	—	2 0	0 4	21	oz.	Naphthol salicyl. .. ..	—	—	3 6	0 6
18	lb.	Mezerei cortex .. ..	—	0 8	0 2½	—	21	dr.	Narcotina .. ..	—	—	—	3 1
11½	20	Migranine tablets gr. 5½ ..	doz.	1 0	—	—	26	25	Neo-bomyval perles .. ..	doz.	1 9	ea.	3 6
		Misturæ					68	oz.	Neo-protosil .. ..	—	—	—	1 8
8.5	lb.	Mistura alba .. ..	1 0	0 5	0 2	—	39	4 oz.	Nepenthe .. .. B, F.	—	5 0	1 4	0 3
120	lb.	Mist. ammoniaci co. conc. (1 to 7)	—	4 3	1 2	0 2	42	lb.	Nessler's solution .. ..	—	1 8	0 6	—
15	lb.	Mist. amygdalæ .. ..	2 0	0 7	0 2	—	36	lb.	Nickel chloridum .. ..	—	1 4	0 5	—
57	lb.	Mist. bismuthi co. morphina C	7 6	2 2	0 8	—	10	lb.	Nickel sulphas coml. ..	1 3	0 5	0 2	—
42	lb.	Mist. bismuthi co. B.P.C. ..	6 0	1 10	0 6	—	24	oz.	Nicotina coml. .. .. B	—	—	3 6	0 6
42	lb.	Mist. bis. co. c. pepts. B.P.C. ..	—	1 10	0 6	—	162	lb.	Nicotine fumigant P.L.F. B	—	—	1 8	—
123	16 oz.	Mist. bismuthi (Seller) .. fl.	—	3 10	1 0	0 2	162	lb.	Nicotine fumig. (Sarg.) P.L.F. B	—	—	1 8	—
36	lb.	Mist. carminativa B.P.C. ..	4 6	1 4	0 5	—	18	lb.	Nitrobenzenum .. ..	—	0 8	0 2	—
14	lb.	Mist. cascara co. B.P.C. ..	1 10	0 7	0 2	—	54	10 oz.	Nourry's wine .. ..	12 0	3 0	0 9	0 2
21	lb.	Mist. chlori B.P.C. .. ..	3 0	1 0	0 4	—	54	50	Novalgin tablets gr. 7½ ..	doz.	2 0	—	—
26	lb.	Mist. chloroformi co. B.P.C. ..	3 8	1 2	0 4	—	60	oz.	Novaspirin .. ..	—	—	—	1 5
26	lb.	Mist. creosoti conc. .. ..	—	—	1 1	0 2	18	gm.	Novocain .. ..	per	gr.	0 3	—
		Mist. cretæ (v. Pulv. pro)					22	lb.	Nucis vomica pulvis .. .. B	2 9	1 0	0 4	0 1
28	lb.	Mist. diarrhœa (B. of H.) P.L.F.	3 6	1 0	0 4	—	16	lb.	Nursery powder P.L.F. ..	—	—	0 8	—
38	lb.	Mist. ferri aromatica .. ..	5 0	1 7	0 5	—			O				
26	lb.	Mist. ferri composita .. ..	3 3	1 0	0 4	—	4	oz.	Oculenium acidi borici ..	—	—	0 6	0 1
18	lb.	Mist. (gripe) P.L.F. .. ..	—	3 viij.	1 3	—	14	oz.	Oculent. atropinæ .. .. B	—	—	2 0	0 4
27	lb.	Mist. guaiaci .. ..	3 4	1 0	0 4	—	6	oz.	Oculent. flavum .. .. C	—	—	0 10	0 2
36	lb.	Mist. (influenza) P.L.F. ..	—	3 viij.	2 6	—	10	oz.	Oculent. flav. c. atropina B	—	—	1 6	0 4
16	lb.	Mist. magnesi hydroxidi ..	2 7	0 9	0 3	—							



Cost		Oc—Ol	Selling Price				Cost		Ol	Selling Price			
d.	per		16 oz. s. d.	4 oz. s. d.	1 oz. s. d.	1 dr. s. d.	d.	per		16 oz. s. d.	4 oz. s. d.	1 oz. s. d.	1 dr. s. d.
12	oz.	Oculent. physostigminæ C	—	—	1 6	0 4	180	oz.	Ol. lavandulæ Ang. ..	—	—	—	3 0
34	oz.	Oiled silk flav. (v. Protectives)	—	—	4 6	0 10	420	lb.	Ol. lavandulæ ab flor. ..	—	—	4 2	0 7
		Oleo-resin cubebæ .. ..	—	—	4 6	0 10	348	lb.	Ol. lavandulæ sec. ..	—	—	3 6	0 6
		Olea					300	lb.	Ol. lavandulæ Gall. ..	—	—	3 10	0 7
		Oleum abietis (v. Ol. pini)					114	lb.	Ol. lavandulæ spic. ver. ..	—	4 1	1 1	0 2
20	lb.	Ol. adipis .. ..	—	0 8	0 3	—	66	lb.	Ol. lavandulæ spic. compl. ..	—	2 5	0 9	0 2
150	dr.	Ol. allii .. ..	per	min.	0 6	—	60	oz.	Ol. limettæ dest. ..	—	—	8 9	1 3
60	oz.	Ol. amygd. Ang. ess. s.a.p. ..	—	—	8 6	1 3	102	oz.	Ol. limettæ (hand pressed) ..	—	—	15 0	2 2
51	lb.	Ol. amygdalæ Ang. ..	—	1 11	0 7	—	19	oz.	Ol. limonis .. ..	—	—	2 6	0 5
48	lb.	Ol. amygdæ dulc. exot. ..	6 0	1 9	0 6	—	17	oz.	Ol. limonis (Messina) ..	—	—	2 6	0 5
24	oz.	Ol. anethi Ang. ..	—	—	3 6	0 6	36	oz.	Ol. linaloes .. ..	—	—	4 6	0 10
108	oz.	Ol. angelicæ rad. ..	—	—	—	2 8	72	gal.	Ol. lini opt. .. ..	pint	1 1	0 2	—
66	gal.	Ol. animalæ .. ..	0 10	0 4	0 1½	—	84	gal.	Ol. lini (boiled) .. ..	pint	1 3	0 2	—
90	lb.	Ol. anisi stellati ..	—	3 2	0 11	0 2	48	gal.	Ol. lini (cattle) .. ..	pint	0 9	gal.	6 0
24	dr.	Ol. anthemidis .. ..	per	min.	0 1	4 1	132	dr.	Ol. lupuli exot. .. ..	per	min.	0 5	—
54	oz.	Ol. apii graveolentis ..	—	—	9 3	1 8	120	lb.	Ol. menthæ Jap. (dement.) ..	—	4 3	1 2	0 2
48	oz.	Ol. apii petroselinii ..	—	—	7 0	1 0	104	oz.	Ol. menthæ pip. (Mitcham) ..	—	—	—	2 2
14	lb.	Ol. arachis .. ..	1 9	0 7	0 2	—	336	lb.	Ol. menthæ pip. redest. ..	—	11 10	3 3	0 6
21	oz.	Ol. aurantii amari ..	—	—	—	0 6	240	lb.	Ol. menthæ pip. exot. ..	—	8 6	2 6	0 5
21	oz.	Ol. aurantii dulcis ..	—	—	—	0 6	100	oz.	Ol. menthæ vir. Ang. ..	—	—	—	2 6
25	oz.	Ol. bergamottæ .. ..	—	—	3 8	0 7	34	oz.	Ol. menthæ vir. exot. ..	—	—	5 0	0 9
		Ol. betul. alb. rect. (v. Ol. rusci)					168	gal.	Ol. morrhue (Newfl.) ..	2 4	0 8	0 3	—
28	lb.	Ol. cadinum .. ..	—	1 0	0 4	0 1	108	gal.	Ol. morrhue (Nor.) ..	1 7	0 6	0 3	—
7	oz.	Ol. cajuputi .. ..	—	—	1 1	0 2			Ol. morrhue, pkd. ..	3 vj.	1 4	3 xij.	2 3
30	oz.	Ol. calam. arom. ..	—	—	4 5	0 9	72	gal.	Ol. morrhue (vet.) ..	pint	1 3	gal.	9 0
33	lb.	Ol. camphoræ ess. alb. ..	—	1 3	0 5	—	15	oz.	Ol. myricæ acris ess. ..	—	—	2 3	0 4
33	lb.	Ol. camphoræ ess. fusc. ..	—	1 3	0 5	—	17	oz.	Ol. myristicæ Ang. ..	—	—	2 6	0 5
27	oz.	Ol. canangæ .. ..	—	—	4 0	0 7	14	oz.	Ol. myristicæ exot. ..	—	—	2 6	0 4
24	lb.	Ol. carbolium 5 per cent. C	3 0	0 11	0 3	—	15	oz.	Ol. myristicæ express. ..	—	—	2 3	0 4
20	lb.	Ol. carbol. (vet.) 5 per cent. C	2 6	0 9	—	—	16	lb.	Ol. neatsfoot .. ..	2 0	0 7	0 2	—
14	oz.	Ol. carui exot. .. ..	—	—	2 0	0 4	180	dr.	Ol. neroli .. ..	per	min.	0 4	—
13	oz.	Ol. caryophylli .. ..	—	—	2 0	0 4	132	dr.	Ol. neroli Ital. .. ..	—	—	—	10 8
11	oz.	Ol. cassiæ .. ..	—	—	1 8	0 3	95	oz.	Ol. neroli synth. ..	—	—	—	2 0
18	oz.	Ol. cedri ligni (micros.) ..	—	—	2 7	0 6	168	gal.	Ol. olivæ (cream) .. ..	2 6	0 9	0 3	—
36	lb.	Ol. cedri ligni .. ..	—	1 4	0 5	0 1			Ol. olivæ opt. pkd. ½-pt. bot.				
72	gal.	Ol. cetacei .. ..	1 2	0 5	0 2	—			sell 1s. 3d.; ½-pt., 2s. 3d.;				
6	oz.	Ol. chaulmoogre .. ..	—	—	0 11	0 2			1-pt., 4s. 0d.				
27	oz.	Ol. chenopodii .. ..	—	—	4 0	0 7	144	gal.	Ol. olivæ (sublime) .. ..	2 0	0 8	0 2½	—
10	oz.	Ol. cinereum .. ..	—	—	3 0	0 6	108	gal.	Ol. olivæ (fine) .. ..	1 6	0 6	0 2	—
54	oz.	Ol. cinnamomi .. ..	—	—	—	1 4	13	oz.	Ol. origani alb. .. ..	—	—	1 8	0 4
16	oz.	Ol. cinnamomi fol. ..	—	—	2 4	0 4	72	lb.	Ol. origani compl. ..	—	2 7	0 9	0 2
6	oz.	Ol. citronellæ .. ..	—	—	0 11	0 2	16	lb.	Ol. palmæ .. ..	2 0	0 7	0 2	—
15	lb.	Ol. cocois nuciferæ ..	2 0	0 7	0 3	—	22	oz.	Ol. palmarosæ .. ..	—	—	3 3	0 6
64	gal.	Ol. colzæ (quantity) ..	gal.	8 0	pint	1 0	42	oz.	Ol. patchouli Ang. ..	—	—	—	0 11
7	oz.	Ol. copaibæ .. ..	—	—	1 1	0 2	28	lb.	Ol. persicæ Ang. ..	3 6	1 0	0 4	—
72	oz.	Ol. coriandri Ang. ..	—	—	—	1 9	32	lb.	Ol. persicæ Ang. pall. ..	4 0	1 2	0 4	—
60	oz.	Ol. coriandri exot. ..	—	—	—	1 6	20	oz.	Ol. petitgrain .. ..	—	—	3 0	0 6
15	oz.	Ol. crotonis .. ..	—	—	2 3	0 4	12	oz.	Ol. phosphoratum ..	—	—	1 9	0 3
28	oz.	Ol. cubebæ Ang. ..	—	—	4 1	0 7	13	lb.	Ol. picis .. ..	2 3	0 8	0 3	—
24	4oz.	Oleum Deelinæ .. ..	—	3 0	0 9	0 2	16	lb.	Ol. picis rectificatum ..	2 4	0 8	0 3	—
36	lb.	Ol. eucalypti .. ..	4 6	1 4	0 5	—	18	oz.	Ol. pimentæ exot. ..	—	—	—	0 5
		Ol. eucalypti pkd. .. ..	3j.	0 10	3ij.	1 2	64	lb.	Ol. pini (abietis) .. ..	—	2 4	0 8	0 2
28	lb.	Ol. eucalypti amygdalæ ..	—	1 0	0 4	—	13	oz.	Ol. pini pumilionis ..	—	—	1 11	0 4
17	oz.	Ol. eucalypti citriodoræ ..	—	—	2 6	0 5	108	lb.	Ol. pini sylvestris fact. ..	—	—	1 1	0 3
54	lb.	Ol. eucalypti glob. ..	—	2 0	0 8	—	120	lb.	Ol. pini (spruce) .. ..	—	4 3	1 2	0 2
54	oz.	Ol. fœniculi Ang. ..	—	—	—	1 4	42	oz.	Ol. piperis .. ..	—	—	5 0	1 0
9	oz.	Ol. fœniculi exot. ..	—	—	2 0	0 4	100	oz.	Ol. pulegii Ang. .. ..	—	—	14 0	2 5
13	oz.	Ol. gaultheriæ .. ..	—	—	2 3	0 4	90	lb.	Ol. pulegii exot. .. ..	—	3 3	0 11	0 2
24	oz.	Ol. geranii Afric. ..	—	—	3 6	0 6	90	gal.	Ol. rapii .. ..	1 2	0 5	0 2	—
24	oz.	Ol. geranii E.I. .. ..	—	—	3 6	0 6	30	oz.	Ol. rhodii (fact.) .. ..	—	—	4 5	0 9
54	oz.	Ol. geranii Gall. ..	—	—	8 0	1 2	19	lb.	Ol. ricini Ital. insip. ..	2 6	1 0	0 4	—
78	gal.	Ol. gossypii sem. ..	1 1	0 4	0 1½	—			Ol. ricini Ital. insip. ..	pkd.	1 4	3vij.	2 0
34	lb.	Ol. gurgun. .. ..	—	1 4	0 5	—	15	lb.	Ol. ricini (first) .. ..	2 0	0 10	0 4	—
90	dr.	Ol. iridis concret. ..	—	—	—	13 2	13	lb.	Ol. ricini (cattle) ..	1 8	0 7	—	—
13	oz.	Ol. jasmini .. ..	—	—	2 0	0 4	92	gal.	Ol. ricini (cattle) ..	pint	2 3	gal.	11 6
48	oz.	Ol. juniperi bacc. Ang. ..	—	—	7 0	1 0	48	lb.	Ol. ricini aromaticum ..	—	1 9	0 6	—
12	oz.	Ol. juniperi bacc. exot. ..	—	—	1 9	0 3	60	lb.	Ol. rosæ color. .. ..	—	2 2	0 7	—
60	lb.	Ol. juniperi ligni ..	—	2 2	0 7	0 1	180	oz.	Ol. rosmarini Ang. ..	—	—	—	4 4



Cost		Ol—Pa Olea—(cont.)	Selling Price				Cost		Pa—Ph	Selling Price			
d.	per		16 oz. s. d.	4 oz. s. d.	1 oz. s. d.	1 dr. s. d.	d.	per		16 oz. s. d.	4 oz. s. d.	1 oz. s. d.	1 dr. s. d.
45	lb.	Ol. rosmarini exot. .. ..	—	1 8	0 6	0 1	10	lb.	Paraffinum durum .. ..	1 3	0 4	0 2	—
78	lb.	Ol. rosmarini super. .. ..	—	2 10	0 10	0 2	15	lb.	Paraffinum liquidum .. ..	1 10	0 7	0 2	—
120	lb.	Ol. rosmarini Gall. .. ..	—	4 3	1 2	0 2			Paraffinum liquidum, pkd. .. ..	—	0 10	3 xij.	2 4
30	lb.	Ol. rusci B.P.C. .. ..	—	1 1	0 4	—	8	lb.	Paraffinum liquidum flavum .. ..	1 0	0 4	0 2	—
84	lb.	Ol. rusci ver. .. ..	—	3 0	0 10	0 2	16	lb.	Paraffinum molle album .. ..	2 0	0 8	0 2½	—
20	oz.	Ol. rutæ .. ..	—	—	2 11	0 5	20	lb.	Paraffinum molle album .. ..	1-lb. tins	2 6	—	—
72	oz.	Ol. sabinæ Ang. .. ..	—	—	—	1 7	10	lb.	Paraffinum molle flavum .. ..	1 3	0 5	0 2	—
9	oz.	Ol. salviæ .. ..	—	—	1 4	0 3	12	lb.	Paraffinum molle flavum .. ..	1-lb. tins	1 6	—	—
19	lb.	Ol. sambuci viride .. ..	2 4	0 9	0 3	—	10	lb.	Paraffinum (toilet) .. ..	1 3	0 5	0 2	—
46	oz.	Ol. santali flav. Ang. .. ..	—	—	6 9	1 0			Paraffinum (toilet), pkd. .. ..	—	1 6	3 ij.	1 0
46	oz.	Ol. santali flav. E.I. .. ..	—	—	6 9	1 0	6	oz.	Paraformaldehydum .. ..	—	—	0 9	0 2
9	oz.	Ol. sassafra nat. .. ..	—	—	1 4	0 3	4	oz.	Paraldehydum .. ..	—	—	0 8	0 2
		Ol. sassaf. artif. (v. Safrol.) .. ..	—	—	—	—	18	oz.	Paramidophenol hyd. .. ..	—	—	2 3	0 6
14	lb.	Ol. sesami .. ..	1 9	0 7	0 2	—	34	lb.	Paranol (alb.) B.P.C. .. ..	4 0	1 2	0 4	—
13	lb.	Ol. sinapis expressum .. ..	1 8	0 6	0 2	—	44	lb.	Paranol liq. (alb.) B.P.C. .. ..	5 6	1 7	0 5	—
30	oz.	Ol. sinapis volatile .. ..	—	—	4 5	0 8	60	lb.	Parogenum B.P.C. .. ..	—	2 6	0 8	—
11	oz.	Ol. staphisagrie .. ..	—	—	1 8	0 3	108	lb.	Parogenum iodi B.P.C. .. ..	—	4 0	1 1	0 2
22	oz.	Ol. staphisagrie (æther.) .. ..	—	—	3 3	0 7	41	lb.	Parolein (B.W.) .. ..	5 0	1 3	0 4	0 1
22	lb.	Ol. succini rectificatum .. ..	—	0 10	0 3	—	312	lb.	Pasta bismuthi et iodoformi .. ..	—	11 3	3 0	0 6
72	gal.	Ol. terebinthinæ .. ..	pint	1 1	0 2	—	18	lb.	Pasta zinci co. B.P.C. .. ..	2 3	0 9	0 3	—
20	lb.	Ol. terebinthinæ rectificatum .. ..	2 6	0 9	0 3	—	30	lb.	Pasta zinci et gelat. B.P.C. .. ..	3 9	1 2	0 4	—
42	lb.	Ol. theobromatis opt. .. ..	5 3	1 6	0 6	0 1	32	lb.	Pasta zinci et ichtham. B.P.C. .. ..	4 0	1 2	0 4	—
11	oz.	Ol. thymi alb. .. ..	—	—	1 8	0 3	60	lb.	Pastilles, fumigating .. ..	—	2 2	0 8	—
72	lb.	Ol. thymi coml. .. ..	—	2 7	0 9	—			<b>Pastilli</b>				
10	oz.	Ol. thymi rub. .. ..	—	—	1 9	0 4	39	lb.	Past. antiseptic .. ..	—	1 6	0 5	—
66	gal.	Ol. "train" opt. .. ..	pint	1 0	—	—	39	lb.	Past. black currant and glycerin .. ..	—	1 6	0 5	—
8	oz.	Ol. verbenæ .. ..	—	—	1 2	0 2	36	lb.	Past. catarrh .. ..	—	1 6	0 5	—
84	oz.	Ol. vetivert .. ..	—	—	—	2 0	39	lb.	Past. delectable .. ..	—	1 6	0 5	—
78	gal.	Ol. "whale" opt. .. ..	pint	1 3	—	—	39	lb.	Past. eucalyptus .. ..	—	1 6	0 5	—
96	oz.	Ol. ylang-ylang .. ..	—	—	—	2 4	39	lb.	Past. glycerin .. ..	—	1 6	0 5	—
							33	lb.	Past. linseed, liq., and chlor. .. ..	—	1 5	0 5	—
28	lb.	Olibanum .. ..	—	1 1	0 4	0 1	39	lb.	Past. magnum bonum .. ..	—	1 6	0 5	—
43	gm.	Omnopon pdr. (Roche) .. ..	B, F per gr.	0 6	—	—	39	lb.	Past. menthol and eucalyptus .. ..	—	1 6	0 5	—
27	20	Omnopon tabs. .. ..	B, F doz.	2 0	—	—	39	lb.	Past. throat .. ..	—	1 6	0 5	—
54	oz.	Opium Turc. .. ..	B, F —	—	8 0	1 2	39	lb.	Past. voice .. ..	—	1 6	0 5	—
56	oz.	Opium pulv. .. ..	B, F —	—	8 2	1 2							
60	5 gm.	Opioidine .. ..	B, F per gr.	0 4	—	—	95	100	Pavon tablets .. ..	B, F doz.	1 6	—	—
50	100	Opioidine tablets gr. ⅓ .. ..	B, F doz.	1 0	—	—	3	gr.	Pelletierinæ tannas .. ..	per gr.	0 6	—	—
21	oz.	Optannin .. ..	—	—	—	0 6	102	lb.	Pepsencia (Fairchild) .. ..	—	3 6	1 0	0 2
11	20	Optannin tablets gr. 7½ .. ..	doz.	0 10	—	—	66	8 oz.	Pepsin. c. bism. co. (Schacht) .. ..	—	4 1	1 1	0 2
60	oz.	Orthocain. .. ..	—	—	—	1 4	66	8 oz.	Pepsin. liquid. (Schacht) .. ..	—	4 1	1 1	0 2
81	oz.	Orthoform. .. ..	—	—	—	2 0	17	oz.	Pepsinum porci .. ..	—	—	2 6	0 5
30	lb.	Ossis sepiæ (medium) .. ..	3 9	1 2	0 4	—	18	oz.	Pepsin. (scale) .. ..	—	—	3 0	0 6
30	lb.	Ossis sepiæ pulv. subtil. .. ..	3 9	1 2	0 4	—	64	8 oz.	Peptenzyme elixir, unstd. .. ..	—	4 0	1 0	0 2
262	dr.	Otto rosæ (virgin) .. ..	per min.	0 6	—	—	64	oz.	Peptenzyme pwrdr., unstd. .. ..	—	—	7 4	1 1
36	dr.	Otto rosæ (synthetic) .. ..	per min.	0 2	5 3	—	27	oz.	Peptonum siccum .. ..	—	—	4 0	0 7
210	oz.	Ovarian substance (sicc.) .. ..	—	—	—	5 0	330	lb.	Perfume essences (Fr.) .. ..	—	10 6	2 10	0 6
							36	lb.	Perichthol .. ..	4 6	1 4	0 5	0 1
		Oxygen, medical, charge, 10 ft. 5s. 9d.; 20 ft. 7s. 6d.; 40 ft. 12s. 9d.; rent of cylind., 1s. a week; rent of fittings, 1s. a week. Extra charge on night attendance add 10 per cent.							<b>Pessi</b>				
17	lb.	Oxymel .. ..	2 11	0 9	0 3	—	21	doz.	Pes. acidi carboli gr. 2 .. ..	C doz.	3 0	—	—
32	lb.	Oxymel ipecacuanhæ .. ..	5 3	1 8	0 6	—	24	doz.	Pes. acidi tannici gr. 10 .. ..	doz.	3 6	—	—
12	lb.	Oxymel scillæ .. ..	2 2	0 8	0 3	—	30	doz.	Pes. acidi tannici (gr. 10) et opii (gr. 2) .. ..	B, F doz.	4 6	—	—
27	oz.	Oxyquinolin. sulph. (ortho.) .. ..	—	—	4 0	0 7	21	doz.	Pes. aluminis gr. 15 .. ..	doz.	3 0	—	—
		<b>P</b>					21	doz.	Pes. bellad. ext. gr. 2 .. ..	B doz.	3 1	—	—
18	oz.	Pancreatini pulvis .. ..	—	—	2 11	0 6	36	doz.	Pes. cocainæ gr. 1 .. ..	B, F doz.	5 3	—	—
40	oz.	Papainum .. ..	—	—	5 10	0 10	27	doz.	Pes. iodoformi gr. 10 .. ..	doz.	4 0	—	—
72	dr.	Papaverina .. ..	—	—	—	10 6	24	doz.	Pes. iodoformi (gr. 5) ol. eucal. (M) 5 .. ..	doz.	3 6	—	—
66	dr.	Papaverin. sulph. .. ..	—	—	—	9 8	27	doz.	Pes. lactici .. ..	doz.	4 0	—	—
192	100	Papaveris capsulæ Ang. .. ..	ea.	0 4	—	—	24	doz.	Pes. opii pulv. gr. 2 .. ..	B, F doz.	3 6	—	—
12	lb.	Papaveris capsulæ cont. .. ..	1 9	0 6	—	—	21	doz.	Pes. perichthol gr. 10 vel gr. 15 .. ..	doz.	3 0	—	—
55	8 oz.	Papine (Battle) .. ..	C —	—	0 10	0 2	24	doz.	Pes. plumbi acet. (gr. 5) et opii (gr. 2) .. ..	B, F doz.	3 6	—	—
18	20	Paracodin tablets .. ..	doz.	1 7	—	—	21	doz.	Pes. quininæ (solub.) gr. 5 .. ..	doz.	3 0	—	—
							7	oz.	Phenacetinum .. ..	—	—	1 2	0 2
							57	oz.	Phenalgol unstd. .. ..	—	—	—	1 5



## PHOTOGRAPHIC REQUISITES—Dry Plates

Boxes of 6 or 12	2½×1½	3½×2½	4½×3½	5½×3½	6½×4½	8½×6½	12×10
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Ordinary, Rapid and Flashlight	12 1 4	1 8	2 6	4 2	5 6	10 4	25 0
Exceptions	6 0 9*	0 11	1 4	2 2	2 10	—	—
Ilford Panchromatic	12 2 2	2 6	3 6	5 0	7 6	12 6	31 3
Imperial ditto	12 2 2	2 6	3 6	5 0	7 6	12 6	31 3
Wellington Spectrum	12 2 2	2 6	3 6	5 0	7 6	12 6	31 3
Lantern and transparency, all makes	12 2 3	2 6	—	5 6	—	—	—

\* This size not supplied by Ilford or Wellington in 6's.

## DEVELOPING

(Standard Rate)

Size	FILMS		PLATES	
	6 exp. s. d.	12 exp. s. d.	Size Up to	Per doz. s. d.
V.P. (2½×1½) 8 exp.	0 8	—	2½×3½	1 6
2½×2½ to 2½×3½ ..	0 6	1 0	2½×4½ and ½-plate	2 0
2½×4½ .. ..	0 9	1 6	Postcard and 4×5	2 6
½-plate and 3½×3½ ..	1 0	2 0	½-plate	3 6
Postcard .. ..	1 3	2 1 (10)	1/1-plate	6 6
½-plate .. ..	1 6	3 0		

## Minimum Scale for Roll Films

(Photographic Dealers' Association)

	6, 7, and 8 exp. spools s. d.	10 and 12 exp. spools s. d.
2½×1½, 2½×2½, 2½×3½, 2½×4½, 3½×3½ ..	0 6	1 0
2½×4½, 3½×4½, 3½×5½, 4×5 .. ..	0 9	1 3
4½×6½, 5×7 .. ..	1 3	1 3

## PRINTING

Size	Black & White Per dozen s. d.	Sepia Toned dozen s. d.	Size	Black & White Per dozen s. d.	Sepia Toned dozen s. d.
2½×1½ and 2½×1½	1 6	2 0	5×4	3 6	4 6
2½×2½	2 0	2 6	9×12 c.m. and 5½×3½	4 6	5 6
2½×2½ and 3½×2½	2 6	3 0	10×15 c.m. ..	4 6	6 0
4½×2½	3 0	3 6	6½×4½ (½ plate) ..	7 6	10 0
3½×3½	3 0	3 6	8½×6½ ..	12 0	15 6
2½×4½	3 0	3 6	(whole plate)	15 0	19 0
4½×3½	3 0	3 6	10×8 ..	22 6	29 0
(½ plate)	3 0	3 6	12×10 ..	3 0	3 9
8×12 c.m.	3 0	3 6	15×12 ..	6 0	8 0
			Postcards .. ..		
			Postcard enlargements		

Lantern Slides: (From Negatives) Contact 1s. 3d. ea.;

Enlargement or Reduction, 1s. 6d. ea.

## Making Negatives

	From Prints	From Negatives	From Prints	From Negatives
½-pl. ..	1 9	3 0	10×8 ..	5 0
½-pl. ..	2 6	4 0	12×10 ..	7 6
1/1 ..	4 0	7 0	15×12 ..	10 0

## ENLARGEMENTS

	½-plate s. d.	1/1-plate s. d.	10×8 s. d.	12×10 s. d.	15×12 s. d.
Unmounted .. ..	1 6	1 9	2 3	2 9	4 0
Mounted on plate-sunk mount, and spotted ..	2 6	3 3	4 3	5 3	7 6
Sepia toned, extra ..	0 3	0 6	0 6	0 9	1 0

## Roll Films

Apem\*, Barnet\*, Ensign\*, Ilford\*, Illingworth, Imperial\*, Kodak, Rajar\*, Wellington\*, Pathé.

Size of Picture (inches)	Ordering Number (see note below)	Camera Fitted	EXPOSURES	
			6 or 12 or as stated s. d.	12 s. d.
1½×2½	28	No. 1 Ensignette .. ..	0 11	—
2×3	29	No. 2 Ensignette .. ..	1 3	—
1½×2½	21	§ No. 0 Graphic .. ..	0 11	1 9
1½×2½	27	{ Brownie No. 0 .. ..	1 2	—
		{ Vest Pocket Kodak or Ensign .. ..	(8 exp.)	—
		{ Apem Vest Pocket .. ..		—
2½×3½	—	No. 2J Ensignette Junior ..	1 5	—
1½×2	02	Pocket Kodak .. ..	—	1 6
1½×2½	21	F.P.K. No. 0 .. ..	0 11	1 9
2½×2½	17	{ Box Ensign 2½A .. ..	0 11	—
		{ Brownie No. 1 .. ..		—
2½×3½	20	{ No. 1 Auto Kodak B .. ..	1 2	—
		{ Box Ensign 2½B .. ..		—
		{ Brownie No. 2 .. ..		—
		{ Ensign Carbine, 4 and 6 .. ..		—
		{ Apem Box No. 2, Altrex and Beltrex .. ..		—
2½×3½	05	{ F.P.K. No. 1 .. ..	1 2	2 4
		{ No. 1 Panoram† .. ..		—
2½×4½	16	{ Ensigns 2½ .. ..	1 5	2 9
		{ Ensign Carbinos, Nos. 10 and 12 .. ..		—
		{ Brownie No. 2A .. ..		—
		{ F.P.K. 1A .. ..		—
		{ Apem Box No. 2A, and Celtrex .. ..		—
2½×4½	30	{ Popular Ensign 2½ .. ..	2 0	Kodak only 3 4 (10 exp.)
		{ F.P.K. 2C .. ..		—
3½×4½	18	{ No. 3 F.P. Kodak .. ..	2 0	4 0
		{ Ensign 3½ .. ..		—
		{ Apem Box No. 3, and Feltrex .. ..		—
3½×5½	22	{ Ensign 3½A .. ..	2 6	4 0
		{ F.P.K. No. 3A .. ..		(10 exp.)
		{ Apem Laltrex .. ..		—
3½×4½	24	Brownie No. 3 and No. 3 B.E. ..	2 0	4 0
3½×5½	25	Stereo Brownie No. 2 .. ..	2 6	4 0
				(10 exp.)
3½×3½	01	{ Bull's Eye No. 2 .. ..	1 8	3 4
		{ F.P.K. No. 2 .. ..		—
4×5	03	{ No. 4 Panoram† .. ..	2 6	4 0
		{ Bull's Eye No. 4 .. ..		(10 exp.)
4×5	23	F.P.K. No. 4 .. ..	2 6	5 0
4½×3½	19	{ Cartridge Kodak No. 3 .. ..	2 0	4 0
		{ Apem Focalplane .. ..		—
4½×6½	26	F.K. No. 4A .. ..	3 6	—
5×4	04	Cartridge Kodak No. 4 .. ..	2 6	5 0
7×5	15	Cartridge Kodak No. 5 .. ..	4 4	—

\* 12-spools not issued.

† For No. 1 Panoram, 3 and 6 exposures only.

‡ For No. 4 Panoram, 2 and 4 exposures. § Kodak, and Rajar only.

NOTE.—When ordering the following brands, insert manufacturers' figure, or letter in front of number:—Barnet B., Kodak K., Ensign E., Ilford I., Wellington, W.



Austin Edwards, Eastman Portrait, Barnet, Ilford, Imperial, and  
Wellington Flat Films

Size	Per doz. s. d.	Size	Per doz. s. d.
4.5×6 c.m. (2 $\frac{5}{16}$ ×1 $\frac{1}{4}$ in.)	1 4	5 $\frac{1}{2}$ ×3 $\frac{1}{4}$ in.	4 2
3 $\frac{1}{4}$ ×2 $\frac{1}{4}$ in.	1 8	5 $\frac{1}{2}$ ×3 $\frac{1}{2}$ in.	4 2
3 $\frac{1}{2}$ ×2 $\frac{1}{2}$ in.	1 8	6 $\frac{1}{2}$ ×4 $\frac{1}{4}$ in.	5 6
4 $\frac{1}{4}$ ×3 $\frac{1}{4}$ in.	2 6	7 ×5 in.	6 8
5 ×4 in.	4 2	8 $\frac{1}{2}$ ×6 $\frac{1}{2}$ in.	10 4

## Film Packs

Size	Ordinary		Panchromatic	
	Price per Pack		Price per Pack	
	6 exposures s. d.	12 exposures s. d.	6 exposures s. d.	12 exposures s. d.
2 $\frac{3}{8}$ ×1 $\frac{3}{4}$ ..	1 2	2 0	1 8	2 9
3 $\frac{1}{4}$ ×2 $\frac{1}{4}$ ..	1 7	2 8	2 2	3 9
4 $\frac{1}{4}$ ×3 $\frac{1}{4}$ ..	2 8	4 6	3 6	6 0
5 $\frac{1}{2}$ ×3 $\frac{1}{4}$ ..	3 3	5 6	4 0	7 0
4 $\frac{3}{4}$ ×3 $\frac{1}{2}$ ..	3 0	5 3	3 9	6 9
6 ×4 ..	4 0	7 0	5 0	9 0

## Postcards (sensitised)

	8 to 9 s. d.	10 s. d.	144 s. d.
All P.O.P. ..	—	1 0	13 6
Self-toning (Gelatin) ..	1 0	—	15 0
" (Collodion) ..	—	—	15 6
Gaslight and Bromide ..	1 0	—	11 6

## Printing Frames

Size	2 $\frac{3}{8}$ ×1 $\frac{3}{4}$ s. d.	3 $\frac{1}{4}$ ×2 $\frac{1}{4}$ s. d.	4 $\frac{1}{4}$ ×3 $\frac{1}{4}$ s. d.	5 $\frac{1}{2}$ ×3 $\frac{1}{4}$ s. d.	5 ×4 s. d.	6 $\frac{1}{2}$ ×4 $\frac{3}{4}$ s. d.
White wood (For plates) ..	0 10	0 10	1 0	1 4	1 9	1 10
Size	2 $\frac{3}{8}$ ×1 $\frac{3}{4}$ s. d.	3 $\frac{1}{4}$ ×2 $\frac{1}{4}$ s. d.	4 $\frac{1}{4}$ ×3 $\frac{1}{4}$ s. d.	5 $\frac{1}{2}$ ×3 $\frac{1}{4}$ s. d.	5 ×4 s. d.	6 $\frac{1}{2}$ ×4 $\frac{3}{4}$ s. d.
" " (With glass) ..	0 11	0 11	1 1	1 1	1 5	1 10

## Printing Papers

	Single Weight s. d.	Double Weight s. d.
P.O.P.		
Self-toning (Gelatin or Collodion)		
Gaslight and Bromide		
Small-packet (up to and including 4 $\frac{1}{4}$ ×3 $\frac{1}{4}$ ) ..	0 6	0 8
Large packet (3 $\frac{1}{2}$ ×2 $\frac{1}{2}$ , including 7×5) ..	1 0	1 3
Whole-plate size (8 $\frac{1}{2}$ ×6 $\frac{1}{2}$ )		
P.O.P. 6 sheet packet ..	1 3	1 6
Bromide and Gaslight 6 " " ..	1 4	1 6
" " 12 " " ..	2 7	3 0
(excluding warm tone papers)		
Self-toning (Gelatin) 6 sheet packet ..	1 6	1 11
" (Collodion) 6 " " ..	1 9	2 1

Cost		Ph	Selling Price			
d.	per		16 oz. s. d.	4 oz. s. d.	1 oz. s. d.	1 dr. s. d.
51	oz.	Phenalgine tablets gr. 5 unstd. ..	doz.	1 0	—	—
9	oz.	Phenazonum ..	—	—	1 4	0 3
16	oz.	Phenazonum caff. cit. ..	—	—	2 8	0 5
14	oz.	Phenazoni salicylas ..	—	—	2 0	0 4
90	oz.	Phenobarbital ..	—	—	—	2 0
84	oz.	Phenobarbital, sodium ..	—	—	—	1 10
63	oz.	Phenocoli hydrochloridum ..	—	—	8 0	1 6
84	lb.	Phenol (iodised) ..	—	—	1 0	0 2
13	oz.	Phenolphthaleinum ..	—	—	1 9	0 3
27	oz.	Phenylenediamine hyd. ..	—	—	4 0	0 7

## Cost

## Ph—Pi

## Selling Price

d.	per		16 oz. s. d.	4 oz. s. d.	1 oz. s. d.	1 dr. s. d.
24	oz.	Phenylhydrazine hydroch. ..	—	—	3 6	0 8
7	gm.	Phloroglucin. ..	per	gr.	0 2	—
5	oz.	Phosphoric anhydride ..	—	—	1 0	0 3
8	oz.	Phosphorus, amorph. ..	—	—	1 1	0 3
8	oz.	Phosphorus, yellow ..	—	—	1 1	0 3
33	120	Phyllosan tablets, unstd. ..	doz.	0 6	—	—
62	25 gm	Phytin ..	—	—	9 3	1 9
67.5	100	Phytin tablets ..	doz.	1 0	—	—
84	oz.	Phytolaccinum ..	—	—	12 4	2 0
60	dr.	Picrotoxinum ..	—	—	—	8 0
9	lb.	Pig powders P.L.F. I. ..	C	—	1/2-oz.	3d. ea.
19	lb.	Pig powders P.L.F. II. ..	2 6	0 9	0 3	—
60	lb.	Pigmentum caseini B.P.C. ..	—	2 3	0 7	—
11	oz.	Pig. chrysarobini B.P.C. ..	—	—	3 4	0 6
60	lb.	Pig. iodi (Mandl) ..	—	3 0	0 10	—
10	oz.	Pig. iodoformi ..	—	—	2 0	—
8	oz.	Pig. salol ..	—	—	1 4	—
3	gr.	Pilocarpine hydrochloridum ..	B	per	gr.	0 6
3	gr.	Pilocarpine nitras ..	B	per	gr.	0 6
Pilulæ						
63	lb.	Pil. aloes pulvis ..	—	2 4	0 8	0 2
11	gro.	Pil. aloes gr. 4 ..	doz.	0 3	—	—
66	lb.	Pil. aloes et asafetide pulvis ..	—	2 6	0 9	0 2
12	gro.	Pil. aloes et asafetide gr. 4 ..	doz.	0 3	—	—
72	lb.	Pil. aloes et ferri pulvis ..	—	2 7	0 9	0 2
10	gro.	Pil. aloes et ferri gr. 4 ..	doz.	0 3	—	—
72	lb.	Pil. aloes et myrrhæ pulvis ..	—	2 7	0 9	0 2
10	gro.	Pil. aloes et myrrhæ gr. 4 ..	doz.	0 3	—	—
72	lb.	Pil. aloes socot. pulvis ..	—	2 7	0 9	0 1 $\frac{1}{2}$
18	50	Pil. alophen (P.D.) ..	bot.	2 0	doz.	0 8
16	gro.	Pil. calomelanos et col. B.P.C. ..	doz.	0 4	—	—
18	gro.	Pil. calomelanos col. et hyos. B.P.C. ..	C	doz.	0 4	—
84	lb.	Pil. cambogiæ co. pulvis ..	—	3 0	0 10	0 2
11	gro.	Pil. cambogiæ co. '98 gr. 4 ..	doz.	0 3	—	—
64	lb.	Pil. cochiae ..	—	2 2	0 7	0 1
64	gro.	Pil. codeinæ gr. $\frac{1}{2}$ ..	B	doz.	1 6	—
108	lb.	Pil. colocynthis co. pulvis ..	—	4 0	1 1	0 2
14	gro.	Pil. colocynthis co. gr. 4 ..	doz.	0 3	—	—
162	lb.	Pil. colocynthis et hyoscy. pulvis ..	C	—	5 10	1 7
16	gro.	Pil. colocynthis et hyoscy. gr. 4 ..	C	doz.	0 3	—
52	lb.	Pil. conii co. B.P.C. ..	C	—	2 0	0 7
13	gro.	Pil. digitalis co. B.P.C. ..	C	doz.	0 3	—
24	lb.	Pil. ferri ..	—	1 0	0 4	0 1
9	gro.	Pil. ferri (Blaud) gr. 5 ..	doz.	0 3	—	—
11	gro.	Pil. ferri et arsen. B.P.C. ..	C	doz.	0 3	—
12	oz.	Pil. ferri iodidi ..	—	—	1 6	0 4
20	gro.	Pil. ferri iodid. '85 gr. 4 ..	doz.	0 4	—	—
114	lb.	Pil. galbani co. pulvis ..	—	5 0	1 3	0 3
20	gro.	Pil. galbani co. '98 gr. 4 ..	doz.	0 4	—	—
72	lb.	Pil. hydrargyri pulvis ..	—	2 8	1 0	0 2
21	gro.	Pil. hydrargyri gr. 4 ..	doz.	0 4	—	—
20	gro.	Pil. hyd. c. cret. et opii B.P.C. ..	B, ex F	doz.	0 4	—
14	gro.	Pil. hyd. c. rheo. B.P.C. ..	doz.	0 3	—	—
120	lb.	Pil. hyd. subchlor. co. pulvis ..	—	4 3	1 2	0 2
15	gro.	Pil. hyd. subchlor. co. gr. 4 ..	doz.	0 4	—	—
126	lb.	Pil. ipecacuanhæ c. scilla B, ex F ..	—	4 3	1 2	0 2
28	gro.	Pil. ipec. c. scilla gr. 4 B, ex F ..	doz.	0 5	—	—
26	gro.	Pil. opii gr. $\frac{1}{2}$ ..	B, F	doz.	0 6	—
30	gro.	Pil. opii gr. 1 ..	B, F	doz.	0 8	—
10	oz.	Pil. phosphori ..	—	—	1 6	0 3
27.5	gro.	Pil. phosphori gr. 1 ..	doz.	0 5	—	—
12	oz.	Pil. plumbi c. opio ..	B, ex F	—	1 9	0 3



Cost		Pi—Po Pilulæ—(cont.)	Selling Price				Cost		Po—Pu Potassium—(cont.)	Selling Price																																																																																																																																													
d.	per		16 oz. s. d.	4 oz. s. d.	1 oz. s. d.	1 dr. s. d.	d.	per		16 oz. s. d.	4 oz. s. d.	1 oz. s. d.	1 dr. s. d.																																																																																																																																										
20	gro.	Pil. plumbi c. opio gr. 4 B, ex F	doz.	0 5	—	—	8	lb.	Potassii chloridum coml.	1 0	0 4	—	—																																																																																																																																										
18	gro.	Pil. podophyllini co. B.P.C.	doz.	0 4	—	—	114	gm.	Potassii chloroplatinis ..	per	gr.	1 0	—																																																																																																																																										
48	oz.	Pil. quiniæ sulphatis ..	—	—	7 0	1 0	30	lb.	Potassii chromas ..	—	1 2	0 4	—																																																																																																																																										
15.5	gro.	Pil. quiniæ sulphatis gr. 1 ..	doz.	0 4	—	—	45	lb.	Potassii citras ..	5 8	1 7	0 6	0 1																																																																																																																																										
25	gro.	Pil. quiniæ sulphatis gr. 2 ..	doz.	0 6	—	—	51	lb.	Potassii citras eff. B.P.C. ..	—	1 11	0 7	—																																																																																																																																										
82	lb.	Pil. rhei co. pulvis ..	—	3 0	0 11	0 2	48	lb.	Potassii cyanidum 40% ..	6 0	1 9	0 7	0 2																																																																																																																																										
12	gro.	Pil. rhei co. gr. 4 ..	doz.	0 3	—	—	42	lb.	Potassii ferricyanidum ..	5 3	1 6	0 5	0 1																																																																																																																																										
18	oz.	Pil. saponis co. pulvis .. B, F	—	—	2 8	0 5	39	lb.	Potassii ferricyanidum coml. ..	4 10	1 5	0 5	—																																																																																																																																										
24	gro.	Pil. saponis co. gr. 2 .. B, F	doz.	0 4	—	—	18	lb.	Potassii ferrocyanidum ..	2 3	0 8	0 3	—																																																																																																																																										
26	gro.	Pil. saponis co. gr. 4 .. B, F	doz.	0 6	—	—	5	oz.	Potassii formas ..	—	—	0 9	0 2																																																																																																																																										
21	oz.	Pil. scammonii co. pulvis ..	—	—	3 0	0 6	8	oz.	Potassii glyceroph. 56% ..	—	—	1 2	0 3																																																																																																																																										
29	gro.	Pil. scammonii co. '98 gr. 4 ..	doz.	0 6	—	—	9	oz.	Potassii guaiacolsulphonas ..	—	—	1 4	0 3																																																																																																																																										
78	lb.	Pil. scillæ co. pulvis ..	—	2 9	0 10	0 2	48	oz.	Potassii hippuras ..	—	—	7 0	1 0																																																																																																																																										
12	gro.	Pil. scillæ co. gr. 4 ..	doz.	0 3	—	—	6	oz.	Potassii hypophosphis ..	—	—	0 11	0 2																																																																																																																																										
28	lb.	Pimentæ fructus ..	3 6	1 0	0 3½	—	261	lb.	Potassii iodidum ..	—	9 5	2 7	0 6																																																																																																																																										
32	lb.	Pimentæ fructus pulvis ..	4 0	1 2	0 4	—	14	lb.	Potassii metasulphis ..	1 9	0 6	0 2	—																																																																																																																																										
82	lb.	Pinheroin (Oppenheimer) B, F	—	3 0	0 10	—	15	lb.	Potassii nitras ..	2 0	0 8	0 3	—																																																																																																																																										
48	lb.	Piper album ..	6 0	1 9	0 6	—	8	lb.	Potassii nitras coml. ..	1 0	0 4	0 2	—																																																																																																																																										
54	lb.	Piperis albi pulvis ..	6 9	2 0	0 7	—	768	cwt.	Potassii nitras coml. ..	7 lb.	5 10	14 lb.	10 10																																																																																																																																										
36	lb.	Piper longum ..	4 6	1 4	0 5	—	20	lb.	Potassii oxalas neut. .. E	—	0 9	0 3	0 1																																																																																																																																										
30	lb.	Piper nigrum extra ..	3 9	1 2	0 4	—	12	lb.	Potassii permanganas ..	1 6	0 6	0 2	—																																																																																																																																										
32	lb.	Piperis nigri pulvis ..	4 0	1 2	0 4	—	30	lb.	Potassii persulphas ..	—	1 2	0 4	0 1																																																																																																																																										
45	oz.	Piperazina ..	—	—	6 7	1 0	45	lb.	Potassii phosphas ..	5 7	1 8	0 6	0 1																																																																																																																																										
60	oz.	Piperina ..	—	—	8 9	1 3	24	lb.	Potassii phosphas coml. ..	3 0	1 0	0 3	—																																																																																																																																										
90	½ oz.	Pituitarium ant. lobe (sicc.) ..	per	gr.	0 4	—	48	lb.	Potassii phosph. (tribasic) ..	—	1 9	0 6	—																																																																																																																																										
87	½ oz.	Pituitarium gland (sicc.) ..	per	gr.	0 4	—	8	oz.	Potassii salicylas ..	—	—	1 2	0 2																																																																																																																																										
312	dr.	Pituitarium post. lobe (sicc.) ..	per	gr.	0 10	—	15	oz.	Potassii succinas ..	—	—	2 3	0 4																																																																																																																																										
15	lb.	Pix Barbadiense ..	2 0	0 9	—	—	13	lb.	Potassii sulphas pulv. ..	—	0 7	0 2	0 1																																																																																																																																										
21	lb.	Pix Burgundica ver. ..	2 8	0 9	0 3	—	7	lb.	Potassii sulphas coml. ..	0 11	0 4	0 1	—																																																																																																																																										
15	lb.	Pix Burgundica fact. ..	1 9	0 6	0 2	—	7	oz.	Potassii sulphis ..	—	—	1 1	0 2																																																																																																																																										
16	lb.	Pix carbonis præp. ..	2 0	0 7	0 2	—	5	oz.	Potassii sulphocarbolas ..	—	—	0 9	0 2																																																																																																																																										
9	lb.	Pix liquida ..	1 3	0 5	0 2	—	4	oz.	Potassii sulphocyanidum ..	—	—	0 7	0 1																																																																																																																																										
84	oz.	Placenta subst. (sicc.) ..	—	—	—	2 0	36	lb.	Potassii tartras ..	4 6	1 4	0 5	0 1																																																																																																																																										
96	gm.	Platini chloridum ..	per	gr.	1 1	—	21	lb.	Potassii tartras acidus ..	2 8	0 9	0 3	—																																																																																																																																										
64	oz.	Platini chloridi sol. 2% ..	—	—	8 0	1 3	15	lb.	Potassii tartras acidus 92% ..	7 lb.	11 9	—	—																																																																																																																																										
24	gr.	Platinum foil or wire ..	per	gr.	3 6	—	12	gm.	Proflavinum ..	per	gr.	0 2	—																																																																																																																																										
14	lb.	Plumbi acetat pur. ..	1 9	0 7	0 2	—	66	oz.	Prostate subst. (sicc.) ..	—	—	—	1 8																																																																																																																																										
11	lb.	Plumbi acetat coml. ..	1 6	0 5	0 2	—	41	oz.	Protargol ..	—	—	—	1 1																																																																																																																																										
13	lb.	Plumbi arsen. wash P.L.F. A, B	1 8	—	—	—	<table><tr><th colspan="2">Protectives (M.O.H.)</th><th colspan="2">12 in. × 12 in.</th><th colspan="2">12 in. × 18 in.</th><th colspan="2">36 in. × 36 in.</th></tr><tr><th></th><th></th><th>Cost doz. s. d.</th><th>Sell each s. d.</th><th>Cost doz. s. d.</th><th>Sell each s. d.</th><th>Cost doz. s. d.</th><th>Sell each s. d.</th></tr><tr><td>Gutta percha</td><td>.. doz.</td><td>30</td><td>0 6</td><td>—</td><td>—</td><td>246</td><td>3 0</td></tr><tr><td>Jaconet</td><td>.. doz.</td><td>36</td><td>0 6</td><td>—</td><td>—</td><td>306</td><td>3 6</td></tr><tr><td>Oiled silk</td><td>.. doz.</td><td>—</td><td>—</td><td>9½</td><td>1 6</td><td>456</td><td>5 6</td></tr><tr><td>Oiled cambric</td><td>.. doz.</td><td>39</td><td>0 6</td><td>—</td><td>—</td><td>288</td><td>3 6</td></tr></table>							Protectives (M.O.H.)		12 in. × 12 in.		12 in. × 18 in.		36 in. × 36 in.				Cost doz. s. d.	Sell each s. d.	Cost doz. s. d.	Sell each s. d.	Cost doz. s. d.	Sell each s. d.	Gutta percha	.. doz.	30	0 6	—	—	246	3 0	Jaconet	.. doz.	36	0 6	—	—	306	3 6	Oiled silk	.. doz.	—	—	9½	1 6	456	5 6	Oiled cambric	.. doz.	39	0 6	—	—	288	3 6																																																																																										
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d.	per		16 oz. s. d.	4 oz. s. d.	1 oz. s. d.	1 dr. s. d.	d.	per		16 oz. s. d.	4 oz. s. d.	1 oz. s. d.	1 dr. s. d.
48	oz.	Pulv. elaterini co. . . . .	—	—	7 0	1 3	7	oz.	Resorcinum . . . . .	—	—	1 1	0 2
16	lb.	Pulv. glycyrrhizæ co. . . . .	2 0	0 8	0 3	0 1	27	oz.	Resorcini acetat . . . . .	—	—	4 0	0 8
		Pulv. glycyrrh. co. 4-oz. kali . . . . .	—	0 11	—	—	34	lb.	Rhei rhizoma Ang. pulv. . . . .	—	1 3	0 5	—
132	lb.	Pulv. ipecacuanhæ co. . . . . <i>B, ex F</i>	—	4 9	1 4	0 3	240	lb.	Rhei rhiz. "E. I." elect. . . . .	—	8 6	2 4	0 4
48	lb.	Pulv. jalapæ co. . . . .	—	1 9	0 6	0 1	192	lb.	Rhei rhiz. "E. I." (trimmed) . . . . .	—	6 10	1 10	0 4
120	lb.	Pulv. kino co. . . . . <i>B, ex F</i>	—	4 3	1 2	0 2	87	lb.	Rhei rhiz. "E. I." sec. . . . .	—	3 2	0 11	0 2
132	lb.	Pulv. opii co. . . . . <i>B, F</i>	—	4 9	1 4	0 3	126	lb.	Rhei rhiz. "E. I." pulv. elect. . . . .	—	4 6	1 3	0 3
9	oz.	Pulv. pepsini co. (lact.) . . . . .	—	—	1 4	0 3	102	lb.	Rhei rhiz. "E. I." pulv. sec. . . . .	—	3 8	1 0	0 2
30	lb.	Pulv. pro mist. cretæ . . . . .	3 9	1 2	0 3	0 1	78	lb.	Rhei rhiz. "E. I." pulv. . . . .	—	2 9	0 10	0 2
44	lb.	Pulv. rhei co. . . . .	—	1 7	0 5	0 1	63	dr.	Rhubidii iodidum . . . . .	—	—	—	9 2
		Pulv. rhei co. pkd. . . . .	3 iij.	1 10	—	—	20	lb.	Ringworm oint. (vet.) P.L.F. . . . .	2 6	0 9	—	—
90	lb.	Pulv. scammonii co. . . . .	—	3 3	0 11	0 2	14	lb.	Rosmarini folia . . . . .	1 8	0 6	0 2	—
19	lb.	Pulv. seidlitz . . . . .	—	ea.	3d.	—	36	lb.	Rouge, jewellers' . . . . .	4 6	1 4	0 5	—
32	lb.	Pulv. stramonii co. B.P.C. . . . . <i>C</i>	—	1 2	0 4	—			Roup pills P.L.F. . . . .	—	0 8	—	—
36	lb.	Pulv. tragacanthæ co. . . . .	—	1 4	0 5	0 1	192	lb.	Rosæ pet. Ang. . . . .	—	6 10	2 0	—
36	100	Purgen (Kirby), unstd. . . . .	doz.	0 6	—	—	144	lb.	Rosæ pet. exot. . . . .	—	5 2	1 6	—
29	oz.	Pyramidon . . . . .	—	—	—	0 8			Rubber stopper . . . . .	sml.	0 2	lge.	0 3
32	lb.	Pyrethri radidis pulvis . . . . .	—	1 2	0 4	—							
18	oz.	Pyridina pura . . . . .	—	—	2 8	0 5	63	oz.	Saccharinum 550 . . . . .	per	gr.	0 1	1 5
24	oz.	Pyrocatechin . . . . .	—	—	3 6	0 6	57	oz.	Saccharinum solubile 500 . . . . .	per	gr.	0 1	1 4
39	oz.	Pyrogallol monoacet. sol. . . . .	—	—	5 9	1 0	6.5	lb.	Saccharum pur. pulv. subtil. . . . .	—	0 3	0 1	—
36	oz.	Pyrogallol triacetat . . . . .	—	—	5 3	1 0			Saccharum lactis (tins) . . . . .	½ lb.	1 6	1 lb.	2 8
		Q					13	lb.	Saccharum lactis pulv. . . . .	1 9	0 7	0 2	—
9	lb.	Quassia ligni rass. . . . .	1 2	0 4½	0 2	—	18	lb.	Saccharum ustum Ang. . . . .	2 3	0 9	0 3	—
16	lb.	Quassia ligni pulvis. . . . .	—	0 8	0 3	0 1	11	lb.	Saccharum ustum exot. . . . .	1 6	0 6	0 2	—
24	dr.	Quassinum amorph. . . . .	—	—	—	3 6			Sachet powder opt. (var.) P.L.F. . . . .	—	—	1 4	—
48	lb.	Quebracho cortex . . . . .	—	1 9	0 6	—	51	lb.	Sachet powder sec. P.L.F. . . . .	—	3 4	1 0	—
10	lb.	Quercus cortex . . . . .	1 3	0 5	0 2	—	22	lb.	Safrol . . . . .	—	1 10	0 7	0 1
14	lb.	Quillaia cortex . . . . .	—	0 7	0 2	—	15	lb.	Sal acetos. pulv. P.L.F. . . . . <i>E</i>	—	0 10	0 3	—
18	lb.	Quillaia cortex contusus . . . . .	2 3	0 8	0 3	—	14	lb.	Sal acetos. pulv. . . . . <i>E</i>	—	0 7	0 3	—
20	lb.	Quillaia corticis pulvis . . . . .	—	0 9	0 3	—	36	lb.	Sal Carlsbad artif. N.F. . . . .	1 9	0 7	0 2	—
		Gr.x.					18	lb.	Sal Carol. fact. eff. pulv. . . . .	4 6	1 4	0 5	0 1
72	oz.	Quinidina . . . . .	0 4	—	—	1 6	33	lb.	Sal Cheltenham artif. . . . .	2 3	0 8	0 3	—
54	oz.	Quinidina sulph. . . . .	0 3	—	—	1 4	—	3 oz.	Sal Harrogate, artif. . . . .	4 2	1 3	0 5	—
60	oz.	Quinina . . . . .	0 4	—	—	1 6	12	lb.	Sal hepatica . . . . .	—	—	0 9	0 2
69	oz.	Quinin. acetat . . . . .	0 4	—	—	1 8	12	lb.	Sal Kissingen artif. . . . .	1 6	0 6	0 2	—
72	oz.	Quinin. acetylsalicylas . . . . .	0 4	—	—	1 9	54	lb.	Sal limonis P.L.F. . . . . <i>E</i>	—	2 0	0 7	—
72	oz.	Quinin. arsenas . . . . . <i>B</i>	0 4	—	—	1 9	48	lb.	Sal limon. (non-toxic) P.L.F. . . . .	—	1 9	0 6	—
62	oz.	Quinin. benzoas . . . . .	0 4	—	—	1 6	14	lb.	Sal prunella glob. . . . .	1 9	0 7	0 2	—
51	oz.	Quinin. citras . . . . .	0 3	—	—	1 3	19	lb.	Sal prunella glob. parv. . . . .	2 4	0 9	0 3	—
51	oz.	Quinin. ethylcarbonas . . . . .	0 3	—	—	1 3	18	lb.	Sal Vichy artif. . . . .	2 3	0 8	0 3	—
72	oz.	Quinin. formas . . . . .	0 4	—	—	1 9	30	oz.	Salicinum . . . . .	—	—	4 5	0 8
93	oz.	Quinin. glycerophosphas . . . . .	0 6	—	—	2 1	24	lb.	Saline effervesc. P.L.F. . . . .	3 0	1 0	0 3	—
72	oz.	Quinin. hydriodidum . . . . .	0 4	—	—	1 9	45	oz.	Salipyrine . . . . .	—	—	—	1 1
78	oz.	Quinin. hydriodidum acidum . . . . .	0 5	—	—	2 0	7	oz.	Salol . . . . .	—	—	1 1	0 2
44	oz.	Quinin. hydrobromidum . . . . .	0 3	—	—	1 5	42	oz.	Salophen . . . . .	—	—	6 2	1 6
48	oz.	Quinin. hydrobromid. acidum . . . . .	0 3	—	—	1 2	24	lb.	Sambuci flores sicc. . . . .	3 0	1 0	0 4	—
40	oz.	Quinin. hydrochloridum . . . . .	0 3	—	—	1 0	54	lb.	Sandaraca . . . . .	6 9	2 0	0 7	—
44	oz.	Quinin. hydrochlor. -bi . . . . .	0 3	—	—	1 2	30	lb.	Sanguinaræ radix . . . . .	—	1 1	0 4	—
63	oz.	Quinin. hypophosphis . . . . .	0 4	—	—	1 6	27	dr.	Sanguinarin. . . . .	—	—	—	4 0
66	oz.	Quinin. lactas . . . . .	0 4	—	—	1 7	186	lb.	Sanguis draconis pulv. opt. . . . .	—	6 7	1 10	0 4
52	oz.	Quinin. phosphas . . . . .	0 3	—	—	1 3	96	lb.	Sanguis draconis pulv. sec. . . . .	12 0	3 5	1 0	0 2
46	oz.	Quinin. salicylas . . . . .	0 3	—	—	1 2	30	lb.	Santal. flav. lig. pulv. . . . .	3 9	1 2	0 4	—
27	oz.	Quinin. sulphas . . . . .	0 2	—	—	0 8	96	dr.	Santoninum . . . . .	per	gr.	0 3	14 0
34	oz.	Quinin. sulphas acidus . . . . .	0 2	—	—	0 10	20	lb.	Sapo albus pulv. . . . .	2 6	0 9	0 3	—
38	oz.	Quinin. tannas . . . . .	0 3	—	—	1 0	24	lb.	Sap. alc. sol. indust. . . . .	—	0 10	0 3	—
54	oz.	Quinin. et ureæ hydrochl. . . . .	0 4	—	—	1 4	16	lb.	Sapo animalis . . . . .	2 0	0 7	0 2	—
31	oz.	Quinin. ureth. sol. . . . .	—	—	3 6	—	22	lb.	Sapo animal. pulv. . . . .	2 6	0 9	0 3	—
75	oz.	Quinin. valeriana . . . . .	0 5	—	—	1 10	36	lb.	Sapo arsen. (taxid.) P.L.F. . . . . <i>B</i>	4 6	1 4	0 5	—
		Quinol (v. Hydroquinone) . . . . .	—	—	—	—	12	lb.	Sapo Cast. mottled . . . . .	—	1 6	0 6	0 2
30	oz.	Quinophan B.P.C. . . . .	—	—	4 5	0 8	24	lb.	Sapo "coconut oil" . . . . .	3 0	1 0	0 3	—
		R					20	lb.	Sapo durus . . . . .	2 6	0 9	0 3	—
13	lb.	Rapii semina . . . . .	1 8	0 7	0 2	—	32	lb.	Sapo durus pulv. . . . .	4 0	1 3	0 5	—
20	lb.	Red squill compound . . . . .	2 6	0 9	0 3	—	52	lb.	Sapo ethereal P.L.F. . . . .	—	2 0	0 8	—
8	lb.	Resina (amber) . . . . .	1 0	0 4	0 1	—	174	lb.	Sapo Hebra rect. . . . .	—	6 2	1 8	0 3
11	lb.	Resin. flav. pulv . . . . .	1 5	0 6	0 2	—	30	lb.	Sapo kalinus . . . . .	3 9	1 1	0 4	—
							16	lb.	Sapo mollis viridis . . . . .	2 0	0 7	0 2	—



Cost		Sa—Se	Selling Price			
d.	per		16 oz. s. d.	4 oz. s. d.	1 oz. s. d.	1 dr. s. d.
9	lb.	Sapo mollis coml. opt. ..	1 2	0 4	—	—
36	lb.	Sapo Napol. ..	4 6	1 4	0 5	—
12	oz.	Saponinum ..	—	—	1 9	0 4
57	lb.	Sarsæ radix Jam. ..	7 3	2 0	0 7	0 1
69	lb.	Sarsæ radix Jam. incis. ..	8 9	2 5	0 8	0 2
18	lb.	Sassafras radix incis. ..	2 3	0 9	0 3	—
7	oz.	Scammonæ resinæ pulv. ..	—	—	1 1	0 2
23	dr.	Scammonæ virgin. pulv. ..	—	—	—	3 5
42	oz.	Scarlet red ..	—	—	6 2	1 0
60	lb.	Schlippe's salt ..	7 6	2 2	0 7	0 1
146	100	Sedobrol tablets ..	doz.	2 4	—	—
242	gross	Seltzogene charges 3-pt. ..	doz.	2 3	—	—
312	gross	Seltzogene charges 5-pt. ..	doz.	4 6	—	—
96	lb.	Senegæ rad. ..	—	3 5	1 0	—
108	lb.	Senegæ rad. pulv. ..	—	4 0	1 1	—
54	lb.	Sennæ folia Alex. opt. ..	6 9	2 0	0 7	—
30	lb.	Sennæ fol. Alex. pulv. ..	3 9	1 2	0 4	—
36	lb.	Sennæ fol. Tinnev. ..	4 6	1 4	0 5	—
24	lb.	Sennæ fol. Tinnev. pulv. ..	3 0	0 11	0 3	—
126	lb.	Sennæ fructus Alex. (picked) ..	15 8	4 7	1 4	—
33	lb.	Sennæ fructus Tinnev. ..	4 2	1 2	0 4	—
69	lb.	Serpentaria rhizoma ..	—	2 5	0 8	0 2

Serums and Antitoxins		Selling Price				
		A. & H. s. d.	B. W. s. d.	P. D. s. d.	Evans s. d.	Jenner s. d.
Anthrax (human) ..	10 c.c.	—	—	—	3 9	5 6
Bacillus coli ..	10 c.c.	—	3 6	—	—	—
Diphtheria ..	500 units	—	1 6	1 3	1 3	—
Diphtheria ..	1,000 units	—	2 0	—	2 0	—
Diphtheria ..	2,000 units	—	3 3	—	3 6	3 6
Diphtheria ..	3,000 units	—	4 9	—	5 0	—
Diphtheria ..	4,000 units	—	6 0	—	6 6	6 0
Diphtheria, conc.	1,000 units	2 0	2 0	—	—	—
Diphtheria, conc.	2,000 units	3 6	3 3	3 6	—	—
Diphtheria, conc.	3,000 units	—	4 9	5 0	—	—
Diphtheria, conc.	4,000 units	7 0	6 0	6 6	6 6	—
Diphtheria, conc.	6,000 units	9 6	8 9	9 0	9 0	—
Diphtheria, conc.	8,000 units	10 6	9 6	10 6	10 6	—
Diphtheria, prophyl.	1 c.c.	—	2 6	—	—	—
Distemper (canine) ..	6×5 c.c.	—	—	15 0	—	—
Dysentery ..	20 or 25 c.c.	—	8 6	8 6	—	—
Dysentery conc.	10,000 units	8 6	—	—	—	—
Gonococcus ..	25 c.c.	—	8 6	—	—	—
Hæmostatic ..	2 c.c.	—	—	—	4 6	—
Hemoplastin ..	2 c.c.	—	—	6 0	—	—
Hemoplastin, oral ..	5 c.c.	—	—	9 6	—	—
Immunogens, various ..	10 c.c.	—	—	12 6	—	—
Influenza (equine) ..	30 c.c.	—	—	8 0	8 0	—
Meningococcus ..	10 c.c.	3 6	—	—	3 6	—
Meningococcus ..	15 c.c.	5 0	—	—	—	6 6
Meningococcus ..	20 c.c.	—	—	—	6 6	—
Meningococcus ..	25 c.c.	—	8 6	—	—	—
Meningococcus ..	30 c.c.	10 0	—	—	—	—
Normal (horse) ..	10 c.c.	1 6	1 6	—	1 6	—
Normal (horse) ..	25 c.c.	3 0	3 0	—	3 0	—
Phylacogens (boxes of 5) ..	1 c.c.	—	—	9 0	—	—
Phylacogens ..	10 c.c.	—	—	11 8	—	—
Plague ..	20 c.c.	7 6	—	—	7 6	—
Pneumonia, polyval. ..	10 c.c.	—	—	—	4 6	4 6
Pneumonia, polyval. ..	20 c.c.	—	—	—	8 0	—
Scarlet fev. strept. ant.	10 c.c.	—	—	25 0	—	—
Schick's Test ..	per set	—	2 6	—	2 6	—
Schick's Test ..	per set	—	8 6	6 0	—	—
Staphylococcus, polyval.	10 c.c.	3 6	3 6	—	—	—
Streptococcus, polyval.	10 c.c.	3 6	3 6	4 7	3 6	4 6

Serums and Antitoxins		Selling Price				
		A. & H. s. d.	B. W. s. d.	P. D. s. d.	Evans s. d.	Jenner s. d.
Streptococcus, polyval. conc.	10 c.c.	10 6	—	24 0	—	—
Streptococcus, polyval.	25 c.c.	8 6	8 6	8 6	—	—
Streptococcus, erysipelas	25 c.c.	8 6	8 6	—	—	—
Streptococcus, puerp. fever	10 c.c.	3 6	3 6	—	3 6	—
Streptococcus, puerp. fever	25 c.c.	8 6	8 6	—	6 6	—
Streptococcus (equine)	30 c.c.	—	—	8 0	—	—
Tetanus ..	1,500 units	—	4 0	4 7	3 9	—
Tetanus ..	500 units	1 6	1 9	—	1 9	—
Tetanus, refined ..	1,500 units	4 0	—	—	3 9	4 6
Tetanus, refined ..	8,000 units	20 0	—	—	—	—
Tetanus (vet.) ..	1,000 units	—	2 6	—	—	—
Tetanus (vet.) ..	1,500 units	3 0	—	—	3 9	—
Tetanus (vet.) ..	3,000 units	—	5 0	6 0	5 6	—
Tetanus (vet.) ..	5,000 units	—	—	9 6	—	—
Typhoid ..	25 c.c.	—	8 6	—	—	—
White scour (bovine)	10 c.c.	—	—	4 0	4 6	—
Whitescour (bovine) ..	30 c.c.	—	—	8 0	9 0	—

Se—So		Selling Price			
d.	per	16 oz. s. d.	4 oz. s. d.	1 oz. s. d.	1 dr. s. d.
40	lb.	Sevum benzoatum ..	1 6	0 5	—
36	lb.	Sevum præparatum ..	1 5	0 5	—
11	oz.	Sevum phosphoratum ..	—	1 8	0 4
28	lb.	Shampoo pdr. (borax soap) ..	1 0	0 4	—
21	lb.	Shampoo pdr. (coconut soap) ..	2 8	0 10	0 3
54	lb.	Shellac alb. ..	6 9	2 0	0 7
51	lb.	Shellac aurant. ..	6 6	1 11	0 7
42	lb.	Shellac aurant. sec. ..	5 3	1 6	0 5
19	lb.	Sherbet P.L.F. ..	2 5	0 9	0 3
4	oz.	Silica pur. præcip. ..	—	—	0 8
6	lb.	Silica coml. ..	0 10	0 3	0 1
10	lb.	Sinapis albæ semina ..	1 3	0 5	0 2
		Sinapis pulv. (v. Mustard)	—	—	—
48	lb.	Skin creams ..	—	—	1 0
		Sodium			
30	lb.	Soda caustica (sticks) pur. ..	3 9	1 2	0 4
11	lb.	Soda caustica (gran. or flake) ..	1 5	0 6	0 2
15	lb.	Soda lime ..	2 0	0 7	0 2
14	lb.	Sodii acetat pur. cryst. ..	1 9	0 7	0 2
18	oz.	Sodii acetylsalicylas ..	—	—	2 8
27	lb.	Sodii ammon. phos. ..	—	1 0	0 4
6	oz.	Sodii arsenas anhyd. ..	A, B	—	0 11
30	oz.	Sodii benzoas nat. ..	—	—	4 5
42	lb.	Sodii benzoas artif. ..	—	1 6	0 6
6	lb.	Sodii bicarb. (Howards) ..	0 9	0 3	0 2
5	lb.	Sodii bicarb. opt. pulv. ..	0 8	0 3	0 1
		Sodii bicarb. opt. pkd. ..	—	0 4½	0 1½
4	lb.	Sodii bicarb. coml. pulv. ..	0 6	0 2	0 1
264	cwt.	Sodii bicarb. coml. pulv. ..	7 1b.	1 8	14 1b.
12	lb.	Sodii bichromas ..	1 6	0 6	0 2
15	lb.	Sodii bisulphas pur. ..	1 11	0 7	0 2
51	lb.	Sodii bitartras ..	6 5	2 0	0 7
33	lb.	Sodii bromidum ..	4 3	1 3	0 5
27	oz.	Sodii cacodylas ..	B	—	4 0
3	lb.	Sodii carbolas ..	—	—	0 6
4.5	lb.	Sodii carbonas cryst. ..	0 8	0 3	0 1
8	lb.	Sodii carbonas exsic. ..	1 0	0 4	0 1
3	lb.	Sodii carbonas coml. ..	0 5	0 2	0 1
54	oz.	Sodii chaulmoogras ..	—	—	1 2
10	lb.	Sodii chloridum pur. ..	1 3	0 6	0 2
14	oz.	Sodii cinnamas ..	—	—	2 0
45	lb.	Sodii citras ..	5 6	1 7	0 6
38	lb.	Sodii citro-tartras eff. ..	4 9	1 9	9 4
30	lb.	Sodii cyanid. ..	3 9	1 1	0 4
2	oz.	Sodii formas ..	—	—	0 4
6	oz.	Sodii glycerophosphas 50% ..	—	—	1 2



Cost		So	Selling Price				Cost	So—Su	Selling Price			
d.	per		16 oz.	4 oz.	1 oz.	1 dr.	d.		16 oz.	4 oz.	1 oz.	1 dr.
s. d.		Sodium—(cont.)	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.		s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
11	oz.	Sodii glycerophos. pulv.	..	—	1 8	0 3	129	oz.	Soziodol, hydrarg.	..	—	2 2
26	oz.	Sodii guaiacas .. ..	..	—	3 9	0 8	54	oz.	Soziodol, zinc.	..	—	1 4
42	oz.	Sodii hippuras .. ..	..	—	6 2	1 0	9	dr.	Sparteina sulphas ..	B	—	1 4
54	oz.	Sodii hydnocarpas .. ..	..	—	8 0	1 4	72	lb.	Spigelia .. ..	..	2 7	0 9
6	oz.	Sodii hypophosphis .. ..	..	—	0 11	0 2			<b>Spiritus</b>			
45	lb.	Sodii hyposulphis opt. ..	..	0 8	0 3	0 1	78	lb.	Spiritus ætheris .. ..	..	2 6	0 9
3	lb.	Sodii hyposulphis (photog.)	..	0 5	—	—	111	lb.	Spt. ætheris comp. ..	..	3 7	1 0
26	oz.	Sodii iodidum .. ..	..	—	3 9	0 8	65	lb.	Spt. ætheris nitrosi ..	..	7 6	2 2
6	lb.	Sodii lactas (syrupy) ..	..	—	1 3	0 3	24	lb.	Spt. ætheris nit. substit. P.L.F.	..	3 0	—
75	oz.	Sodii lith. cit. co. ..	..	—	1 2	0 2	49	lb.	Spt. ammoniæ aromaticus	..	5 8	1 7
21	lb.	Sodii manganas coml. ..	..	2 9	0 9	0 3			Spt. ammon. ar. pkd. (std. bot.)	..	2 9	3ij.
18	lb.	Sodii metasilphus .. ..	..	2 3	0 8	0 3	93	lb.	Spt. ammoniæ fetidus ..	..	3 1	0 10
54	oz.	Sodii morrhuas .. ..	..	—	8 0	1 4	24	oz.	Spt. anisi .. ..	..	—	3 4
18	lb.	Sodii nitras pur. .. ..	..	—	0 8	0 3	75	lb.	Spt. armoraciæ co. ..	..	2 6	0 9
5	lb.	Sodii nitras coml. .. ..	..	0 8	0 3	0 1	104	lb.	Spt. cajuputi .. ..	..	3 6	1 0
18	lb.	Sodii nitris pur. cryst. ..	..	—	0 8	0 5	76	lb.	Spt. camphoræ .. ..	..	2 7	0 9
24	oz.	Sodii nitroprussidum ..	..	—	3 6	0 7	66	lb.	Spt. chloroformi .. ..	..	2 2	0 8
42	lb.	Sodii oleas .. ..	..	—	1 6	0 5	33	oz.	Spt. cinnamomi .. ..	..	—	4 4
26	lb.	Sodii oxalas .. ..	C	—	1 0	0 4	114	lb.	Spt. juniperi .. ..	..	4 0	1 2
24	lb.	Sodii perboras .. ..	..	3 0	0 11	0 4	18	oz.	Spt. juniperi co. P.L. ..	..	—	2 6
39	lb.	Sodii peroxidum .. ..	..	—	1 5	0 5	630	lb.	Spt. lavandulæ Ang. ..	..	—	4 9
54	lb.	Sodii persulphas .. ..	..	—	2 0	0 7	384	lb.	Spt. lavandulæ exot. ..	..	12 3	3 6
13	lb.	Sodii phosphas "pea" ..	..	1 9	0 6	0 2	36	oz.	Spt. menthæ pip. Ang. ..	..	—	5 0
14	lb.	Sodii phosphas "feathery"	..	2 0	0 8	0 2	312	lb.	Spt. menthæ pip. exot. ..	..	10 6	2 9
16	lb.	Sodii phosph. pulv. ..	..	2 3	0 8	0 3	26	oz.	Spt. myristicæ .. ..	..	—	3 9
28	lb.	Sodii phosph. pulv. excis.	..	—	1 0	0 4	126	lb.	Spt. nucis juglandis ..	..	4 0	1 1
27	lb.	Sodii phosph. acidus ..	..	—	1 0	0 4	261	pt.	Spt. rectificat. sine rebate	..	24 0	7 0
38	lb.	Sodii phosph. eff. .. ..	..	4 9	1 5	0 5	107	lb.	Spt. rectificat. c. rebate	..	11 0	3 3
24	lb.	Sodii phosph. (tribasic) ..	..	—	1 0	0 4	288	lb.	Spt. rosmarini exot. ..	..	—	9 4
21	lb.	Sodii et potas. tart. pulv.	..	2 8	0 9	0 3	60	lb.	Spt. saponatus .. ..	..	6 9	2 0
18	lb.	Sodii pyrophosph. .. ..	..	2 3	0 9	0 3	24	lb.	Spt. saponis kalini meth.	..	3 0	0 11
48	lb.	Sodii salicylas cryst. ..	..	—	1 9	0 6	72	gal.	Spt. sick-room (Surgical)	..	pint	1 1
33	oz.	Sodii salicylas nat. .. ..	..	—	—	4 10	57	gal.	Spt. vini meth. 64 o.p. (min'l)	..	1 0	0 3
45	lb.	Sodii silicatis solut. (Wgt.)	..	0 8	0 3	—	44	gal.	Spt. vini meth. 64 o.p. (10 gal. lots)	..	pint	0 10
36	lb.	Sodii stearas .. ..	..	—	1 4	0 5	32	gal.	Spt. vini meth. 64 o.p. (indust.)	..	—	—
18	oz.	Sodii succinas .. ..	..	—	—	2 8			(10 gall. lots)	..	pint	0 7
45	lb.	Sodii sulphas "pea" .. ..	..	0 8	0 3	0 2	48	gal.	Spt. vin meth. (indust.) 64 o.p.	..	pint	0 9
5	lb.	Sodii sulphas "feathery"	..	0 9	0 3	0 1						
6	lb.	Sodii sulph. pulv. .. ..	..	0 10	0 4	0 1	54	oz.	Spleen subst. (sicc.) ..	..	—	—
7	lb.	Sodii sulph. pulv. excis.	..	1 0	0 5	0 2	24	set	Splints, arm: set of 8 pairs	..	3 0	—
216	cwt.	Sodii sulph. coml. cryst.	..	0 4	—	7lb.	28	80	Stannoxyd tablets, unstd.	..	doz.	0 6
294	cwt.	Sodii sulph. coml. pulv.	..	0 5	—	7lb.	51	lb.	Stanni oxid. pulv. coml. opt.	..	6 6	2 0
30	lb.	Sodii sulph. eff. .. ..	..	3 9	1 1	0 4	60	lb.	Stannum gran. pur. ..	..	7 6	2 2
176	cwt.	Sodii sulph. vet. .. ..	..	7lb.	1 5	14lb.	14	lb.	Staphisagria sem. ..	..	—	0 7
24	lb.	Sodii sulphidum cryst.	..	—	1 0	0 4	22	lb.	Staphisagria sem. pulv.	..	—	0 10
5	lb.	Sodii sulphis .. ..	..	0 9	0 3	0 1	13	gm.	Stovaine .. ..	..	—	—
33	lb.	Sodii sulphocarbolatis pulv.	..	—	1 3	0 5	16	lb.	Stramonii folia .. ..	..	2 0	0 7
42	lb.	Sodii tartras (neutral) ..	..	—	1 7	0 6	23	lb.	Stramonii fol. pulv. ..	C	3 0	0 11
18	oz.	Sodii tauroglycocholas B.P.C.	..	—	—	2 8	6	oz.	Strontii bromidum cryst.	..	—	—
66	lb.	Sodii tungstas pur. .. ..	..	—	—	0 8	9	oz.	Strontii bromid. excis. ..	..	—	—
30	oz.	Sodii valerianas .. ..	..	—	—	4 5	27	oz.	Strontii iodidum .. ..	..	—	—
							18	oz.	Strontii lactas .. ..	..	—	—
108	lb.	Sol. ætheris nitrosi (1-7)	..	—	3 6	1 0	17	lb.	Strontii nitras coml. pulv.	..	2 3	0 8
94.5	120	Soluro tablets (A. & H.)	..	doz.	1 2	—	18	oz.	Strontii salicylas .. ..	..	—	—
		<b>Solvellæ</b>			(100)	(50)	6	gr.	Strophanthinum .. ..	B	per	gr.
150	1,000	Alum. et zinci sulph. aa. gr. 15	..	—	3 2	1 9	48	oz.	Strychnina cryst. ..	B	—	—
180	1,000	Alum. et zinci's carb. aa. gr. 30	..	—	3 3	1 11	48	oz.	Strych. pulv. .. ..	B	—	—
96	1,000	Boracis co. B.P.C. .. ..	..	—	2 0	1 3	45	oz.	Strych. hydrochloridum	B	—	—
156	1,000	Hyd. perchlor. gr. 8.75	B	..	2 4	1 5	45	oz.	Strych. nitras .. ..	B	—	—
468	1,000	Hyd. et pot. iod. gr. 8.75	C	..	7 8	4 1	44	oz.	Strych. sulphas .. ..	B	—	—
108	1,000	"Mouth-wash, eff." .. ..	..	—	2 0	1 3	24	20	Stypticin tablets .. ..	B	doz.	1 10
81	1,000	Nasal., alk. N.H.I. .. ..	..	—	1 11	1 3	29	20	Styptol tablets .. ..	B	doz.	2 1
66	1,000	Nasal., alk. co. gr. 10	..	—	1 8	1 1	61	oz.	Styracol .. ..	..	—	—
99	1,000	Nasal., eucal. co. gr. 18	..	—	2 0	1 3	84	lb.	Styrax præparatus ..	..	—	—
111	1,000	Nasal., phenol. co. gr. 15	..	—	2 3	1 4	52	lb.	Succus allii .. ..	..	—	—
270	1,000	Nasal-pharyng. co. No. 2	B,F	..	4 6	2 6	39	lb.	Succus belladonnæ ..	C	—	—
87	1,000	Sodii chloridi gr. 60 .. ..	..	—	1 10	1 2	38	lb.	Succus conii .. ..	C	—	—
18	lb.	Soy (Chin.) .. ..	..	2 3	0 8	0 3	46	lb.	Succus digitalis .. ..	C	—	—



Cost		Su—Sy	Selling Price				Cost		Sy	Selling Price			
d.	per		16 oz. s. d.	4 oz. s. d.	1 oz. s. d.	1 dr. s. d.	d.	per		16 oz. s. d.	4 oz. s. d.	1 oz. s. d.	1 dr. s. d.
42	lb.	Succus glycyrrhizæ (Solazzi) ..	—	1 6	0 5	—	8	lb.	Syrupus .. .. .	1 6	0 6	0 2	—
22	lb.	Succus glycyrrhizæ (stick) ..	2 9	0 10	0 3	0 1	31	lb.	Syr. ac. hydriodici .. ..	—	1 6	0 5	—
36	lb.	Succus hyoscyami .. C	—	1 4	0 5	—	28	lb.	Syr. alii .. .. .	—	1 7	0 5	—
120	gal.	Succus limette .. .. .	1 6	0 6	0 2	—	18	lb.	Syr. althææ .. .. .	—	1 2	0 4	—
132	gal.	Succus limonis .. .. .	1 8	0 7	0 2	—	24	lb.	Syr. anisi .. .. .	—	1 3	0 4	—
30	lb.	Succus scoparii .. .. .	—	1 2	0 4	—	38	lb.	Syr. apomorphinæ B.P.C. C	—	2 0	0 7	0 1
33	lb.	Succus taraxaci .. .. .	—	1 3	0 5	—	75	lb.	Syr. aromaticus .. .. .	—	3 5	1 0	0 2
21	oz.	Sulphonal .. .. . C	—	—	3 1	0 6	38	lb.	Syr. aurantii .. .. .	—	1 9	0 6	—
9	lb.	Sulphur lotum .. .. .	1 2	0 4	0 1½	—	24	lb.	Syr. aurantii floris .. ..	—	1 2	0 4	—
12	lb.	Sulphur præcipitatum .. ..	—	0 6	0 2	—	54	lb.	Syr. bromoformi (Martind.)	—	2 3	0 8	—
5	lb.	Sulphur rotundum .. .. .	0 9	0 3	0 1	—	30	lb.	Syr. butyl-chloral hydratis	—	1 4	0 7	0 1
5	lb.	Sulphur sublimatum .. ..	0 6	0 3	0 1	—	28	lb.	Syr. calcii chlor. B.P.C. ..	—	1 6	0 6	—
288	cwt.	Sulphur sublimatum sec. ..	7 lb.	2 2	14 lb.	4 0	18	lb.	Syr. calcii hypophosphitis	—	1 0	0 4	—
5	lb.	Sulphur vivum .. .. .	0 9	0 3	—	—	17	lb.	Syr. calcii lactophosphatis	—	1 0	0 4	0 1
336	cwt.	Sulphur vivum .. .. .	7 lb.	2 6	—	—	30	lb.	Syr. calcii lactophosphatis c. ferro	—	1 4	0 5	—
18	lb.	Sulphur hair wash P.L.F. ..	—	8 oz.	1 6	—	22	lb.	Syr. camphoræ co. .. C	—	1 2	0 4	—
6	lb.	Sulphur wash P.L.F. .. ..	1 0	—	—	—	54	lb.	Syr. cascaræ aromaticus ..	—	2 10	0 10	0 2
26	lb.	Sulphuris chloridum (liq.) ..	—	1 6	0 6	—	28	lb.	Syr. chloral .. .. . C	—	1 4	0 5	0 1
27	oz.	Sulphuris iodium .. .. .	—	—	4 0	0 7	48	lb.	Syr. cocillanæ co. .. C	—	2 2	0 7	0 1
<b>Suppositoria</b>													
72	gross	Sup. acidi borici gr. 3 .. ..	doz.	1 0	—	—	81	16 oz.	Syr. cocillanæ co. (P.D.) C	—	3 0	0 10	0 2
72	gross	Sup. acidi carbolici B.P. ..	doz.	1 0	—	—	38	lb.	Syr. codeinæ phosphatis C	—	1 19	0 7	0 1
72	gross	Sup. acidi gallici gr. 3 .. ..	doz.	1 0	—	—	36	lb.	Syr. croci B.P.C. .. ..	—	2 0	0 7	0 1
96	gross	Sup. acidi gallici (gr. 3) et opii	doz.	1 4	—	—	42	lb.	Syr. cydoniæ .. .. .	—	2 0	0 7	—
		(gr. 1) .. .. . B, F	doz.	1 4	—	—	48	lb.	Syr. eucalypti gummi .. ..	—	2 2	0 7	0 1
72	gross	Sup. acidi tannici B.P. .. ..	doz.	1 0	—	—	30	lb.	Syr. ferri bromidi .. .. .	—	1 9	0 6	0 1
96	gross	Sup. acidi tannici (gr. 3) et opii	doz.	1 4	—	—	51	lb.	Syr. ferri bromidi c. quin. ..	—	2 4	0 8	0 2
		(gr. 1) .. .. . B, F	doz.	1 4	—	—	48	lb.	Syr. ferri bromidi c. quin. et	—	—	—	—
72	gross	Sup. bellad. ext. ad gr. 2 .. B	doz.	1 0	—	—			strych. .. .. . C	—	2 2	0 8	0 2
144	gross	Sup. bellad. ext. (gr. 1) et morph.	doz.	2 0	—	—	19	lb.	Syr. ferri dial. .. .. .	—	1 0	0 4	—
		(gr. ½) .. .. . B, F	doz.	2 0	—	—	22	lb.	Syr. ferri hypophosphitis ..	—	1 2	0 4	—
96	gross	Sup. bellad. ext. (gr. ¼) et opii	doz.	1 2	—	—	30	lb.	Syr. ferri iodidi .. .. .	—	1 7	0 5	—
		(gr. ¼) .. .. . B, F	doz.	1 2	—	—	28	lb.	Syr. ferri lactophosphatis ..	—	1 5	0 5	—
120	gross	Sup. bellad. ext. (gr. ½) et opii	doz.	1 6	—	—	17	lb.	Syr. ferri phosphatis .. ..	3 2	1 0	0 4	—
		(gr. ½) .. .. . B, F	doz.	1 6	—	—	13	lb.	Syr. ferri phosphatis co. ..	2 4	0 10	0 3	—
96	gross	Sup. bism. oxychlor. gr. 5 ..	doz.	1 4	—	—			Syr. ferri phosphatis co. pkd. ..	—	1 1	3 viij.	1 11
156	gross	Sup. cocainæ gr. ¼ .. .. B, F	doz.	2 4	—	—	38	lb.	Syr. ferri phosphatis c. mang.	—	1 6	0 5	—
96	gross	Sup. gallæ pulv. (gr. 5) et opii	doz.	1 4	—	—	32	lb.	Syr. ferri phosphatis c. quin. ..	—	1 7	0 5	—
		(gr. 1) .. .. . B, F	doz.	1 4	—	—	19	lb.	Syr. ferri phosph. c. quin. et strych.	—	1 0	0 4	—
<b>Sup. glycerini:</b>													
90	doz.	adult .. .. .	box	1 3	—	—	21	lb.	Syr. fici .. .. .	3 4	1 0	0 4	—
69	doz.	child .. .. .	box	1 0	—	—	36	lb.	Syr. format. co. .. .. C	—	1 9	0 6	—
60	doz.	infant .. .. .	box	0 10	—	—	15	lb.	Syr. glucosi .. .. .	—	0 9	0 3	—
84	gross	Sup. hamamelini gr. 3 .. ..	doz.	1 2	—	—	42	lb.	Syr. glycerophosphatum flavus	6 7	2 1	0 7	0 1
84	gross	Sup. hydrarg. ung. gr. 5 ..	doz.	1 2	—	—	28	lb.	Syr. glyceroph. c. form. B.P.C.	4 7	1 5	0 5	—
84	gross	Sup. iodoformi B.P. .. ..	doz.	1 4	—	—	26	lb.	Syr. glycerophos. co. B.P.C. C	4 6	1 4	0 5	—
96	gross	Sup. iodoformi gr. 5 .. ..	doz.	1 8	—	—	36	lb.	Syr. glycerophosph. co. c.	—	—	—	—
120	gross	Sup. iod. (gr. 5) et ol. eucal. (Mj.)	doz.	1 8	—	—			medulla rub. .. .. C	6 0	1 8	0 6	0 1
36	box	Sup. iodoval (B. & C.) .. ..	box	4 6	—	—	30	lb.	Syr. glycerophos. co. (Robin) C	—	1 8	0 6	—
96	gross	Sup. morphinæ gr. ¼ .. .. B, F	doz.	1 4	—	—	24	lb.	Syr. hemidesmi .. .. .	—	1 4	0 5	—
108	gross	Sup. morphinæ gr. ½ .. .. B, F	doz.	1 6	—	—	65	lb.	Syr. hydrobrom. co. (Hewlett)	—	3 0	0 9	0 2
120	gross	Sup. morphinæ gr. ¾ .. .. B, F	doz.	1 8	—	—	16	lb.	Syr. hypophos. co. B.P.C. C	2 9	1 0	0 4	—
168	gross	Sup. morphinæ gr. 1 .. .. B, F	doz.	2 4	—	—			Syr. hypophos. co. pkd. .. ..	—	1 3	3 ij.	0 11
120	gross	Sup. opii pulv. gr. 1 .. .. B, F	doz.	1 8	—	—	51	lb.	Syr. iodotannicus .. .. .	—	2 5	0 9	0 2
120	gross	Sup. opii pulv. gr. 2 .. .. B, F	doz.	1 8	—	—	32	lb.	Syr. ipecacuanhæ .. .. .	—	1 5	0 5	—
84	gross	Sup. plumbi co. B.P. .. .. B, ex F	doz.	1 2	—	—	20	lb.	Syr. limonis .. .. .	3 6	1 1	0 4	—
144	gross	Sup. quininæ sulphatis gr. 2 vel.	doz.	2 0	—	—	20	lb.	Syr. marrubii .. .. .	3 5	1 1	0 4	—
		gr. 3 .. .. .	doz.	2 0	—	—	33	lb.	Syr. mori .. .. .	5 6	1 9	0 6	—
192	gross	Sup. quininæ sulph. gr. 5 ..	doz.	2 8	—	—	18	lb.	Syr. papaveris albæ .. .. C	—	1 1	0 4	—
78	oz.	Suprarenal gland (sicc.) ..	—	—	—	1 11	18	lb.	Syr. picis liquidæ .. .. .	—	1 0	0 4	—
<b>Surgical dressings (v. Bandages, Cotton-wool, etc.)</b>													
<b>Surgical spirit (v. Spirit, sick-room)</b>													
<b>Syringes, glass, m. &amp; f., ¼-oz., cost 2½d., sell 6d.; ½-oz., cost 3½d., sell 8d.</b>													
<b>1-oz., cost 5d., sell 1s.; 2-oz., cost 8½d., sell 1s. 4d.</b>													
<b>3-oz., cost 1s. 4d., sell 2s. 6d.; 4-oz., cost 1s. 7d., sell 3s.</b>													
<b>Syringes, glycerin, 2 drms., cost 9d., sell 1s. 6d.; ½-oz., cost 1s. 2½d., sell 2s.</b>													
36	lb.	Syr. pruni cerasi .. .. .	—	—	—	—	36	lb.	Syr. pruni virginianæ .. ..	—	0 9	0 3	—
15	lb.	Syr. pruni virginianæ .. ..	—	—	—	—	39	lb.	Syr. quininæ hypophositis ..	—	2 0	0 7	—
39	lb.	Syr. quininæ iodidi .. .. .	—	—	—	—	39	lb.	Syr. quininæ phosph. .. ..	—	2 0	0 7	—
39	lb.	Syr. quininæ phosph. .. ..	—	—	—	—	20	lb.	Syr. rhamni .. .. .	—	1 3	0 4	—
20	lb.	Syr. rhamni .. .. .	—	—	—	—	30	lb.	Syr. rhamni frang. .. ..	—	1 8	0 6	—
30	lb.	Syr. rhamni frang. .. ..	—	—	—	—	18	lb.	Syr. rhei .. .. .	—	1 0	0 4	—



Cost		Sy—Ta	Selling Price				Cost		Tabellæ	Selling Price (in containers)		
d.	per		16 oz. s. d.	4 oz. s. d.	1 oz. s. d.	1 dr. s. d.	d.	per		100 s. d.	50 s. d.	25 s. d.
Syrupi—(cont.)												
18	lb.	Syr. rhæados .. ..	3 0	1 1	0 4	—	51	1,000	Blaud pil. gr. 5 .. ..	1 4	0 11	0 8
27	lb.	Syr. ribis nig. .. ..	—	1 5	0 5	0 1	63	1,000	Blaud pil. (5) et ac. arsenios. ( $\frac{1}{100}$ ) C	1 6	1 1	0 9
51	lb.	Syr. ribis rub. .. ..	—	2 6	0 8	0 2	63	1,000	Blaud pil (5) ac. arsenios. ( $\frac{1}{100}$ ) strychninæ ( $\frac{1}{100}$ ) .. .. B	1 6	1 1	0 9
63	lb.	Syr. robor. (Roberts), unstd. fl.	—	2 3	0 7	0 2	60	1,000	Blaud pil. (5) aloin. ( $\frac{1}{100}$ ) .. ..	1 6	1 1	0 9
36	lb.	Syr. rosæ .. ..	—	1 6	0 5	—	51	1,000	Blaud pil. (5) et casc. sag. ( $\frac{1}{2}$ ) .. ..	1 4	0 11	0 8
35	lb.	Syr. rubi fruticosi .. ..	—	1 8	0 6	—	69	1,000	Blaud pil. mang. diox. (1) ac. arsen. ( $\frac{1}{100}$ ) C	1 7	1 1	0 9
30	lb.	Syr. rubi idæi .. ..	—	1 8	0 6	—	99	1,000	Caffeinæ citratis gr. 2 .. ..	2 0	1 3	0 11
27	lb.	Syr. rutæ .. ..	—	1 3	0 4	—	150	500	Calcii acetylsalicylatis .. ..	5 0	2 9	1 7
10	lb.	Syr. scillæ .. ..	—	0 8	0 3	—	51	1,000	Calcii lactatis gr. 5 .. ..	1 4	0 11	0 8
51	lb.	Syr. senegæ .. ..	—	3 0	0 10	—	38	1,000	Calcii sulphid. ad gr. 1 .. ..	1 2	0 10	0 7
35	lb.	Syr. sennæ Alex. .. ..	—	1 8	0 6	—	38	1,000	Carbonis lig. (salicis) gr. 5 .. ..	1 2	0 10	0 7
19	lb.	Syr. sennæ Tinn. .. ..	—	1 2	0 4	—	51	1,000	Cascaræ sag. ext. gr. 2 .. ..	1 4	0 11	0 7
42	lb.	Syr. sennæ fruct. Alex. .. ..	—	2 0	0 7	0 1	87	1,000	Cascaræ sag. ext. gr. 3 .. ..	1 10	1 2	0 9
22	lb.	Syr. tamarindi .. ..	—	1 2	0 4	—	123	1,000	Cascaræ sag. ext. gr. 5 .. ..	2 4	1 5	0 11
14	lb.	Syr. tolutanus .. ..	—	0 9	0 3	—	78	1,000	Cerevisiæ ferm. gr. $\frac{1}{2}$ .. ..	1 9	1 2	0 9
21	lb.	Syr. triplex B.P.C. .. .. C	—	1 0	0 4	—	96	1,000	Cerevisiæ ferm. gr. 2 .. ..	2 0	1 3	0 10
24	lb.	Syr. tussilaginis .. ..	—	1 4	0 5	—	126	1,000	Cerevisiæ ferm. gr. 5 .. ..	2 6	1 6	0 11
19	lb.	Syr. violæ .. ..	—	1 0	0 4	—	120	1,000	Cinnam. et quin. .. ..	2 3	1 8	1 1
17	lb.	Syr. zingiberis .. ..	—	1 0	0 4	—	264	1,000	Codeinæ gr. $\frac{1}{4}$ .. ..	B 4 5	2 5	1 4
Cost		Tabellæ	Selling Price (in containers)									
d.	per		100 s. d.	50 s. d.	25 s. d.							
63	1,000	Acidi arseniosi gr. $\frac{1}{100}$ .. .. B	1 6	1 1	0 9	222	500	Codeinæ gr. $\frac{1}{2}$ .. ..	B 7 0	3 9	2 0	
63	1,000	Acidi arseniosi gr. $\frac{1}{50}$ .. .. B	1 6	1 1	0 9	200	250	Codeinæ gr. 1 .. ..	B 12 3	6 4	3 4	
48	1,000	Acetanilidi gr. 3 .. ..	1 4	0 11	0 7	210	1,000	Codeinæ phosphatis gr. $\frac{1}{2}$ .. .. B	B 3 7	2 0	1 2	
69	1,000	Acetanilidi gr. 5 .. ..	1 8	1 1	0 9	173	500	Codeinæ phosphatis gr. 1 .. .. B	B 5 7	3 1	1 9	
69	1,000	Acetanilidi co. .. ..	1 8	1 1	0 9	151	250	Codeinæ phosphatis gr. 1 .. .. B	B 9 4	5 0	2 8	
63	1,000	Acetanilidi (3) caffein. ( $\frac{1}{2}$ ) ammon. carb. (1) .. ..	1 6	1 1	0 9	360	1,000	Corporis lutei gr. 2 (fresh gland) .. ..	5 10	3 1	1 9	
63	1,000	Acetanilidi (3) caffein. ( $\frac{1}{2}$ ) sod. bic. (1) .. ..	1 6	1 1	0 9	420	1,000	Cotarnin. hydrochl. gr. $\frac{3}{4}$ .. ..	B —	3 8	2 0	
75	1,000	Aloes et ferri gr. 4 .. ..	1 9	1 1	0 9	420	1,000	Cotarnin. pthal. gr. $\frac{3}{4}$ .. ..	B —	3 8	2 0	
87	1,000	Aloes et myrrhæ .. ..	1 11	1 2	0 9	69	1,000	Cretæ arom. pulv. gr. 5 .. ..	1 8	1 1	0 9	
75	1,000	Aloini gr. $\frac{1}{2}$ .. ..	1 9	1 1	0 9	75	1,000	Cretæ arom. c.op. gr. 5 .. .. B, ex F	1 9	1 1	0 9	
75	1,000	Aloini gr. $\frac{1}{2}$ .. ..	1 9	1 1	0 9	216	1,000	Diamorph. hyd. gr. $\frac{1}{16}$ .. .. B, F	3 8	2 0	1 2	
69	1,000	Aloini co. .. .. B	1 9	1 1	0 9	162	1,000	Diamorph. hyd. gr. $\frac{1}{8}$ .. .. B, F	2 11	1 9	1 1	
246	1,000	Amidopyrinæ gr. 5 .. ..	4 1	2 3	1 3	300	1,000	Didymin. gr. 5 (fresh gland) .. ..	4 10	2 10	1 8	
48	1,000	Ammonii bromidi gr. 5 .. ..	1 2	0 11	0 7	180	1,000	Digitalin. amorph. .. .. B	3 3	2 0	1 2	
63	1,000	Antacid (Roberts) .. ..	1 6	1 1	0 9	141	1,000	Doveri pulv. gr. 5 .. .. B, ex F	2 8	1 7	1 0	
54	1,000	Aspirin gr. 5 .. ..	1 6	1 0	0 7	60	25	Emetin. bism. iod. gr. 1 .. .. C	—	—	8 9	
105	1,000	Aspirin gr. 10 .. ..	2 0	1 4	0 11	14	10	Ephedrine sulphate (P., D. & Co.) $\frac{3}{4}$ gr. .. ..	1 6	—	—	
216	1,000	Aspirin (Howards) gr. 5 .. ..	2 6	1 6	0 10	8	6	Ephedrine sulphate (P., D. & Co.) $\frac{1}{2}$ gr. .. ..	0 10	—	—	
135	1,000	Aspirin (4) et caffein. (1) .. ..	2 8	1 7	1 0	68	100	Ephedrine sulphate (P., D. & Co.) $\frac{1}{2}$ gr. .. ..	7 6	—	—	
87	1,000	Aspirin (2 $\frac{1}{2}$ ) et phenac. (2 $\frac{1}{2}$ ) .. ..	1 10	1 1	0 9	198	1,000	Ergotæ ext. gr. 1 .. .. B	3 6	2 0	1 2	
120	1,000	Aspirin (2 $\frac{1}{2}$ ) et phenac. (2 $\frac{1}{2}$ ) et caffein. (1) .. ..	2 3	1 7	0 10	306	1,000	Ergotæ ext. gr. 2 .. .. B	5 2	2 10	1 8	
162	1,000	Aspirin (5) phenacet. (2 $\frac{1}{2}$ ) ipecac. co. (2 $\frac{1}{2}$ ) .. .. B, F	2 9	1 7	1 0	444	1,000	Ergotæ ext. gr. 3 .. .. B	7 2	3 9	2 0	
108	1,000	Aspirin (3) et pulv. ipec. co. (2) .. .. B, F	2 0	1 3	0 9	180	1,000	Ferri alginatis gr. 5 .. ..	3 3	1 9	1 1	
168	1,000	Aspirin (4) et quinina sulphatis (1) .. ..	2 11	1 8	1 0	69	1,000	Ferri redact. gr. 3 .. ..	1 9	1 1	0 9	
147	1,000	Barbitoni gr. 5 .. .. B	2 10	1 8	1 1	54	1,000	Ferri carb. sacch. gr. 5 .. ..	1 6	1 0	0 8	
174	1,000	Barbitoni sodii gr. 5 .. ..	3 1	1 9	1 1	57	1,000	Formaldeh. B.P.C. gr. 15 .. ..	—	1 1	—	
186	1,000	Benzonaphthol gr. 5 .. ..	3 3	1 10	1 2	57	1,000	Formald. et cinnam. gr. 12 .. ..	—	1 1	—	
87	1,000	Beta-naphthol gr. 3 .. ..	1 11	1 2	0 9	108	1,000	Fuci ext. gr. 4 .. ..	2 3	1 4	0 11	
111	1,000	Beta-naphthol gr. 5 .. ..	2 3	1 4	0 11	123	1,000	Fuci ext. gr. 5 .. ..	2 8	1 8	0 11	
87	1,000	Beta-naphthol co. .. ..	1 11	1 2	0 9	126	1,000	Galbani pil. co. gr. 4 .. ..	2 8	1 9	1 1	
69	1,000	Bismuthated magnesîa .. ..	—	1 3	—	75	1,000	Glycyrrh. pulv. co. gr. 30 .. ..	—	(40) 10	—	
162	1,000	Bismuthi carbonatis gr. 5 .. ..	3 0	1 9	1 1	108	1,000	Guaiaçi resinæ gr. 5 .. ..	2 3	1 4	0 11	
96	1,000	Bismuthi carb. (2 $\frac{1}{2}$ ) et sod. bic. (2 $\frac{1}{2}$ ) .. ..	1 11	1 2	0 9	99	1,000	Guaiaçi resinæ (3) sulph. (3) .. ..	2 0	1 3	0 11	
87	1,000	Bism. carb. (2) sod. bic. (2) p. zingib. (1) .. ..	1 9	1 0	0 9	123	1,000	Guaiaacol. carbonatis gr. 5 .. ..	2 2	1 4	0 10	
96	1,000	Bismuthi carb. (2) sod. bic. (1 $\frac{1}{2}$ ) p. zingib. ( $\frac{1}{2}$ ) p. rhei (1) .. ..	1 11	1 2	0 9	90	1,000	Hæmoglobîn. co. .. ..	1 11	1 2	0 9	
111	1,000	Bismuthi carb. (2) pepsin. (1) carb. lig. (2) .. ..	2 3	1 4	0 10	63	1,000	Hexaminæ gr. 5 .. ..	1 6	1 1	0 9	
150	1,000	Bismuthi salicylatis gr. 5 .. ..	2 10	1 7	1 0	27	1,000	Hydrargyri c. creta gr. $\frac{1}{2}$ .. ..	0 11	0 9	0 7	
135	1,000	Bismuthi subnitratîs gr. 5 .. ..	2 6	1 6	0 11	27	1,000	Hydrargyri c. creta gr. 1 .. ..	0 11	0 9	0 7	



Cost		Tabellæ	Selling Price (in containers)			Cost	Tabellæ	Selling Price (in containers)				
d.	per		100 s. d.	50 s. d.	25 s. d.			100 s. d.	50 s. d.	25 s. d.		
36	1,000	Hydrargyri subchloridi gr. 1 .. ..	1 1	0 9	0 7	63	1,000	Sodii citratis gr. 5 .. ..	1 6	1 1	0 9	
63	1,000	Hydrargyri subchloridi gr. 3 .. ..	1 4	0 11	0 7	108	1,000	Sodii phosph. ac. (5) hexamin. (5) ..	2 0	1 3	0 10	
93	1,000	Hydrargyri subchloridi gr. 5 .. ..	1 8	1 1	0 9	111	500	Sulphonal gr. 5 .. ..	C 3 8	2 0	1 3	
180	1,000	Hyoscine hydrobr. gr. $\frac{1}{100}$ .. ..	B 3 3	1 9	1 1	51	1,000	Sulph. præcip. (5) et pot. bitart. (1) ..	1 5	1 0	0 8	
144	1,000	Hyoscine hydrobr. gr. $\frac{1}{100}$ .. ..	B 2 8	1 7	0 11	270	1,000	Suprarenal gr. 5 (trimmed gland) ..	4 7	2 6	1 5	
57	1,000	Iodised throat .. ..	—	1 1	—	69	1,000	Syr. Eastoni M 30 .. ..	B 1 6	1 0	0 8	
300	1,000	Lactic. bacilli .. ..	4 10	2 10	1 8	111	1,000	Syr. Eastoni 3j. .. ..	B 2 3	1 4	0 10	
147	1,000	Lithii carbonatis gr. 5 .. ..	2 10	1 8	1 1	162	1,000	Syr. glyceroph. co. M 30 .. ..	C 2 11	1 9	1 1	
147	1,000	Lithii citratis gr. 5 .. ..	2 10	1 8	1 1	111	1,000	Syr. hypoph. co. 3j. .. ..	C 2 3	1 4	0 11	
252	1,000	Lithii citratis eff. gr. 5 in gr. 15 ..	4 1	2 10	1 4	192	1,000	Theobrom. et sod. sal. gr. 5 .. ..	3 5	1 11	1 2	
330	1,000	Mammary gland gr. 5 (fresh gland) ..	5 3	2 11	1 8	162	100	Theophyllin-sod. acet. gr. 4 .. ..	—	12 4	6 5	
129	500	Methylsulphonal gr. 5 .. ..	C 4 1	2 4	1 4	111	500	"Three bromides" .. ..	2 3	1 4	0 10	
270	1,000	Mixed gland (female) .. ..	4 6	2 5	1 5	135	1,000	"Three syrups" .. ..	C 2 8	1 7	1 0	
240	1,000	Mixed gland (male) .. ..	4 1	2 3	1 3	258	1,000	"Three valeriantes" .. ..	4 4	2 5	1 5	
300	500	Mixed gland (tetra) .. ..	9 2	4 10	2 7	261	1,000	Thymi gland. gr. 5 (fresh gland) ..	5 2	2 5	1 5	
63	1,000	Nitroglycerini gr. $\frac{1}{100}$ , $\frac{1}{150}$ , $\frac{1}{200}$ ..	1 6	1 1	0 9	210	1,000	Thyroidei B.P.C. .. ..	3 6	2 0	1 2	
330	1,000	Ovarian. gr. 5 (fresh gland) .. ..	5 3	2 11	1 8	66	1,000	Thyroidei sicci gr. $\frac{1}{4}$ .. ..	1 9	0 11	0 8	
240	1,000	Ox bile (purif.) gr. 5 .. ..	4 1	2 3	1 3	75	1,000	Thyroidei sicci gr. $\frac{1}{2}$ .. ..	2 0	1 2	0 10	
384	500	Parathyroidei. gr. $\frac{1}{10}$ (desiccated) ..	11 8	6 1	3 3	132	1,000	Thyroidei sicci gr. 1 .. ..	2 10	1 8	1 1	
246	500	Parathyroidei. gr. $\frac{1}{20}$ (desiccated) ..	7 7	4 1	2 3	240	1,000	Thyroidei sicci gr. 2 .. ..	4 6	2 4	1 4	
132	1,000	Pepsini gr. 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ (coated) .. ..	2 6	1 6	0 11	250	500	Thyroidei sicci gr. 5 .. ..	7 9	4 3	2 3	
87	1,000	Phenacetini gr. 5 .. ..	1 9	1 1	0 9	45	100	Triple glycerophosphates (P. D.) ..	5 0	—	—	
126	1,000	Phenacetini, quin., caffen. .. ..	2 4	1 4	0 11	73	100	Trypsogen .. ..	per	doz.	1 4	
99	1,000	Phenacetini (4) et caff. cit. (1) ..	2 0	1 2	0 9							
132	1,000	Phenazoni gr. 5 .. ..	2 4	1 6	0 11	Cost		Tabellæ, Hypodermic			Sell	
144	1,000	Phenazoni (4) et caff. cit. (1) ..	2 8	1 6	0 11			(Tubes of ten tablets)				
69	1,000	Phenolphthaleini gr. 1 .. ..	1 6	1 1	0 9	d.	per				per	s. d.
87	1,000	Phenolphthaleini gr. 2 .. ..	1 9	1 2	0 9	60	doz.	Adrenalin gr. $\frac{1}{100}$ .. ..	..	..	tube	0 9
141	1,000	Phenolphthaleini gr. 5 .. ..	2 8	1 8	1 1	54	doz.	Apomorphinæ hydrochloridi gr. $\frac{1}{10}$ ..	C	..	tube	0 9
300	500	Pituitar. gr. 2 (whole gland) .. ..	9 3	4 10	2 7	39	doz.	Atropinæ sulphatis gr. $\frac{1}{100}$ .. ..	B	..	tube	0 7
300	500	Pituitar. (anterior) gr. 2 .. ..	9 3	4 10	2 7	60	doz.	Caffeinæ sodio-salic. gr. $\frac{1}{2}$ .. ..	..	..	tube	0 9
330	500	Pituitar. (posterior) gr. $\frac{1}{10}$ (desiccated)	10 4	5 3	2 10	54	doz.	Cocainæ hydrochloridi gr. $\frac{1}{100}$ .. ..	B, F	..	tube	0 9
38	1,000	Potassii bicarbonatis gr. 5 .. ..	1 2	0 11	0 7	60	doz.	Cocainæ hydrochloridi gr. $\frac{1}{8}$ .. ..	B, F	..	tube	0 10
45	1,000	Potassii bromidi gr. 5 .. ..	1 2	0 11	0 8	66	doz.	Cocainæ hydrochloridi gr. $\frac{1}{4}$ .. ..	B, F	..	tube	0 10
16	1,000	Potassii chloratis gr. 5 .. ..	0 9	0 7	0 6	79	doz.	Cocainæ hydrochloridi gr. $\frac{1}{2}$ .. ..	B, F	..	tube	0 10
22	1,000	Potassii chloratis et boracis gr. 5 ..	0 11	0 8	0 6	90	doz.	Cocainæ hydrochloridi gr. $\frac{1}{4}$ .. ..	B, F	..	tube	1 2
44	1,000	Potassii chlor. et bor. et cocain. (gr. $\frac{1}{100}$ ) ..	C 1 2	0 11	0 7	42	doz.	Diamorphinæ hydrochloridi gr. $\frac{1}{100}$ ..	B, F	..	tube	0 8
168	500	Prostate gland gr. 5 (fresh gland) ..	5 5	3 0	1 9	42	doz.	Diamorphinæ hydrochloridi gr. $\frac{1}{8}$ ..	B, F	..	tube	0 8
63	1,000	Quininæ ammon. M 30 .. ..	1 6	1 1	0 9	39	doz.	Digitalini gr. $\frac{1}{100}$ .. ..	B	..	tube	0 7
99	1,000	Quininæ ammon. 3j. .. ..	2 0	1 4	0 11	42	doz.	Homatropinæ hydrobromidi gr. $\frac{1}{100}$ ..	B	..	tube	0 7
120	1,000	Quininæ ammon. et cinnam. 3j. ..	2 4	1 8	1 0	42	doz.	Hyoscine hydrobromidi gr. $\frac{1}{100}$ ..	B	..	tube	0 7
79	1,000	Quininæ bisul. gr. 1 .. ..	1 9	1 2	0 9	60	doz.	Morphinæ sulphatis gr. $\frac{1}{8}$ .. ..	B, F	..	tube	0 9
153	1,000	Quininæ bisul. gr. 2 .. ..	2 10	1 8	1 1	66	doz.	Morphinæ sulphatis gr. $\frac{1}{4}$ .. ..	B, F	..	tube	0 11
105	500	Quininæ bisul. gr. 3 .. ..	3 7	2 0	1 2	66	doz.	Morphinæ sulphatis gr. $\frac{1}{2}$ .. ..	B, F	..	tube	0 11
170	500	Quininæ bisul. gr. 5 .. ..	5 7	2 11	1 8	84	doz.	Morphinæ sulphatis gr. $\frac{1}{2}$ .. ..	B, F	..	tube	1 1
300	500	Quininæ ethyl carb. gr. 5 .. ..	9 2	4 10	2 8	48	doz.	Morphinæ sulphatis ( $\frac{1}{8}$ ) et atropinæ sulphatis ( $\frac{1}{100}$ ) ..	B, F	..	tube	0 9
93	1,000	Quininæ hydrobrom. gr. 1 .. ..	1 11	1 2	0 9	48	doz.	Morphinæ sulphatis ( $\frac{1}{8}$ ) et atropinæ sulphatis ( $\frac{1}{100}$ ) ..	B, F	..	tube	0 11
177	1,000	Quininæ hydrobrom. gr. 2 .. ..	3 2	1 9	1 1	48	doz.	Morphinæ sulphatis ( $\frac{1}{4}$ ) et atropinæ sulphatis ( $\frac{1}{100}$ ) ..	B, F	..	tube	0 11
177	1,000	Quininæ hydroch. gr. 2 .. ..	3 2	1 9	1 1	48	doz.	Morphinæ sulphatis ( $\frac{1}{4}$ ) et atropinæ sulphatis ( $\frac{1}{100}$ ) ..	B, F	..	tube	0 11
129	500	Quininæ hydroch. gr. 3 .. ..	4 3	2 5	1 4	48	doz.	Morphinæ sulphatis ( $\frac{1}{4}$ ) et atropinæ sulphatis ( $\frac{1}{100}$ ) ..	B, F	..	tube	0 11
204	500	Quininæ hydroch. gr. 5 .. ..	6 5	3 6	1 11	48	doz.	Morphinæ sulphatis ( $\frac{1}{4}$ ) et atropinæ sulphatis ( $\frac{1}{100}$ ) ..	B, F	..	tube	0 11
177	1,000	Quininæ salicyl. gr. 2 .. ..	3 2	1 9	1 1	63	doz.	Morphinæ sulphatis ( $\frac{1}{8}$ ) et atropinæ sulphatis ( $\frac{1}{100}$ ) ..	B, F	..	tube	0 11
204	500	Quininæ salicyl. gr. 5 .. ..	6 5	3 6	1 11	60	doz.	Morphinæ tartratis gr. $\frac{1}{8}$ .. ..	B, F	..	tube	0 9
87	1,000	Rhei (3) et sod. bic. (2) .. ..	1 11	1 2	0 9	66	doz.	Morphinæ tartratis gr. $\frac{1}{4}$ .. ..	B, F	..	tube	0 11
87	1,000	Rhei (3) zingib. ( $\frac{1}{2}$ ) sod. bic. ( $\frac{1}{2}$ ) ..	1 9	1 2	0 10	36	doz.	Physostigminæ salicylatis gr. $\frac{1}{100}$ ..	B	..	tube	0 7
78	1,000	Rhei pil. co. gr. 4 .. ..	1 9	1 1	0 9	60	doz.	Pilocarpinæ nitratis gr. $\frac{1}{10}$ .. ..	B	..	tube	0 10
75	1,000	Rhei pulv. co. gr. 5 .. ..	1 9	1 1	0 9	72	doz.	Pilocarpinæ nitratis gr. $\frac{1}{4}$ .. ..	B	..	tube	0 11
51	1,000	Saccharini 550 gr. 0.3 (500—200—100)	3 3	1 7	1 0	84	doz.	Pilocarpinæ nitratis gr. $\frac{1}{2}$ .. ..	B	..	tube	1 1
360	1,000	Salicini gr. 5 .. ..	5 10	3 1	1 9	72	doz.	Quininæ hydrobrom. gr. $\frac{1}{2}$ .. ..	B	..	tube	0 11
87	1,000	Salol. gr. 5 .. ..	1 10	1 2	0 9	48	doz.	Sparteine sulphatis gr. $\frac{1}{2}$ .. ..	B	..	tube	0 7
135	100	Santonini gr. 1 .. ..	—	—	5 3	39	doz.	Strychninæ hydrochloridi gr. $\frac{1}{100}$ ..	B	..	tube	0 7
139	100	Santonini co. B.P.C. .. ..	—	—	5 3	39	doz.	Strychninæ hydrochloridi gr. $\frac{1}{50}$ ..	B	..	tube	0 7
185	250	Santonini ( $\frac{1}{2}$ ) et hyd. subchl. ( $\frac{1}{2}$ ) ..	—	—	3 1	39	doz.	Strychninæ sulphatis gr. $\frac{1}{100}$ ..	B	..	tube	0 7
13	1,000	Soda-mint gr. 5 .. ..	0 9	0 7	0 6	39	doz.	Strychninæ sulphatis gr. $\frac{1}{50}$ ..	B	..	tube	0 7
22	1,000	Sodii bicarbonatis gr. 5 .. ..	0 9	0 7	0 6	39	doz.	Strychninæ sulphatis gr. $\frac{1}{50}$ ..	B	..	tube	0 7
32	1,000	Sodii citratis gr. 2 .. ..	1 1	0 9	0 7	39	doz.	Strychninæ sulphatis gr. $\frac{1}{50}$ ..	B	..	tube	0 7



Cost		Ta—Ti	Selling Price				Cost		Ti Tincturæ—(cont.)	Selling Price					
d.	per		16 oz. s. d.	4 oz. s. d.	1 oz. s. d.	1 dr. s. d.	d.	per		16 oz. s. d.	4 oz. s. d.	1 oz. s. d.	1 dr. s. d.		
104	oz.	Taka diastase (P.D.) ..	—	—	13 0	2 0	81	lb.	Tr. anthemidis ..	—	2 10	0 10	0 2		
36	4 oz.	Taka diastase elixir ..	—	4 6	1 2	0 2	96	lb.	Tr. antiperiodica B.P.C. ..	C	—	3 5	0 11	0 2	
32	4 oz.	Taka diastase liq. ..	—	4 0	1 0	0 2	78	lb.	Tr. apocyni ..	—	2 10	0 10	0 2		
77	100	Taka diastase tablets gr. 2½ ..	doz.	1 3	—	—	46	lb.	Tr. arnicæ florum ..	5 9	1 8	0 6	0 1		
18	lb.	Talcum opt. ..	2 3	0 8	0 2½	—	72	lb.	Tr. arnicæ radice ..	9 0	2 7	0 9	0 2		
5.5	lb.	Talcum coml. ..	0 8	0 2½	0 1	—	80	lb.	Tr. asafetidæ ..	—	2 9	0 9	0 2		
12	lb.	Tallow ..	1 6	0 6	0 1½	—	234	lb.	Tr. aurantii ..	—	7 6	2 2	0 4		
38	lb.	Tamarindi pulpa ..	4 9	1 5	0 5	—	195	lb.	Tr. aurantii P.B. '85 ..	—	6 6	1 9	0 3		
20	lb.	Tamarindus W.I. ..	2 6	0 9	0 3	—	282	lb.	Tr. aurantii dulcis ..	—	9 6	2 5	0 4		
24	oz.	Tannalbin ..	—	—	3 6	0 6	64	lb.	Tr. belladonnæ ..	C	—	2 4	0 8	0 2	
20	20	Tannalbin tablets gr. 7½ ..	doz.	1 6	—	—	68	lb.	Tr. benzoini comp. ..	7 10	2 4	0 8	0 2		
15	25gm	Tannoform ..	—	—	—	0 6	81	lb.	Tr. benzoini simp. ..	—	2 8	0 9	0 2		
39	lb.	Taraxaci radix Ang. incis. ..	4 10	1 5	0 5	—	96	lb.	Tr. berberidis ..	—	3 2	0 11	0 2		
34	lb.	Terebenum ..	—	1 4	0 5	—	84	lb.	Tr. boldo ..	—	3 0	0 10	0 2		
14	oz.	Terebinth. chia. ..	—	—	2 0	0 4	72	lb.	Tr. bryoniæ ..	—	2 7	0 9	0 2		
15	lb.	Terebinth. Venet. fact. ..	2 0	0 8	0 3	—	72	lb.	Tr. buchu ..	—	2 5	0 8	0 2		
34	lb.	Terebinth. Venet. ver. ..	4 3	1 3	0 5	—	108	lb.	Tr. calendulæ ..	—	3 11	1 1	0 2		
3	oz.	Terpini hydras ..	—	—	0 6	0 1	57	lb.	Tr. calumbæ ..	—	2 0	0 7	0 1		
5	oz.	Terpineol ..	—	—	0 9	0 2	46	lb.	Tr. camphoræ co. ..	C	—	1 7	0 5	0 1	
6	oz.	Terpinol ..	—	—	1 0	0 2	32	oz.	Tr. cannabis ind. ..	B, F	—	4 6	0 8		
30	lb.	Terra rosæ ..	3 9	1 2	0 4	—	90	lb.	Tr. cantharidini ..	C	—	3 0	0 10	0 2	
		<b>Test Papers in Books</b>						88	lb.	Tr. cantharidis P.B. '98 ..	C	—	3 0	0 10	0 2
18	doz.	Congo red ..	each	0 3	—	—	98	lb.	Tr. cantharidis acet. ..	C	—	3 4	1 0	0 2	
12	doz.	Litmus red or blue ..	each	0 3	—	—	54	lb.	Tr. capsici ..	—	2 0	0 7	0 1		
15	doz.	Litmus neutral ..	each	0 3	—	—	114	lb.	Tr. capsici fortior B.P.C. ..	—	4 2	1 2	0 2		
18	doz.	Methyl orange ..	each	0 3	—	—	87	lb.	Tr. cardamomi ..	—	3 1	0 10	0 2		
27	doz.	Phenolphthalein ..	each	0 5	—	—	40	lb.	Tr. cardamomi co. ..	—	1 5	0 5	0 1		
15	doz.	Starch ..	each	0 3	—	—	123	lb.	Tr. carminativa ..	—	4 3	1 2	0 2		
15	doz.	Starch and iodide ..	each	0 3	—	—	84	lb.	Tr. cascariæ ..	—	3 0	0 11	0 2		
27	doz.	Turmeric ..	each	0 5	—	—	100	lb.	Tr. cascariellæ ..	—	3 7	1 0	0 2		
108	oz.	Tetronal ..	C	—	—	2 10	15	oz.	Tr. castorei ..	—	—	2 3	0 4		
72	oz.	Thallii acetat. ..	—	—	—	1 8	48	lb.	Tr. catechu ..	—	1 9	0 6	0 1		
189	oz.	Thallin. sulph. ..	—	—	—	5 8	11	oz.	Tr. cerei B.P.C. ..	—	—	1 8	0 3		
14	oz.	Theobromina ..	—	—	2 0	0 4	60	lb.	Tr. chiratæ ..	—	2 2	0 8	0 2		
27	oz.	Theobrominæ acetylsal. ..	—	—	4 0	0 8	72	lb.	Tr. chloroformi comp. ..	—	2 9	0 10	0 2		
16	oz.	Theobrominæ-sod. acet. ..	—	—	2 4	0 4	40	lb.	Tr. chlor. et morph. B.P. '85 ..	B	—	2 4	0 9	0 2	
11	oz.	Theobrominæ-sod. sal. ..	—	—	1 8	0 3	150	lb.	Tr. chlorof. et morph. co. ..	B, F	—	—	2 2	0 4	
144	oz.	Theocinæ-sod. acet. ..	—	—	—	3 5	60	lb.	Tr. cimicifugæ ..	—	2 2	0 7	0 1		
54	50	Theominal tablets ..	doz.	2 0	—	—	69	lb.	Tr. cinchonæ (rub.) ..	—	2 5	0 8	0 2		
84	oz.	Theophyllin.-sod. acet. ..	—	—	—	1 9	72	lb.	Tr. cinchonæ co. ..	—	2 6	0 8	0 2		
33.6	50 cc.	Thilocologne ..	3 6	per	tube	—	76	lb.	Tr. cinchonæ flavæ ..	—	2 8	0 9	0 2		
37.6	100 cc.	Thilocologne ..	4 9	per	tube	—	23	oz.	Tr. cinnamomi ..	—	—	3 5	0 6		
65	oz.	Thiocol. ..	—	—	—	1 7	69	lb.	Tr. cinnamomi co. ..	—	2 5	0 9	0 2		
43	6 oz.	Thiocol syrup ..	—	—	0 11	0 2	78	lb.	Tr. cocæ ..	B, F	3 2	1 0	0 2		
27	25	Thiocol tablets ..	doz.	1 8	—	—	16	oz.	Tr. cocci ..	—	—	2 4	0 4		
28	oz.	Thioform ..	—	—	3 6	0 8	78	lb.	Tr. colchici ..	C	—	2 9	0 9	0 2	
60	oz.	Thiol ..	—	—	7 6	1 6	60	lb.	Tr. colchici sem. B.P. '98 ..	—	2 2	0 7	0 1		
30	oz.	Thiosinamina ..	—	—	4 3	0 8	84	lb.	Tr. colchici cormi ..	C	—	3 0	0 10	0 2	
7	oz.	Thio-urea ..	—	—	1 1	0 2	93	lb.	Tr. collinsoniæ canad. ..	—	3 4	1 0	0 2		
24	oz.	Thorii nitras pur. ..	—	—	3 6	0 6	12	oz.	Tr. colocynthidis ..	—	—	1 9	0 3		
36	lb.	Thresh's reagent ..	—	1 6	0 5	—	90	lb.	Tr. condurango ..	—	3 2	1 0	0 2		
18	lb.	Thus ..	2 3	0 8	0 3	—	9	oz.	Tr. conii ..	C	—	1 4	0 3		
18	oz.	Thymol ..	—	—	2 8	0 5	7	oz.	Tr. convallariæ ..	—	—	1 1	0 2		
84	oz.	Thymol carbonas ..	—	—	12 4	1 10	111	lb.	Tr. coto ..	—	4 0	1 1	0 2		
42	oz.	Thymol iodidum ..	—	—	6 2	1 0	13	oz.	Tr. croci ..	—	—	1 10	0 4		
48	oz.	Thyroideum siccum ..	—	—	7 0	1 2	10	oz.	Tr. cubebæ ..	—	—	1 6	0 3		
32	lb.	Tiliæ flores ..	4 0	1 2	0 4	—	26	oz.	Tr. curcumæ ..	—	—	3 9	0 7		
84	lb.	Thymotussin ..	—	3 3	0 10	—	84	lb.	Tr. cuspariæ ..	—	3 0	0 10	0 2		
		<b>Tincturæ</b>						88	lb.	Tr. damianæ ..	—	3 2	0 11	0 2	
72	lb.	Tr. aconiti ..	B	—	2 4	0 9	0 2	10	oz.	Tr. daturæ sem. ..	C	—	1 6	0 3	
102	lb.	Tr. aconiti Fleming ..	B	—	4 0	1 2	0 2	68	lb.	Tr. digitalis ..	C	—	2 4	0 8	0 2
90	lb.	Tr. adonis vernalis ..	—	3 0	0 10	0 2	9	oz.	Tr. droseræ rot. ..	—	—	1 4	0 3		
8	oz.	Tr. alii ..	—	—	1 2	0 2	81	lb.	Tr. ergotæ ..	B	—	2 10	0 10	0 2	
48	lb.	Tr. aloes ..	—	1 9	0 5	0 1	150	lb.	Tr. ergotæ ætherea ..	B	—	5 5	1 7	0 3	
39	lb.	Tr. ammoniæ co. B.P.C. ..	4 6	1 6	0 5	—	84	lb.	Tr. ergotæ ammoniata ..	B	—	3 0	0 10	0 2	
								7	oz.	Tr. eucalypti fol. ..	—	—	1 1	0 2	
								9	oz.	Tr. eucalypti gum. ..	—	—	1 4	0 3	
								7	oz.	Tr. euonymi ..	—	—	1 1	0 2	



Cost		Ti Tincturae—(cont.)	Selling Price				Cost	per	Ti—Tr Tincturae—(cont.)	Selling Price			
d.	per		16 oz. s. d.	4 oz. s. d.	1 oz. s. d.	1 dr. s. d.				16 oz. s. d.	4 oz. s. d.	1 oz. s. d.	1 dr. s. d.
10	oz.	Tr. euonymi. virid. ..	—	—	1 5	0 3	51	lb.	Tr. quiniæ ammoniata ..	6 2	1 10	0 7	0 1
78	lb.	Tr. euphorbiæ ..	—	2 9	0 9	0 2			Tr. quin. am., pkd. (std. bot.)	—	2 4	1 6	3ij.
52	lb.	Tr. ferri acetatis ..	—	2 0	0 7	0 1	72	lb.	Tr. quin. ammon. c. cinnam.	—	2 4	0 9	0 2
24	lb.	Tr. ferri perchloridi ..	3 6	1 0	0 4	0 1	42	lb.	Tr. rhei co. ..	5 3	1 6	0 5	0 1
56	lb.	Tr. ferri pomati ..	—	2 0	0 7	0 1	50	lb.	Tr. rhei '85 ..	11 0	3 2	0 11	0 2
84	lb.	Tr. gallæ ..	—	3 0	0 10	0 2	7	oz.	Tr. rhus toxicod. ..	—	—	1 1	0 2
58	lb.	Tr. gelsemii ..	C	2 1	0 7	0 1	50	lb.	Tr. scillæ ..	—	1 10	0 7	0 1
44	lb.	Tr. gentianæ co. ..	5 6	1 7	0 6	0 1	78	lb.	Tr. senegæ ..	—	2 10	0 10	0 2
8	oz.	Tr. gossypii ..	—	—	1 2	0 2	52	lb.	Tr. sennæ co. Alex. ..	—	2 0	0 7	0 1
7	oz.	Tr. grindeliæ ..	—	—	1 1	0 2	48	lb.	Tr. sennæ co. Tinnev. ..	—	1 11	0 7	0 1
90	lb.	Tr. guaiaci ..	—	3 0	0 10	0 2	90	lb.	Tr. serpentariæ ..	—	3 2	0 11	0 2
81	lb.	Tr. guaiaci ammoniata ..	—	3 0	0 10	0 2	50	lb.	Tr. stramonii ..	C	1 9	0 6	0 1
10	oz.	Tr. guaranæ ..	—	—	1 6	0 3	63	lb.	Tr. stramonii sem. ..	C	2 3	0 8	0 2
48	lb.	Tr. hamamelidis ..	—	1 9	0 7	0 1	99	lb.	Tr. strophanthi ..	C	3 7	1 0	0 2
96	lb.	Tr. hellebori nigri ..	—	3 5	1 0	0 2	8	oz.	Tr. sumbul ..	—	—	1 2	0 2
15	oz.	Tr. hibisci ..	—	—	2 3	0 4	90	lb.	Tr. tolutana ..	—	3 0	0 10	0 2
105	lb.	Tr. hydrastis ..	C	3 10	1 1	0 2	63	lb.	Tr. valerianæ ..	—	2 4	0 8	0 2
69	lb.	Tr. hyoscyami ..	C	2 6	0 9	0 2	81	lb.	Tr. valerianæ ætheræ ..	—	2 10	0 10	0 2
9	oz.	Tr. ignatiæ amaræ ..	C	—	1 4	0 3	90	lb.	Tr. valerianæ ammoniata ..	—	3 1	0 10	0 2
228	lb.	Tr. iodi ætheræ ..	—	7 9	2 0	0 4	90	lb.	Tr. veratri ..	C	3 2	1 0	0 2
108	lb.	Tr. iodi fortis ..	—	4 0	1 2	0 2	8	oz.	Tr. viburni prunifol. ..	—	—	1 2	0 2
76	lb.	Tr. iodi mitis ..	9 6	2 9	0 9	0 2	78	lb.	Tr. zingiberis ..	—	2 7	0 9	0 2
10	oz.	Tr. iodi (French Cdx.) ..	—	—	1 6	0 3	90	lb.	Tr. zingiberis fort. P.B. '85 ..	—	3 0	0 10	0 2
50	lb.	Tr. iodi decolorata ..	—	3 3	1 0	0 2			Tr. zingiberis fort., pkd. ..	3ij.	2 0	3i.	1 2
120	lb.	Tr. iodi decolorat. fort. B.P.C. ..	—	4 3	1 3	0 3							
10	oz.	Tr. ipecacuanhæ ..	—	—	1 6	0 3							
9	oz.	Tr. ipecacuanhæ ct opii ..	B, F	—	1 4	0 3	179	lb.	Toilet vinegar P.L.F. ..	—	6 9	1 10	0 4
25	oz.	Tr. iridis ..	—	—	3 8	0 7			Toilet vinegar (indust.), pkd. ..	3iv.	2 0	3ij.	1 3
54	lb.	Tr. jaborandi ..	C	2 10	0 7	0 1	60	lb.	Tonca fabæ Para frosted ..	—	2 2	0 7	0 1
88	lb.	Tr. jalapæ ..	—	3 2	0 11	0 2	156	lb.	Tonca fabæ Angostura ..	—	5 7	1 7	0 3
87	lb.	Tr. jalapæ co. ..	—	3 2	0 11	0 2							
64	lb.	Tr. kino ..	—	2 4	0 8	0 2							
64	lb.	Tr. kolæ ..	—	2 4	0 8	0 2							
63	lb.	Tr. krameria ..	—	2 4	0 8	0 2	32	lb.	<b>Tooth Pastes</b>				
10	oz.	Tr. laricis ..	—	—	1 6	0 3	40	lb.	Antiseptic P.L.F. ..	—	1 2	0 4	—
88	lb.	Tr. lavandulæ co. ..	—	2 10	0 9	0 2	65	lb.	Areca P.L.F. ..	—	1 6	0 6	—
270	lb.	Tr. limonis ..	—	8 10	2 9	0 5	36	lb.	Carbolic P.L.F. ..	—	2 4	0 8	—
183	lb.	Tr. limonis '85 ..	—	6 6	1 9	0 3	30	lb.	Cherry P.L.F. ..	—	1 4	0 5	—
60	lb.	Tr. lobeliæ ..	C	2 2	0 7	0 1	40	lb.	Red Rose P.L.F. ..	—	1 1	0 4	—
84	lb.	Tr. lobeliæ ætheræ ..	C	3 0	0 10	0 2			Thymol P.L.F. ..	—	1 6	0 6	—
72	lb.	Tr. lupuli ..	—	2 9	0 10	0 2							
14	oz.	Tr. lycopodii ..	—	—	2 0	0 4			<b>Tooth Powders</b>				
7	oz.	Tr. maticæ ..	—	—	1 1	0 2	28	lb.	Antacid P.L.F. ..	3 6	1 0	0 4	—
90	lb.	Tr. myrrhæ ..	—	3 2	0 11	0 2	96	lb.	Antiseptic P.L.F. ..	—	3 6	1 0	0 2
102	lb.	Tr. myrrhæ co. vet. P.L.F. ..	12 6	3 9	1 1	—	90	lb.	Aromatic P.L.F. ..	—	3 4	0 11	0 2
96	lb.	Tr. myrrhæ et boracis P.L.F. ..	12 0	3 6	1 0	0 2	27	lb.	Carbolic P.L.F. ..	3 6	1 0	0 4	—
111	lb.	Tr. myrrhæ et boracis B.P.C. ..	—	4 0	1 1	0 2	10	lb.	Denture P.L.F. ..	1 8	0 7	0 3	—
262	lb.	Tr. myrrhæ et boracis c. eau de Cologne P.L.F. ..	—	8 6	2 3	—	24	lb.	Quininc P.L.F. ..	3 0	1 0	0 3	—
56	lb.	Tr. nucis vomicæ ..	C	2 0	0 7	0 1	50	lb.	Rhatany P.L.F. ..	6 3	2 0	0 8	0 2
183	lb.	Tr. odontalg. P.L.F. ..	C	—	1 8	0 4	18	lb.	Rose P.L.F. ..	2 3	0 8	0 3	—
99	lb.	Tr. opii ..	B, F	3 7	1 0	0 2	26	lb.	Saponaceous P.L.F. ..	3 3	1 0	0 4	—
93	lb.	Tr. opii B.P. '98 ..	B, F	3 4	0 11	0 2	20	lb.	Thymol P.L.F. ..	2 6	1 1	0 4	—
78	lb.	Tr. opii ammoniata ..	C	2 10	0 10	0 2	7	lb.	Tow ..	1 2	—	—	—
84	lb.	Tr. opii aq. (1% morph.) ..	B, F	3 0	0 10	0 2	9	lb.	Tow, carbolised ..	1 4	—	—	—
202	lb.	Tr. opii crocata B.P.C. ..	B, F	7 2	2 1	0 4	102	lb.	Tragacantha ..	—	3 9	1 1	—
108	lb.	Tr. opii deod. U.S.P. ..	B, F	3 11	1 1	0 2	192	lb.	Tragacanthæ pulv. opt. ..	—	6 10	1 11	0 4
40	lb.	Tr. persicis B.P.C. ..	—	1 5	0 5	0 1	120	lb.	Tragacanthæ pulv. sec. ..	—	4 3	1 3	0 3
14	oz.	Tr. phosphori co. ..	—	—	2 0	0 4	42	oz.	Triferrin ..	—	—	—	1 0
108	lb.	Tr. podophylli ..	—	3 11	1 1	0 2	24	30	Triferrin tablets gr. 5 ..	doz.	1 3	—	—
102	lb.	Tr. podophylli ammoniata ..	—	3 8	1 0	0 2	15	lb.	Tripoli, photographic ..	2 0	0 7	0 2	—
60	lb.	Tr. pruni virginianæ ..	—	2 2	0 8	0 2	8	lb.	Tripoli, polishing ..	1 0	0 4	0 1	—
72	lb.	Tr. pulsatillæ ..	—	2 7	0 9	0 2							
87	lb.	Tr. pyrethri ..	—	3 0	0 10	0 2							
84	lb.	Tr. pyrethri florum ..	—	3 0	0 10	0 2							
48	lb.	Tr. quassia ..	—	1 9	0 6	0 1	36	lb.	<b>Trochischi</b>				
58	lb.	Tr. quillaia ..	—	2 1	0 8	0 2	42	lb.	Troch. absorb. ..	—	1 4	0 5	—
273	lb.	Tr. quiniæ ..	—	9 8	2 6	0 4	54	lb.	Troch. acidi benzoici ..	—	1 6	0 5	—
									Troch. acidi benzoici T.H. ..	—	2 0	0 7	—







Cost		Un	Selling Price			
d.	per		16 oz. s. d.	4 oz. s. d.	1 oz. s. d.	1 dr. s. d.
48	lb.	Ung. hyd. nitratis ..	—	1 9	0 6	—
28	lb.	Ung. hyd. nitratis dil. ..	3 6	1 0	0 4	—
46	lb.	Ung. hyd. oleatis ..	5 9	1 9	0 7	—
19	lb.	Ung. hyd. oxidi flavi .. C	2 6	0 9	0 3	—
40	lb.	Ung. hyd. oxidi rubri .. C	5 0	1 5	0 5	—
64	lb.	Ung. hyd. subchloridi ..	—	2 4	0 8	0 2
24	lb.	Ung. ichthamol. ...	—	1 0	0 4	—
48	lb.	Ung. ichthamol. co. B.P.C. ..	—	1 9	0 6	0 1
63	lb.	Ung. iodi ..	—	2 4	0 8	0 2
48	lb.	Ung. iodi denigrescens ..	—	1 10	0 7	—
39	lb.	Ung. iodi denigresc. N.H.I. ..	—	1 5	0 5	—
78	lb.	Ung. iodoformi ..	—	2 9	0 9	0 2
33	lb.	Ung. lanæ co. ..	4 3	1 3	0 5	0 1
60	lb.	Ung. menthol 5% ..	—	2 2	0 8	0 2
42	lb.	Ung. mercuriale ("Trooper") ..	5 3	1 6	0 5	—
33	lb.	Ung. metallorum B.P.C. ..	4 2	1 3	0 5	—
42	lb.	Ung. methyl salicyl. fort. ..	—	1 6	0 6	0 1
30	lb.	Ung. methyl salicyl. dil. ..	—	1 2	0 5	—
84	lb.	Ung. methyl salicyl. co. fort. ..	—	3 0	0 10	0 2
45	lb.	Ung. methyl salicyl. co. dil. ..	—	1 7	0 6	0 1
11	oz.	Ung. oleoresinæ capsici ..	—	—	1 8	0 3
18	oz.	Ung. oleoresinæ capsici co. ..	—	—	2 8	0 6
26	oz.	Ung. opii .. B, F	—	—	3 9	0 7
18	lb.	Ung. paraf. alb. ..	2 3	0 8	0 3	—
17	lb.	Ung. paraf. flav. ..	2 2	0 8	0 3	—
32	lb.	Ung. picis carb. co. ..	4 0	1 2	0 5	—
28	lb.	Ung. picis liq. ..	3 6	1 0	0 4	—
42	lb.	Ung. pini sedat. (D.F.) ..	—	1 6	0 5	0 1
26	lb.	Ung. plumbi acetatis ..	3 3	0 11	0 4	—
48	lb.	Ung. plumbi carb. ..	—	2 2	0 8	—
78	lb.	Ung. plumbi iodidi ..	—	2 9	0 9	0 2
42	lb.	Ung. plumbi oleatis ..	5 3	1 7	0 6	0 1
24	lb.	Ung. plumbi subacetatis ..	3 0	0 11	0 3	—
36	lb.	Ung. potassæ sulphuratæ ..	4 6	1 4	0 5	—
84	lb.	Ung. potassii iodidi ..	—	3 0	0 10	0 2
27	lb.	Ung. resinæ ..	3 6	1 0	0 4	—
33	lb.	Ung. resinæ co. B.P.C. ..	—	1 3	0 4	—
36	lb.	Ung. resorcini B.P.C. ..	—	1 4	0 5	0 1
40	lb.	Ung. resorcini co. B.P.C. ..	—	1 5	0 5	0 1
72	lb.	Ung. resorcini et bismuthi co. B.P.C. ..	—	2 7	0 9	0 2
72	lb.	Ung. rosæ album B.P.C. ..	—	2 7	0 9	—
48	lb.	Ung. rusci co. ..	—	1 9	0 6	—
46	lb.	Ung. sabinæ .. B.	—	1 8	0 6	0 1
48	lb.	Ung. sambuci flor. ..	6 0	1 9	0 6	0 1
32	lb.	Ung. sambuci viride ..	4 0	1 2	0 4	0 1
		Ung. "scarlet red" (v. Ung. anilin. cocc.) ..	—	—	—	—
66	lb.	Ung. simplex ..	8 3	2 5	0 9	0 2
60	lb.	Ung. staphisagriæ .. C	—	2 2	0 8	0 2
20	lb.	Ung. sulphuris ..	2 6	0 9	0 3	—
32	lb.	Ung. sulphuris co. ..	4 0	1 2	0 4	—
28	lb.	Ung. sulphuris et resorcini B.P.C. ..	—	1 2	0 4	—
90	lb.	Ung. sulphuris hypochloritis ..	—	3 3	1 0	0 2
78	lb.	Ung. sulphuris iodidi ..	—	2 9	0 10	0 2
36	lb.	Ung. terebinthinæ ..	4 6	1 4	0 5	—
90	lb.	Ung. thymol 5% ..	—	3 3	0 11	0 2
93	lb.	Ung. thymol co. B.P.C. ..	—	3 4	1 0	—
51	lb.	Ung. thymol comp. dilut. B.P.C. ..	—	2 0	0 7	—
10	oz.	Ung. veratrinæ .. C	—	—	1 6	0 3
20	lb.	Ung. zinci ..	2 6	0 9	0 3	—
22	lb.	Ung. zinci c. ac. borici ..	2 9	0 10	0 3	—
48	lb.	Ung. zinci oleatis ..	6 0	1 10	0 7	0 1
45	lb.	Ung. zinci stearat. B.P.C. ..	—	1 9	0 6	—
20	lb.	University cream P.L.F. ..	2 6	0 9	—	—
		Unna's paste (v. Pasta zinci et gelat.) ..	—	—	—	—

Cost		Ur—Va	Selling Price			
d.	per		16 oz. s. d.	4 oz. s. d.	1 oz. s. d.	1 dr. s. d.
90	oz.	Uradal B.P.C. ..	—	—	13 2	1 11
18	oz.	Uranii acetat ..	—	—	2 8	0 5
15	oz.	Uranii nitrat ..	—	—	2 3	0 5
4	oz.	Urea ..	—	—	0 7	0 2
24	oz.	Urcæ hydrochlor. ..	—	—	3 6	0 6
18	oz.	Urethanum .. B	—	—	2 8	0 5
36	oz.	Urotropin ..	—	—	5 3	0 11
12	lb.	Uvæ ursi folia ..	—	0 6	0 2	—

Vaccines and Tuberculin		Selling Price					
A. & H.	B. W.	P. D.	D. F.	Evans	Jenner		
s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Acne, mixed (10 mill. acne, 250 mill. staphyl.) .. 1 c.c.	2 6	2 6	—	3 0	2 6	2 6	
Acne, mixed (500 mill. each, acne, etc.) .. 1 c.c.	2 6	2 6	—	—	2 6	—	
Acne, mixed (20 mill. acne, 1,000 mill. staphyl.) 1 c.c.	—	—	3 0	—	2 6	—	
Catarrh, mixed .. 1 c.c.	2 6	—	3 0	3 0	2 6	2 6	
Cholera (various) .. 1 c.c.	2 6	2 6	3 0	2 6	3 0	2 6	
Coley's fluid .. 2 c.c.	7 6	—	—	—	—	—	
Colon bacillus (various) 1 c.c.	—	2 6	—	2 6	2 6	2 6	
Coryza, mixed (various) ..	—	2 6	3 0	—	2 6	2 6	
Gonococcus (various) 1 c.c.	2 6	2 6	3 0	3 0	2 6	2 6	
Hay fever reaction outfit ..	—	—	6 0	—	—	—	
Influenza (various) .. 1 c.c.	2 6	2 6	3 0	3 0	2 6	2 6	
Influenza-pneumonia ..	—	—	3 0	3 0	3 0	—	
Mallein (vet.) .. 1 c.c.	—	—	—	—	1 0	—	
Mallein (vet.) .. 3 c.c.	1 6	—	—	—	1 8	—	
Meningococcus .. 1 c.c.	—	—	3 0	3 6	3 0	—	
Pneumobacillus (Friedlaender) 1 c.c.	—	—	—	—	3 6	—	
Pneumococcus (various) ..	2 6	2 6	3 0	3 0	3 0	2 6	
Pollen toxin diagnostic ..	—	—	2 0	—	—	—	
Rheumatic ..	—	—	3 0	2 6	3 0	2 6	
Sepsis, mixed ..	—	—	3 0	—	—	—	
Staphylococcus (various) ..	2 6	2 6	3 0	2 6	2 6	2 6	
Streptococcus, polyval. 1 c.c.	2 6	2 6	3 0	2 6	2 6	2 6	
Streptococcus, rheum. 1 c.c.	2 6	2 6	—	—	3 0	—	
Tuberculin (bacillary emulsion, B.E.) ..	—	1 6	1 6	1 3	1/3-1/3	2 6	
Tuberculin (Calmette's) ..	—	—	—	1 6	1 6	—	
Tuberculin (Moro's test) ..	—	—	—	2 6	2 6	—	
Tuberculin (Von Pirquet) case ..	—	4 0	4 0	1 6	1 3	—	
Tuberculin (vet.) (various) ..	1 6	1 0	2 0	1 6	1 0	—	
Tuberculin dilutions ..	—	1 0	—	1 3	1 0	—	
Tuberculin discs tube ..	—	—	12 0	—	—	—	
Tuberculin ointment tube ..	—	—	4 6	—	4 0	—	
Typhoid (various strengths) ..	2 6	2 6	3 0	2 6	3 0	2 6	
Typhoid and paratyphoid ..	2 6	2 6	3 0	2 6	3 0	2 6	
Typhoid, paratyphoid and cholera ..	2 6	2 6	3 0	—	—	—	
Whooping-cough, prophyl. ..	—	—	3 0	3 0	3 0	2 6	
Whooping-cough, treatment ..	—	—	3 0	2 6	3 0	2 6	



Cost		Va—Vi	Selling Price				Cost		Vi—Zi	Selling Price			
d.	per		16 oz. s. d.	4 oz. s. d.	1 oz. s. d.	1 dr. s. d.	d.	per		16 oz. s. d.	4 oz. s. d.	1 oz. s. d.	1 dr. s. d.
108	lb.	Valerianæ rhizoma Ang. ..	—	4 0	1 1	0 2	30	lb.	Violet powder opt. P.L.F. ..	4 0	1 3	—	—
22	lb.	Valerianæ rhizoma Belg. ..	—	0 10	0 3	—	16	lb.	Violet powder sec. P.L.F. ..	2 0	0 8	—	—
		Valerobromine le grande ..	—	—	1 6	0 3							
103	oz.	Validol .. ..	—	—	—	3 6							
103	100	Validol perles .. ..	doz.	1 6	—	—							
23	25	Valyl perles gr. 2 .. ..	doz.	1 6	—	—							
							4.5	lb.	Waterglass, pkd. .. ..	2 lb.	0 10	4 lb.	1 4
22	oz.	Vanillæ fabæ .. ..	—	—	3 3	0 6	27	yd.	Waterproof sheet (sgl.) 36-in. ..	yd.	4 3	—	—
26	oz.	Vanillinum .. ..	—	—	3 9	0 7	33	yd.	Waterproof sheet (dbl.) 36-in. ..	yd.	5 0	—	—
							63	yd.	Waterproof sheet (extra-double) 54-in. ..	yd.	9 3	—	—
		Vapores					8	lb.	Water softener P.L.F. .. ..	1 4	—	—	—
18	lb.	Vapor ac. acetici P.L.F. ..	—	0 8	0 3	—	31	lb.	White oils P.L.F. .. ..	4 0	1 1	0 4	—
72	lb.	Vap. ac. benzoici P.L.F. ..	—	2 10	0 10	—	13	lb.	Wood wool .. ..	2 0	—	—	—
20	lb.	Vap. ac. carbolici P.L.F. ..	—	0 9	0 3	—	11	lb.	Wound stone P.L.F. .. ..	—	0 6	0 2	—
36	lb.	Vap. ac. carbolici co. B.P.C. ..	—	1 4	0 5	—							
18	lb.	Vap. aldehydi .. ..	—	0 8	0 3	—			X				
24	lb.	Vap. ammon. chlor. B.P.C. (two sols.) ..	—	1 0	0 4	—	57	oz.	Xeroform .. ..	—	—	—	1 5
							24	lb.	Xylol rectific. .. ..	—	1 0	0 4	—
204	lb.	Vap. amyl nitriti P.L.F. ..	—	—	2 0	—			Y				
76	lb.	Vap. benzoini B.P.C. .. ..	—	2 9	0 9	—	6	oz.	Yeast (dried) .. ..	—	—	0 11	0 2
163	lb.	Vap. camphoræ P.F. .. ..	—	6 2	1 7	—	5	gr.	Yohimbina hydrochlor. ..	B	per	gr.	0 10
63	lb.	Vap. chloroformi P.F. .. ..	—	2 4	0 9	—	11	10	Yohimbine tablets .. ..	per	tube	1 6	—
43	lb.	Vap. cresol. co. B.P.C. ..	—	1 7	0 6	—			Z				
96	lb.	Vap. creosoti P.L.F. .. ..	—	3 5	0 11	—	26	lb.	Zinci acetat .. ..	—	1 0	0 4	0 1
102	lb.	Vap. cubebæ B.P.C. .. ..	—	3 9	1 0	—	15	oz.	Zinci benzoas ver. .. ..	—	—	2 3	0 4
16	lb.	Vap. eucalypti B.P.C. .. ..	—	0 7	0 3	—	11	oz.	Zinci bromidum .. ..	—	—	1 8	0 3
87	lb.	Vap. eucalypti co. B.P.C. ..	—	3 3	0 11	0 3	27	lb.	Zinci carbonas .. ..	—	1 0	0 4	0 1
168	lb.	Vap. eucalypti et menthol co. B.P.C. ..	—	6 0	1 8	—	32	lb.	Zinci chloridum (fused) ..	C	4 0	1 2	0 4
							11	oz.	Zinci chloridum (sticks) ..	C	—	—	1 8
114	lb.	Vap. iodi etherus B.P.C. ..	—	—	1 5	—	14	lb.	Zinci chloridum coml. ..	C	1 9	0 7	0 2
18	lb.	Vap. ol. pini B.P.C. .. ..	—	0 8	0 3	—	30	oz.	Zinci et hydrarg. cyan. ..	B	—	—	4 5
81	lb.	Vap. pini et eucal. B.P.C. ..	—	3 0	0 10	—	33	oz.	Zinci iodidum .. ..	—	—	4 10	0 8
115	lb.	Vap. St. Martin P.L.F. .. ..	—	4 2	1 2	—	12	oz.	Zinci lactas .. ..	—	—	1 9	0 3
60	lb.	Vap. terebeni P.L.F. .. ..	—	2 2	0 7	—	54	lb.	Zinci oleas præcip. .. ..	—	2 0	0 7	0 1
284	lb.	Vap. thymol P.L.F. .. ..	—	10 2	2 9	—	51	lb.	Zinci oleostearas .. ..	—	1 10	0 7	0 1
							16	lb.	Zinci oxidum .. ..	2 0	0 7	0 2	—
98	oz.	Veramon .. ..	C	—	—	2 3	66	lb.	Zinci oxidum (Howards) ..	—	2 5	0 9	—
126	100	Veramon tablets gr. 6 .. ..	doz.	2 0	—	—	19	lb.	Zinci oxidum (Hubbuck) ..	2 5	0 9	0 3	—
19	lb.	Veratri alb. rhiz. pulv. ..	—	0 9	0 3	—	12	lb.	Zinci oxid. c. amylo .. ..	1 6	0 6	0 2	—
60	lb.	Veratri virid. rhiz. pulv. ..	—	2 3	0 8	0 2	12	lb.	Zinci oxid. c. amylo et ac. bor.	1 6	0 6	0 2	—
18	dr.	Veratrina .. ..	B	—	—	2 9	15	oz.	Zinci permanganas .. ..	—	—	2 3	0 4
		Vermilion (v. Hyd. bisulph.) ..	—	—	—	—	15	oz.	Zinci peroxidum 20% .. ..	—	—	2 3	0 5
31½	oz.	Veronal .. ..	B	—	—	0 9	42	lb.	Zinci phosphas .. ..	—	1 6	0 5	0 1
63	100	Veronal tablets, gr. 5 .. ..	doz.	1 1	—	—	8	oz.	Zinci phosphidum .. ..	—	—	1 2	0 2
31½	oz.	Veronal, sodium .. ..	B	—	—	0 9	45	lb.	Zinci stearas .. ..	—	1 8	0 7	0 1
52	4 oz.	Viburnum compound (Hayden), unstd. ..	—	—	2 0	0 4	12	oz.	Zinci sulphanilas .. ..	—	—	1 9	0 3
							9	lb.	Zinci sulphas .. ..	1 2	0 5	0 2	—
		Vina					6	lb.	Zinci sulphas coml. .. ..	0 9	0 3	0 1	—
57	lb.	Vinum aloes .. ..	—	2 0	0 7	—	8	oz.	Zinci sulphidum pur. .. ..	—	—	1 1	0 2
40	lb.	Vin. antimonial .. ..	C	1 5	0 5	—	30	lb.	Zinci sulphocarb. pulv. ..	—	1 1	0 4	0 1
126	gal.	Vin. aurantii .. ..	pint	2 0	—	—	16	oz.	Zinci tannas .. ..	—	—	2 4	0 4
198	gal.	Vin. aurantii detan. .. ..	pint	3 3	0 4	—	20	oz.	Zinci valerianas pulv. ..	—	—	2 11	0 5
54	lb.	Vin. cinchonæ .. ..	—	2 0	0 7	0 1	38	lb.	Zincum granulat. pur. ..	—	1 4	0 5	—
66	lb.	Vin. cocæ .. ..	B, F	2 5	0 10	0 2	13	lb.	Zincum granulat. coml. ..	1 8	0 7	0 2	—
45	lb.	Vin. colchici .. ..	C	1 7	0 6	0 1							
54	lb.	Vin. colchici sem. .. ..	C	2 0	0 7	0 1							
48	lb.	Vin. ferri .. ..	6 0	1 9	0 6	—	18	lb.	Zingiberis rhizoma Afric. ..	2 3	0 8	0 2½	—
24	lb.	Vin. ferri citratis .. ..	3 0	1 0	0 3½	—	22	lb.	Zingib. rhiz. Afric. pulv. ..	2 9	0 10	0 3	—
50	lb.	Vin. ipecacuanhæ .. ..	C	1 10	0 7	—	19	lb.	Zingib. rhiz. Afric. pulv. crs. ..	2 4	0 9	0 3	—
120	lb.	Vin. opii .. ..	B, F	4 3	1 2	0 2	42	lb.	Zingib. rhiz. Jam. opt. ..	5 3	1 6	0 6	—
64	lb.	Vin. pepsini .. ..	8 0	2 4	0 8	—	42	lb.	Zingib. rhiz. Jam. pulv. opt. ..	5 3	1 6	0 6	0 1
18	lb.	Vin. quiniæ .. ..	2 3	0 8	0 3	—	32	oz.	Zircon. nit. .. ..	—	—	4 8	0 8
66	lb.	Vin. rhei .. ..	—	2 4	0 8	—							



**MONSANTO****PRODUCTS****BRITISH MADE**

# **METHYL SALICYLATE**

## **MONSANTO**

**(ARTIFICIAL OIL OF WINTERGREEN)**

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*Samples and Quotations on Application.*

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**IN THE SAME HANDY PACKING!**

THESE SMALL TUBES ARE INVALUABLE FOR THE HAND-BAG AND TRAVELLERS, AND THE PREPARATION MAY BE USED AS AN ANTISEPTIC INSTEAD OF TINCTURE OF IODINE. AIR-TIGHT AND CANNOT  
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## “SAL ALTERATA”

Price Retail 3/- per bottle—Wholesale 24/- dozen

**WYLEYS LIMITED, COVENTRY**

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One hundred parts represent:

Strontium Lactate, 0.30; Lithium Citrate, 0.15; Caffeine Citrate, 0.03; Quinine Phosphate, 0.06; Sodium Benzoate, 0.23; Sodium Formate, 0.08; Calcium Lactophosphate, 0.15; Sodium Sulphate, 30.00; Magnesium Sulphate, 8.00; Potassium-Sodium Citro-tartrate, 61.00.

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